THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1890. [No. 13.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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For the first insertion per line 0 2 0

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OF

RAILWAY WAGGONS, SLEEPERS AND OTHER STORES.

A number of safes and iron tipping Waggons belonging to the Southern Mahratta Railway Co., also a quantity of Teak and Jungle wood Tubes, Pine Sleepers, Roofing canvas, Pools and other Stores will be sold on the Railway Premises, Bangalore City Station, Store yard, at 8 A.M. on the 31st Instant.

Terms Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 22nd March.—The motion by Mr Labouchere for the abolition of the House of Lords was rejected by the House of Commons by a majority of 62 votes.—*Reu.*

In the House of Commons a debate took place on the Bill for the purchase of the South India Railway. Mr. Archer Of Connor opposed the purchase, and alleged it was not said that the price asked was far above the value; he therefore demanded that the contract be submitted to the House. Sir James Fergusson on behalf of Sir John Gorst, said that the purchase was a job, and said that it would be the means of Government saving 130,000 yearly on the present loss by guaranteed interest. Sir John Lubbock spoke in favor of leaving the Indian Railways open to general competition. The debate was adjourned till Monday.—*Reu.*

Berlin, 23rd March.—Prince Bismarck has refused to accept the Dukedom offered him by the Emperor.—*Reu.*

It is stated here that the retirement of Prince Bismarck is due to personal difference with the Emperor, who insisted on being informed of all his doings with the party leaders. Prince Bismarck, however, declined to be controlled by the Emperor in such matters, and therefore resigned.—*Reu.*

Calcutta, 22nd March.—On Saturday afternoon, Babu Ram Chandra Chatterjee, the Bengali aeronaut, made a successful balloon ascent. He reached a height of over 3,000 feet, and descended in a parachute. The descent occupied several minutes. He alighted on the top of a tree nearly three miles from Fitch Garden, whence he ascended.

Berlin, 24th March.—A violent rupture between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck preceded the retirement of the latter from office. A bitter controversy is going on in the German press relative thereto. Count Herbert Bismarck will not accept the Foreign Secretary-ship offered to him. A complete recasting of the Prussian Ministry is expected to take place.—*Reu.*

London, 24th March.—The rioting among the students took place at Moscow and not at the St. Petersburg University.—*Reu.*

Calcutta, 18th March.—The Calcutta Mahomedans are submitting to Parliament a memorial on behalf of the Mahomedans of India, praying that the elective principle, suggested by the Indian National Congress, be not introduced into the Indian Councils. They believe that the elective principle would have the effect of destroying the even handed justice which has hitherto been the basis of British rule, and would place Mahomedans in intolerable subjection to classes actively hostile to their welfare. They point out that although the Indian Mahomedans form a very important factor in Indian politics, they are still in a considerable minority, and very scattered. Therefore, under any elective system, they would be out-voted, a convincing proof of which is seen in the Municipalities. Hindus in Council would invariably overcome the Mahomedan vote. Hindus would therefore be in a majority to the detriment of Mahomedan interests. The petitioners pray for the retention of the nomination principle which now works so well for minorities, like the Mahomedans.

Last evening the foundation stone of a new Eye Infirmary, towards the construction of which Babu Shama Churn Law has given Rs 60,000, and which is called after him, was laid by Lady Lansdowne in the presence of a large gathering of the *elite* of Calcutta. The building, which will be a handsome one, will stand in the compound of the Medical College. It will be two storeys high and contain two wards, 35 ft by 20 ft. in each storey. There will be every convenience for free patients with an out door Dispensary, and wards for paying patients. There are to be rooms for the accommodation of nurses and a Resident Surgeon, also operation rooms.

London, 24th March.—In the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson, replying on behalf of Sir John Gorst, to a question by Mr. Bradlaugh said that the Government of India in 1880 thought that the time had come to place the Maharajah Scindia under an English tutor. Accordingly Mr. Johnstone had been appointed to the post, and the Council of Regency at Gwalior approved of the appointment.—

Berlin, 15th March.—Count Herbert Bismarck persisting in resigning, the Emperor has accepted his resignation, and appointed Herr Alvensleben, German Minister at Brussels, Foreign Secretary in his place.—*Reu.*

Allahabad, 25th March.—The local Government are being consulted about the proposed Leper Bill, with a view to ascertaining how far it would be advisable to segregate lepers, and what provision in the way of asylums could be made were segregation adopted.

Berlin, 26th March.—The Emperor William has conveyed to the Emperor Francis Joseph his positive assurance that General Caprivi will preserve the alliance existing between Germany, Austria, and Italy. General Caprivi fills the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs left vacant by Count Herbert Bismarck's resignation, in addition to being Chancellor and President of the Council.—*Reu.*

London, 27th March.—Availing themselves of an ancient privilege, the Gladstonian Liberal members of the House of Lords have signed a protest against the adoption of Lord Salisbury's motion to adopt the Report of the Parnell Commission.

The associated Chambers of Commerce have resolved that patents and trademarks registered in any part of the Empire shall apply to the whole of the Empire.

Berlin, 26th March.—The Prince of Wales lunched with Prince Bismarck today. Prince Bismarck has agreed to bear the title of Duke, but as his second title.

London 18th March.—It is stated that Emperor William assured the Prince of Wales that he will foster the closest relations with Great Britain.

Vienna, 27th March.—The Austrian Minister for War will apply to the Delegations for the grant of 4 million florins for smokeless powder.

Calcutta, 28th March.—The fire at the kerosine depot was not extinguished before one thousand cases were destroyed. Fortunately a quantity of loose earth was close and handy, which effectually stifled the flames. Over 2,000 people assisted, many of whom were burnt and injured. Two natives' lives are despaired of.

Allahabad, 27th March.—There is threatened scarcity in parts of Kumaon and Garhwal.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY MARCH 31, 1890.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

The address delivered to the graduates who received degrees, on the 21st of this month was a very able production. The Chancellor of the University did well in selecting Rai Bahadur Ramanada Modelliar to speak to the successful candidates, and give them words of advice. As a professor of the Presidency College he thoroughly understood the wants of the class he addressed. He was able to tell them something that might be useful in their course through life, and he was able to give his opinion about the system of education of which he has long been a member. The address is plain and straightforward; there is no attempt at eloquence, though in parts it is eloquent, more from the truths it expresses than the words in which they are clothed. It would be well for the students who heard the address to study it well, for they can learn much from it.

Mr. Ramanada Mudelliar pointed out to the newly made graduates that they must look upon their education as no

ing completed, but as only just begun Students in general—perhaps Native students in particular—are apt to consider that when they have passed a certain test, or taken a certain degree then education is complete; they need not exert themselves any more The speaker at the convocation told them plainly what they might expect when they went to fight the battle of life The struggle was only just begun when the degrees were conferred, the fight had to be continued to the bitter end The graduates whom Mr Ranganada Mudeliar addressed will soon discover—if they have not already discovered—what they have to go through, the question will occur to them—what next To what use are we to turn the knowledge we have acquired? In what channel will it be best to exert our abilities? Should the men addressed make a mistake in their estimation of the work they have to get through Mr Ranganada Mudeliar will not be the person to blame.

The address told the students that not only had they a duty towards themselves but also one towards the University The two, it is true, are intimately connected, but still they may be looked upon as separate What was said is so good that we cannot help quoting it —

"The University, before setting the seal of its approval on you, has wisely obtained from your solemn promises that you will so conduct yourselves in every relation of life as to be an honour to the University and a blessing to the country that gave you birth. By taking these promises from you, and by deputing a member of the Senate to impress on you their full meaning and significance, the University wishes you to understand that it attaches no less importance to the social and political virtues, to character and conduct,—than to intellectual power and literary or scientific knowledge The ceremony you have gone through to day is not a mere matter of form Its purpose is to awaken in your minds a lively sense of what you owe to the University, and what you owe to yourself You are going into the world with stamp of the University on you as sterling coin The degrees you hold will enable you to attain a position of eminence in the community to which you belong How can you better evince your grateful appreciation of the honor the University has conferred on you than to prove by the zeal and ability, the good sense and integrity with which you discharge your public and private duties, that you are worthy sons of your *alma mater*, and that be the temptation to evil never so strong, you will not consciously stoop to do anything that will cast the slightest slur on the fair reputation of the fraternity to which you will from this day forth belong?"

The words ought to be treasured up by every one who heard them

There are many other points in the address that we might notice, but we must confine ourselves to a few Mr Ranganada Mudeliar gave the number of the graduates who had died since the establishment of the University, and it is very large We are told that out of 1071 who graduated up to the end of last year, 178 have passed away, and the percentage, one in seventeen, is very great The speaker, we think, put this heavy mortality down to the right cause—the neglect of people in physical exercise, that kind of exercise which is able to counteract the ill on the powers caused by study The Hindu students equal, if they do not excel, any others in the world in the way of application, but they generally do this on the smallest possible amount of exercise The result may be anticipated—a breakdown of the physical powers, with death in the not far distant future The students are beginning to see that it will not to do to neglect the body say more than the mind The Field Games Association is doing much good in Madras, and the students of the different institutions are seconding those who started the Association Young men are beginning to see that the whole man must be looked after, not their mind alone, that the mind will improve better when the body is in perfect order The students of the present day have the fate of the 178 before their eyes, and they can plainly see what their duty is They will see that the laws of health cannot be neglected with impunity any more than other laws

We shall not touch upon what Mr Ranganada Mudeliar said about political matters, but we may refer to it in a future issue, but shall draw attention to what is said about the press It is to be feared that most of the remarks made on the press does not take sufficient care with regard to what it asserts The following is very true of some—not all of the papers referred to —

"The native Press is yet in a state of infancy. Faults of indiscretion deserve therefore to be treated with indulgence I have often noted a desire to produce sensational effects, a proneness to exaggerate, a warping of the judgment due to defective knowledge, and a tendency to make intemperate invective do duty for sound and solid criticism Permit me to urge that the plainest mode of saying a thing is almost always the most effective mode, and that we cannot be too strongly impressed with the fact that which bears the evident marks of a careful study of facts and of a desire to judge with a fair favour'

It would be well if all concerned with the press would take these words to heart

There are many other points in the address that we might take up, but these we must reserve for another occasion In fact the whole is replete with meaning and sense and every young Native ought to read it very carefully The University is to be congratulated on the choice made, and the address delivered at the convocation of 1890 will be long remembered, or at least it ought to be

Occasional Notes

SIR LEPEL and Lady Griffin left Bombay last Friday for England, after having visited the Ruby Mines in Burma

THE THAKUR SAHIB of Gondal his Maharam, and three children, proceeded to England in the *Sally* from Bombay last Friday

THE Maharajah of Mysore has subscribed a thousand pounds sterling to Mr H S King's scheme for establishing an Institute in England for Indian gentlemen

THE Bombay Government have decided that the Bacteriological Institute recently opened at Poona shall be called the Pasteur Institute—a graceful recognition of the work of the great biologist

MR M G RANADE takes the place, in the Bombay Legislative Council, vacated by Mr Nulkar's selection for the Supreme Legislative Council Mr Javerilal U Yajnik succeeds Mr Bechardas Vithaldas as the Gujerat Additional Member of the Bombay Council

MR MADHUB CHUNDER CHATTERJEE has published, in Bengali, a small elementary book on Hindu astronomy He has attempted to correct the old tables, which have not been revised since the reign of the Maharajah Mansingha, and so to put it in the power of Hindus to observe their religious rites in true accordance with the planetary movements

THE Government of Russia have decided on building a railway right across Siberia and plans have been drawn up for construction The line is to be 4,300 miles long, is to take 10 years in building, and is to cost 250,000,000 roubles This is a comparatively low figure but the quality of the work will be sacrificed for simplicity of construction

FAMILY affection was a virtue as highly valued in India until English education brought its gospel of individual rights and self gratification, and India "reformers," half informed in English ideas and ignorant of their own, learned to sneer the social order and domestic peace to that ideal of supreme selfishness which goes under the polished name of 'one's duty to self"

A HIGHLY successful durbar was held at Fort Stedman on the 19th instant by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Chief Commissioner of Burma About forty Shan Chiefs attended with their ministers The ruling Chiefs were separately presented to the Chief Commissioner who then delivered to the Myawbwas of Mono and Nyoungwe sawbwas from the Viceroy conferring titles and appropriate insignia of rank

MR CHAN TOON Barrister is now the only law student who has been successful in taking the whole of the prize of his year at the Inns of Court, has arrived at Rangoon and been enrolled as an advocate of the Recorder's Court The Barrister who introduced him to the Recorder read a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby in Lunatin, Her Majesty's satisfaction that one of her young Princess subjects should so distinguish himself as a law student in London as Chan Toon has done

MR CAY Comptroller and Auditor General of the Government of India has gone home and will probably not return to India It is intimated in the *Civil Service of India* that he has enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government He has discharged his responsible, arduous and onerous duties fully and to its complete satisfaction The Governor General in Council cannot allow this opportunity to pass without placing on record his appreciation of the public services rendered by Mr Cay'

THE *Advocate of India* writes —'We may supplement our notice of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, But by confirming the report that, by a special arrangement, the title is descended to a younger son, Mr Erangee Dinshaw Petit Mr Erangee is well and favourably known by all classes in Bombay He is an active business man of liberal ideas has travelled in Europe, and is in every respect a worthy representative of his father" Our contemporary, says the Mail, must be misinformed Neither Peers nor Peerages have hitherto received the advantage of 'special remainders'

Two temporary appointments will shortly occur in the Bombay High Court Mr Justice Indian will go home for one year's furlough on the 13th May, and Mr Candy will retire from A recent reference to the demi official the "Gazette of India" gives expression to have the benefit of Mr Justice Scott's help in reformating the native tribunals will prepare the public for the announcement that that Learned Judge also will shortly take leave Mr Scott goes on the 11th of April, probably for six months The vacancy will be filled by a selection from the Civil Bar

The Hyderabad Government Gazette states that while there is an excess in the Nizam's Dominions of copper coins amounting to 4 crores of rupees, the silver coins of the value of 2 crores and two millions are to be struck, and circulation as far as possible in place of copper, a premium of one anna piece is to be offered to every purchaser of Rs 10 and over of the small coins and when the smaller coins are exchanged for 'baby' full change is to be given, but when two anna pieces are demanded in lieu of babies a commission of one piece on every rupee is to be allowed

MR SHAW, the tutor of the young Maharajah left Patiala last week An occasion was marked by a State dinner given by the Maharajah at the Moti bagh Gardens and attended by the Minister while to mark his esteem and affection for his departing tutor, His Highness has given a sum of money to the Punjab University for the provision of a Medal to be called the "Patiala Shaw Medal," to be annually awarded to the graduate found most proficient in English literature Finally, when Mr Shaw left Patiala the Maharajah, Ministers, and the principal Sardars of the State were on the railway platform to see the last of their friend

THE total exports of wheat from Bangal for the financial year, April 1889 to March 1890, are expected to amount to about 1,600,000 cwt, The total exports of wheat during 1888 89 were 9,949,304 cwt and during 1887 88, 4,012,809 cwt These figures show a reduction in the exports during the year 1889 90 of 45 per cent on the exports of the previous year, and of 60 per cent on those of 1887 88 The great falling off in exports of the 1889 90 is attributable to the deficient wheat harvest of last year, and to stimulated home consumption consequent on a deficient rice harvest The prospects of the wheat crop of 1890 91 are much better than those of last year a 12 to 14 mans crop being expected from the whole Province

THE estate of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, is estimated at from 40 to 42 lakhs of rupees His eldest son will receive about 16 lakhs and the Gargaum mansion, the second son, about 14 lakhs and the Poona and Walkeshwar bungalows, while the third son, who had filed a suit in the High Court against his father, will get about 3 lakhs From 6 to 8 lakhs of rupees are, it is said, set apart, under certain conditions for charitable purposes and for the encouragement of knowledge and education but unless those conditions satisfied, the funds to accumulate After the anniversary of the testator's death Rs. 70,000 are to be spent for establishing a dispensary on the Walkeshwar burning-ground, Rs 20,000 are contributed to the girls' school bearing the deceased's name, Rs 10,000 to the fund for the relief of the poor in the Khoja caste and Rs 5,000 for repairs to the Walkeshwar dharmasalla After the disposal of the third son's suit certain measures to be made over to the Bombay University for the endowment of scholarships for Hindu students who wish to proceed to England for technical education

A PERSIAN gentleman who has been travelling in Russia after describing in the columns of the *Ittilat Tajjar* the military rule in the Post Office in not allowing newspapers published in foreign countries and the despotic control exercised over the liberties and actions of the subjects, thus concludes his experiences there —

"Having seen the different cities of Russia and observed the manners and customs of the people of that country, and having also seen and heard about the ways in which that country has been governed one cannot but be convinced of the benign rule of the British Government, under whose sway we have not only the liberty of speech and action, pure and undebled justice, but, above all, the enjoyment of every comfort and convenience of life British rule is comparatively a great blessing While crossing the Russian boundary, we most sincerely and fervently prayed to God that the protection of the British Government, under whose rule we are permitted to enjoy the sweets of life may continue for ever It was only when the boundary was crossed that we felt ourselves free men again'

Local and Provincial

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS —The holidays commence on the 1st next month, and terminate on the 10th of the same month

THE RESIDENT —The Resident who went to Ootacamund the beginning first week returned to Bangalore on Thursday evening

THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT —This gentleman is still suffering from the effects of a fall with a carriage though he is better When he is well he will proceed to Ooty

THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah is believed, left for Ootacamund on the 29th of this month He will go by way of Gudalur, the Dowan will accompanying him

CONFIRMING APPOINTMENTS —Mr Howison has been confirmed in his post of District Magistrate of the C and M Station, and Mr Mellor as Superintendent of Police till the return of Colonel Mignath from furlough

THE HEAT —The heat is something abnormal, the thermometer often standing at 90° in the shade during the afternoon On Thursday evening there was some thunder and lightening, but no rain fell On Friday evening there were clouds about, but no shower came

THE COORG TREASURY CASE.—We learn that the second accused in this case who was sentenced by the District Magistrate has appealed against the sentence The appeal will be probably heard in the Court of the Resident in Mysore, and on Saturday next it is expected that Mr. Hayes

Jr, Barrister at Law, will make a motion to this effect before Sir Oliver St John.—B S

THE INFLUENZA.—The chief topic of conversation, wherever we may go, is the influenza Thousands are suffering from it, and business has become completely disorganised It is with the greatest difficulty the work in offices can be got through, while the newspapers can only be sent to the subscribers with still greater difficulty Its attacks are very sudden, and people are struck down by it at once One curious fact connected with it is that far more males than females are laid up with it Perhaps the doctors can explain how this happens

REVISED PASSENGER MADRAS RAILWAY —Government have accorded their sanction to the abstract time table of the revised train services proposed on the North-West and South-West lines of the Madras Railway from the 1st April 1890 The chief alterations are that the present 7 a m train from Madras will start at 7 a m and arrive at Jalarpet at 12 5 p m, instead of 2 20 p m Polanur at 2 52 a m instead of 5 11 a m, and Mettupaliyam at 5 5 a m, instead of 8 15 a m By this arrangement the Westward Mail train from Polanur will start an hour and five minutes earlier, viz, at 4 10 a m, instead of 5 15 a m reducing the detention at this station from two hours five minutes to one hour 18 minutes and an earlier arrival is made at the terminus station Coimbatore by one hour. The train now connecting with the 4 10 a m will leave Jalarpet at 1 15 p m arriving at Bangalore Cantonment at 6 12 instead of 7 30 p m and Bangalore city at 6 37 instead of at 8 20 p m The 12 (noon) through train from Madras will start at 11 30 a m and arrive at Polanur at 1 20 p m or 2 hours later than at present which has been found by experience that more time is required to work at This will give one hour 28 minutes at Polanur instead of only hour 5 minutes as at present The 4 p m mail from Madras will run at a speed of 1 hour 11 minutes earlier than at present It is timed to arrive at the Cantonment Station, Bangalore, at 5 38 a m, and the City at 6 20, instead of 6 45 and 6 0 a m The mail from Bangalore will start from the City Station at 8 a m and the Cantonment at 8 40 a m instead of at 7 and 7 30 a m, as at present but will run out Madras at the same hour as now The morning train from Bangalore will have at 7 10 instead of 6 0 arriving at the same time as now at Jalarpet The local train from Salem to Polanur will start at 10-25 a m instead of at 9-35 a m, and the corresponding one in the opposite direction will leave the latter station at 2 5 p m instead of at 1 15 p m Besides these changes the times of arrival at intermediate stations of the Madras Railway trains have in many cases, been slightly altered to assure uniformity in running and a few important alterations have also been made with regard to the mixed trains The changes have been chiefly necessitated from the requirements of the Southern Mahratta Railway system and will also tend to lessen the crowding of the Cantonment Station platform at Bangalore One of the goods trains each way on the Bangalore Branch is to be converted into a mixed train, and the time of running is altered, in order that they may connect with the Southern Mahratta Railway revised train service which came into force on the 1st March 1890 This will allow local passengers, travelling between Mysore and Jalarpet to continue their journey in either direction This mixed train from Jalarpet will start at 4 50, instead of 5 10 a m, and arrive at Bangalore City at 1 30 instead of 2 15 p m and the train to Jalarpet will leave Bangalore City at 2 25 instead of the Cantonment station at 2 p m as at present, and will reach Jalarpet at 11 instead of 9 10 p m The goods train between Polanur and Olavakodi will also be converted into a mixed train, and the service extended to Coimbatore and Palghat

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday 29 March 1890

The 20th March 1890—Camp No 1047 —Mr G Narayana Rao Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr B Ramaswami Iyer, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, is appointed to act as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore during the absence of Mr Narayana Rao or until further orders

The 22nd March 1890—No 271 —Mr D Nanjaiah Rao, Assistant Commissioner, assume charge of the 2nd Grade Assistant Commissioner's office, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 17th February 1890

The 25th March 1890—Camp No 1130 —It is hereby notified that and further starts in following rates for licenses be charged for Kuchbrara (asphalt) bitumen removed by Moplas in the Shimoga District —

In the Malnad Taluks Rs 2 per 100
In the Malnad Taluks Rs 1 8 0 per 100

Camp No 1148—Mr C Cross, Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 15th April 1890, or such other date thereafter as he might avail himself of the same

The 25th March 1890—Camp No 1160 —In supersession of Notification Camp No 1072, dated 21st March 1890, the following transfers of Amildars are ordered in the interests of the public service —

1 H R Srinivasa Rao from Hassan to Tarikere, 2 Parthasarathy Aiyangar from Holenarsipur to Hassan, 3 Kumara Swami Naik from Periapatna to Chikanayakanhalli, 4 Subraya Naik from Gudibanda to Holenarsipur, 5 Solomon Ingalton from Arkalgud to Gudibanda, 6 Krishnappa from Pavagada to Arkalgud, 7 Y Narasimha from Mandya to Nanjangud, 8 Sankaraiya from Chikanayakanhalli to Mandya, 9 Raghavendra Rao from Nanjangud to Periapatna

The 26th March 1890—No 1190 —Mr B Ramachandra, 1st Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Tumkur, during the absence of Mr Cross on leave further orders

Mr Narasinga Rao Acting Assistant Commissioner is transferred from the Chitaldroog to the Kadur District for his charge of Tarikere being taken over by Mr N Venkata Rao

Mr A Seshasiyadachalu, Ray-Bahadur, supernumerary Under Secretary to the Dewan

Mr N Krishna Rao, M A B L, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Under Secretary is transferred for duty as Town Magistrate, Bangalore

Mr S Raghunatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, doing duty as Town Magistrate, Bangalore, will revert to the Bangalore District for general duty.

Camp No 1192 —The following Temporary promotions of Assistant Commissioners are ordered —

With effect from 13th April 1890

From the 2nd to the 1st Class

Mr N Chickaiyah
Mr K Muhammad Ali

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class

Mr D Appa Rao, (second)
Mr N Krishna Rao M A B L

With effect from 1st January 1890

Acting Assistant Commissioners to be *substitutes* in the 4th Class

Mr H Ramappa Iyer
Mr P R H Wetherell

General Summary

DIAMONDS IN MYSORE.—Several spots in Mysore are reputed to be diamondiferous Colonel Hill our Sessions Judge, who has a practical acquaintance with many parts of Mysore has reported that 'Hirra kul (diamond stone) gadda in the Arsikere Taluk and the Nursipur Taluk, are believed, by the natives to yield diamonds Mr Grant of the Kimberley diamond mines, South Africa, is now in Bangalore, perhaps the Dewan could not do better than ask this gentleman to inspect and report on these localities —S

N W PROVINCES

REWARD OFFERED FOR DACOITS —The Commissioner of the Agra Division has sanctioned a reward of Rs 1 0 0 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the seventeen offenders concerned in the dacoity committed in the village of Rathaun, police circle Kagaraul in the Agra district 1st December Rupees 200 and Rs 100 have been sanctioned respectively for Aparbal and Nanda leaders of the gang, and Rs 10 for each of the fifteen followers —*Morning Post*

A DARING ROBBERY BY A POLICEMAN —A correspondent sends us the following —On Monday night a daring robbery was committed by a policeman and three thieves at the house of a goldsmith living in Colombagan The policeman after taking off his uniform, went with the thieves and made a large hole in the wall, after which the four of them entered the house, the three thieves going to a small box containing valuable articles of gold and silver, and the policeman alone, to a large box Naturally the thieves emptied their box first and took their heels, leaving the unhappy policeman to take his chance. The man not being able to open the box soon, was caught by the owner while making great efforts to move the lid When the jeweller caught the policeman and shouted for help, which was brought to him from all sides, the man (the thief, we must now style him) was given over to his own comrades, who took him to the police station in Colombagan and have kept him in custody till he should be removed to the police station near the Kutchery for trial No trace has yet been found of the other three thieves The jewellery stolen is valued at about Rs 100 These are the sort of men that are kept to guard the town —*Morning Post*

CALCUTTA.

IMITATION IS THE GREATEST OF COMPLIMENTS —When was, therefore imitated our English masters by granting the Congress and demanded Representative Councils we paid them compliments In this manner we imitate their platform speechifying, and we are now sending to them in their native jungles one of our best platform speakers, who himself paid them the greatest of compliments by adopting their dress and mode of living And last of all it was like wise an imitation of our English masters to entertain Babu Surendranath with a sort of dinner and to drink toasts in his honor This interesting ceremony took place last Monday evening at the Bellevue Hotel The toasts too were all English ones, the Queen Empress, and our guest. We were present at the dinner, and though we could not partake of the good cheer we felt all the while very much elevated Indeed we felt that we all Englishmen were all Britons in spite of family disagreements Mr Ranger, who presided, in proposing the toast, 'the Queen Empress,' very happily and that the Indians were specially grateful to Her Imperial Majesty as they owed to her the great Magna Charta which secured to them the right of British citizenship Mr Banerjee responded to the toast our guest and in a speech of great eloquence of Babu Surendra Nath and said that, he was eminently fitted as a platform orator in England He stepped through good from Babu Surendra Nath's visit to England and wished him good speed Babu Surendra Nath in a lengthy speech responded the kindness of his friends and the honor done to him and assured them that he would never fail in his duty After gentlemen were present at the farewell dinner Babu Surendra Nath left for England on Tuesday last, and a large number of his friends were present at the railway platform to see him off —*Indian Mirror*

Extracts.

THE DURBANGA CASE

The *Englishman* learns that the following are believed to be the final orders (which are yet under the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor) in the Durbhanga Temple case —Mr Beadon has been transferred to another appointment, and Mr Mahomed Khan, Vice Chairman of the Municipality, has resigned It is also said that Government has no claim to the site on which the temple stood and the Municipality will be compelled to sanction the erection of a new one there If this information be correct then the Lieutenant-Governor deserves to be sincerely thanked for doing so full justice to the aggrieved party We hope that Mr Beadon and all those persons who were concerned in the affair, will receive their proper share of the serious displeasure of Government. Mere transfers and resignations will, we are afraid, not meet the exigencies of the case.

The *Hindu* —We cannot share in the joy of our esteemed contemporary of the *Hindu* at the step taken by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal in educating his son with a view to the young gentleman, or rather nobleman, competing for a place on the Indian Civil Service Nor do we wish that the action of His Highness of Gondal should shame the sons of the new Indian aristocracy into enterprise and foreign travel" The *Hindu* thus delivers itself on this point —"There are the sons of the Indian judges, Indian vakils of opulence, and Indian officials who are masters of lakhs They have the good fortune to possess educated fathers But these are too averse to not up to their professed convictions, and they dare not permit their sons to cross the Bay of Bengal to secure an English training and reap the superior advantages of pay, position, and knowledge which a residence in England or on the Continent an doubtedly confers" We do not believe that the superior advantages of pay &c, should be the highest object of ambition for the sons of our enlightened gentlemen and noblemen of means, who are as no hurry for a source of income so as to be obliged to sell talents that might lead to success in callings requiring originality and independence for the poor position that good pay under the Government confers We think that sons of educated rich parents should rather seek training in European factories and shops, as Peter (truly surnamed the Great) did in Dutch and English dockyards, so that they might employ their inherited wealth in productive enterprises with good chances of material gain to themselves as well as to their country It is a petty ambition, and involves great economical injustice, for sons of already well-to do parents to seek to overstock the services and professions to which alone intelligent young men sprung from the middle class of small means can look to for a decent means of living Let sons of rich Indian landed proprietors, vakils, and officials seek distinction in paths of life more productive than those of their fathers, and try to open up sources of income for the less fortunate of their countrymen instead of struggling with heavy odds on their side, for a share of the few crumbs that are now within the reach of the latter If the most favourable circumstances of Indian youths can look up to nothing higher than the position of well paid Government servants or of successful barristers, surely this country is doomed, and deservedly doomed, to be poor, downfallen, and despised.

TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA.

The *Madras Mail* —A correspondent has favored us with the following extract from Surgeon-General Sir William Moore's "Family Medicine for India" —

This is a severe epidemic catarrh, spreading usually from the north west towards the south east over large tracts of country. The causes of influenza are not fully understood, but as it occurs periodically at intervals of years, and then at any season of the year, it is not upon lent on cold or sudden vicissitudes of temperature and must not be confounded with ordinary catarrhal attacks which occur most frequently at the colder or changeable seasons The symptoms of influenza are first those of a very bad cold or catarrh to which are added a sudden, early and extraordinary subdual of the strength and great depression of spirits. The digestive organs are also disturbed, the tongue is white, the appetite and taste are lost, and there may be nausea and vomiting Pains in the limbs and body are also present The skin at first hot afterwards grows moist and perspires profusely, exhaling a musty odour There are usually, cough and some degree of bronchial irritation present, and there is always danger of bronchitis or inflammation of the lungs or of rheumatism supervening The mortality from influenza is only 2 per cent of those attacked, but the number attacked when an epidemic occurs being enormous, the total mortality is large The very young and the very old bear influenza least favourably owing to the great debility it occasions, and the liability to chest affections The duration of the disease may be from four or five to ten or twelve days. Like all other epidemic maladies influenza is localised by overcrowding, and by low, damp, unventilated and other unsanitary conditions.

TREATMENT —There are no known means by which influenza can be prevented When the disease is present the patient should be placed in a cool well ventilated room free from draughts If the bowels are confined Recipes (1) and (2) may be given. Then citrate of magnesia may be used to subdue feverishness and Recipe (3) to meet cough or bronchial irritation

After the first day or two the diet should be nourishing and liberal, elderly persons also requiring a moderate amount of stimulants which may be Port Wine or Brandy If there be inflammation of the lungs or

exhaustion occur the treatment given for those affections should be pursued

Recipe.—(1) Take of

Podophyllum	½ grain
Compound Rhubarb Pill	...2½ "
Extract of Hyoscyamus	½ "

Rub well and make into one pill To be taken at bedtime The pill above described may be taken at night, and if not acting sufficiently, an aperient draught as Recipe (2) or citrate of magnesia or some mineral water or a saline powder may be taken in the morning. Ordinarily one of the pills will be a sufficient dose, although occasionally some persons may require two

Recipe.—(2) Take of Sulphate of Soda 6 drachms.

Tincture of Ginger	20 minims
Water distilled	2 ounces

Mix well and make a draught An aperient which may be taken alone or which may be used in the morning to assist the action of pills taken over night If a quicker action is required the draught may be taken 3 or 4 hours after the pills The quantity of sulphate of soda may be increased by one or two drachms if the above prescription is not sufficiently powerful, or if too strong the amount may be diminished

Recipe.—(3) Take of Camphorated Tincture (Paregoric) of Opium ...3 drachms

Ipecacuanha Wine	2 "
Spirits of Nitric Ether	3 "
Water distilled	7 Ounces

Make a mixture Dose—Two table spoonfuls every three or four hours, for catarrh, bronchitis and lung affections This is a useful medicine in smaller doses for children for cough, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs and in the first stages of croup The dose for a child one year old is one tea spoonful, of two years old, a tea-spoonful and a half

THE ABKARI POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Mahratta*.—We do not look upon a grog shop as a necessity and cannot therefore put up with them We wish a day may come when we can see tracts of country without a single liquor shop In the papers before us there is ample evidence of the fact that Native opinion has protested in vain There is also evidence to show that the lower classes of population have much suffered from this evil and that immediate steps to remedy the evil have been necessary Whatever might be said of the action of Government in the past we are glad the measures now proposed to be adopted are sound Paragraphs 101, 104 and 105 of the Report indicate the general line of conduct to be followed in future and we quote them here for general information —

"Looking at all the conditions of the very difficult problem with which we have to deal, we have, after careful consideration, arrived at the conclusion that the only general principles which it is expedient or even safe to adopt are the following:—

(1) that the taxation of spirituous and intoxicating liquors and drugs should be high, and in some cases as high as it is possible to enforce;

(2) that the traffic in liquor and drugs should be conducted under suitable regulations for police purposes,

(3) that the number of places at which liquor or drugs can be purchased should be strictly limited with regard to the circumstances of each locality, and

(4) that efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained

These are the principles which have been laid down for the guidance of local authorities by the Government of India in the past, with the single exception that the arrangements for ascertaining public sentiment were imperfect and not authoritatively imposed

104. The omission to lay down positive orders of universal application regarding the deference to be paid to popular sentiment in particular places was not due to oversight The question had been considered more than once, and notably by Lord Northbrook's Government, in 1874, but the difficulties surrounding the whole subject were so great that it was deemed inexpedient to issue general orders at that time, and the matter was left to the discretion of the Local Governments which were necessarily in the best position to say what rules were required or could safely be followed The steps we have recently taken in the direction of providing that public opinion shall be consulted have already been explained in our Despatch No 157, dated 25th May 1889 and Your Lordship has approved them in Despatches No 67, dated 18th July, and No 113, dated 21st November 1889 The following is a copy of the instructions which we have issued —

"2 It will be observed that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the best method of ensuring that due regard shall be paid to local public opinion in the matter of licensing liquor shops consists in the issue of appropriate instructions to the officers to whom the Excise administration of districts is entrusted The Government of India do not consider that it would be useful at present to issue any general instructions on the subject applicable to all provinces, but desire that the several Governments may give the matter careful attention, and after consideration of the measures in force and the experience gained in other provinces, as described in the enclosures of this letter, take such steps to secure the object in view as may seem suitable The Government of India are inclined to think that the procedure adopted in Bengal, where distinct instructions have been given to the licensing officers to ascertain and consider local opinion, and directions have been issued that where municipalities exist the Municipal Commissioners should be consulted in determining the location of shops, might be generally followed with advantage But having regard to the varying conditions of different provinces, it has been thought desirable for the present to leave to Local Governments full discretion to decide what measures are expedient in each case"

We have found it necessary merely to indicate the general line of policy to be followed in this matter, leaving the Local Governments at liberty to carry out that policy in the manner which, with reference to local conditions, seems likely to secure the most satisfactory results"

THE BRITON AND THE BRAHMIN

The *Hindu*—Both the Briton and the Brahmin are Aryans, the one a member of the most highly civilised community of modern times and the other the product of the most ancient civilisation of the world The one enjoys absolute political supremacy over India and the other still exercises absolute religious ascendancy over the Hindu race In the case of both it is the ascendancy of a few over vast millions, and both owe it to the superiority of the ruling race to high moral power It may therefore be interesting and even instructive to contrast the two ruling races of India and note the points of resemblance between them

(1) The Briton admits, that from a Civil point of view all men are equal and are entitled to an abstract regard and love from him

The Brahmin holds that all the agents from a spiritual point of view, his equals, being permeated by divine spirit and are therefore entitled to his consideration

(2) Still the Brahmin maintains that religiously he is so far superior to those below him, that several births must he gone through before a Sudra could become his religious equal.

The Briton avers that politically the subject races are behind himself and generations must elapse before the Indian could be allowed to sit on the same political platform with himself

(3) The Brahmin is the proudest of all mankind

The Briton does not yield even to the Brahmin in the matter of pride

(4) The Brahmin is exclusive in his social habits, and guards his comforts and privileges by a number of rigorous laws

The Briton is no less exclusive than the Brahmin in his dealings with the Indian and the laws made for the protection of his commercial interests are quite as strong and numerous.

(5) The Brahmin while wishing that all must be happy, took care to get the lion's share of the worldly comforts and gains.

The Briton wishing the happiness of all India, reserves to himself all the rich loaves, and casts only a few crumbs to the Natives.

(6) The Brahmin encloses himself by frequent, small exactions from the lower castes, under the plea that all was not for himself, but for the spiritual benefit of the donors

The Briton encloses himself in a number of indirect ways urging that it is all only for the protection of the Indian, and the safety and national prosperity of his country

(7) The Brahmin illustrates the theory "all for the Brahmins"

The Briton seems to act on the principle "all for Englishmen"

(8) The Brahmin is considerate and condescending towards a Sudra* whenever he stands in need of his help and at other times keeps him at a distance

The attitude of the Briton towards the Native Chief or Native subjects is not a whit better

(9) The Brahmin generally segregates themselves in a convenient quarter of the village, and never allowed Sudras to live in their midst

In regard to the Briton one needs only to remember the fashionable European quarters of every town far away from the haunts of Natives

(10) The Brahmin cultivated a certain degree of moral purity, and thereby secured the respect and love of other castes, but did not actively take steps to better their position by eating with them, intermarrying with them, by condescending to go to them and talk to them

The Briton to preserve a certain amount of official and moral purity, and whatever may be his theory in courses has not practically conceded it even in terms of equality with the Native

(11) The Brahmin concealed his mantrams, his mysteries his Vedas, his Yogas, in short all the *arcanum* whereby he maintained his supremacy by laws inflicting very severe penalties on all those Sudras who dared to pry into them The Briton guards his Dockets, his budgets and his waste of public funds, behind all his official papers, by an Official Secrets Act

12 The Brahmin cut off the tongue of any member of his own community who revealed the secrets and signs of his faith

The Briton cuts from his society the European who comes forward to expose high handedness

13 The Brahmin suppressed his desire to hard to form into the religious and social system of the impossible

The Briton moated by the commercial and political interests of his country thinks to make the native participation of India a hopeless endeavour

COLLEGIATE LIFE IN AMERICA

The *Hindu*—The new interest in every thing of the Colorado Mining Exhibition Association was here the theme of the Free Church Institute on Saturday evening, the 8th March Rev K S Macdonald, president, in the chair After the singing of half a part of the proceedings had been and a few words from the chair, Mr L D Wishard, Colonial Secretary of the International Committee of Y M C Associations, addressed the meeting on College Life in America Mr Wishard commenced by remarking that the United States of America covered well over the population of the United Kingdom and twice the range of India, and more colleges and students than both India and Britain There were altogether 1,200 colleges in America, containing as many as 150,000 men and women students Of these, 300 were Arts Colleges, offering the usual curriculum to the degree, and attended by some 60,000 students There were fifty Law Colleges attended by 3,000 students, 150 Medical Colleges enrolling 10,000 students, 200 Commercial Colleges with 40,000 students, 300 Normal or Training Colleges attended by 50,000 students In addition to all these there were 100 Scientific or Technical Colleges and 200 Preparatory High Schools Strange a number of colleges were established by the enormous size of the country and the consequent long distances students had to travel Still there was much pressure of great weight, and that was the fact that small classes were much more favorable to efficient teaching than large classes No college should have more than two or three hundred students, no class more than thirty or forty students, being the large number of students with which the full benefit to each individual student In such a class each student would have a chance of being exercised or having to rise to a pressure of the professor sufficiently often to keep him awake to his work and to enable the professor to know his character, his needs and the progress he was making The lecturer laid the greatest stress on the personal influence of professor on the individual students He spoke on the great advantages resulting from the reflex action of the professors' character on the students character, When the class was large this was reduced to a minimum The best work was done in small classes But, there were too many students crowding into some of the professions, and too few into others. Unlike India, the medical colleges were overcrowded, and too many doctors scattered all over the country He calculated that there were 100,000 physicians practising in the United States, and on an average 5,000 young men and women graduated each year as medicine. When as often was the case a fourth or a fifth doctor came into a small town, he simply earned a livelihood by reducing the income of those that preceded him It was very much the same in law It was otherwise with engineers, merchants and physicists they created new sources of income by discovering and developing the resources of the world. The American colleges had much in common with Indian colleges, while in some points they greatly differed They were alike in their curricula They taught very much the same subjects of study for the different degrees in arts, medicine, engineering, etc They were also alike in the character of the architecture of their buildings They were large quadrangular buildings with class rooms, etc, as here and in Europe but they differed in the large dormitories, erected in the 'campus' or 'compound' of the college, in which the students lived together The dormitory residential system differentiated the American from the Indian college The American system enabled the students to know each other better to gather together also at the common hall for lectures or meetings, and form themselves into various literary and debating societies and social fraternities While the students of each college thus constituted an unbiased family with strong *esprit de corps* among them, opportunities are given for friendships between the classes and most lasting character of the association the American college excelled with all of Scripture to the intellect of the, and excluding religious consideration in the class study, a much better system than the forced one in India, or as in the Indian universities, it was [illegible] Here there are no concern with religious [illegible] There are no concern with religious [illegible] and lodging such as [illegible] large institutions [illegible] small towns small They were [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] applications [illegible] For [illegible] pronunciations [illegible] the frequently subjected to [illegible] — but of the smaller institutions [illegible] the country Some [illegible] *extensive* [illegible] students [illegible] the students [illegible] who are not able to speak *extempore* upon a given subject for ten minutes, the subject being announced for the first time after the opening of the meeting In others the subject is announced a week or two before hand, but the student has to speak till the meeting lay comes round in which he may be called to speak This introduces one's class at complete him to [illegible] of a question It is an successful exercise which the speaker [illegible] the municipal [illegible] Bengali friends It [illegible] restricted [illegible] from a broad two sided standpoint and second [illegible] accurate [illegible] But they [illegible] the spirit [illegible] the very high [illegible] value on the moral [illegible] atmosphere of the college, and in this respect he was glad to tell them that matters had improved immensely in America within the last twenty years Intellectual [illegible] good, but without a moral and [illegible] foundation, it was sometimes a curse rather than a blessing Of one of the greatest statesmen and scholars England had ever produced it was said that he (Lord Bacon) was the meanest as well as the wisest of men And it was well known that such men were often the greatest curses that could afflict a nation He referred to a professor or principal of a college in America who had the credit of being the most learned and cleverest man of his age, yet who prided himself on having effected more ruin than any other man For the last fifty years the memory of that man was simply execrated Mr Wishard in conclusion dwelt on the glorious opportunities young men had during their college course of influencing for good their fellow students At no other time of their life would they have a better opportunity of doing good The lecture was listened to with rapt attention throughout, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded to the lecturer at the close The proceedings ended with the usual vote of thanks to the chair

Bangalore—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 108, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH—1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1890. [No. 14.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

St Petersburg, 29th March—The surplus in the Russian Budget for 1889 amounts to thirteen and a half million roubles

Berlin 29th March—Prince Bismarck's final departure from Berlin to day was the signal for a great popular outburst of sympathy towards him The route to the Railway Station was thronged to the utmost by enormous multitudes of people who cheered the ex Chancellor enthusiastically The carriage in which he rode was accompanied by a guard of honour, and troops lined the streets At the station mountains of bouquets had been deposited by his admirers of every class. The members of the Cabinet and other state officials were assembled besides all the members of the *Corps Diplomatique* A popular ovation is being organised for the Prince at Friedrichsruh

Pondicherry 31st March—It has been finally decided that Mr Justice Scott's services be lent to the Egyptian Government for one year, but will not suffer as an Indian Judge in the matter of pension, furlough, etc by his absence Mr Charles Farmer acts for him as Judge of the High Court

London 1st April—The net increase in the British revenue for the year ending yesterday, is £310 000 Excise duties show a decrease of £1,500,000

St Petersburg, 31st March—The Czar and Czarina paid a visit to the military prison here Their Majesties addressed some of the prisoners kindly, and enquired of them the causes of their arrest They then liberated sixty, and reduced the sentences of others

Constantinople 31st March—Several sanguinary skirmishes have taken place in Crete between the Turkish troops and the insurgents

The Turkish agents in Greek have warned Chakir Pacha, the Governor General of Crete that an invasion of Crete by an armed expedition is impending

Allahabad, 31st March—It has been decided after much discussion, that natives of Indian Officers are eligible to sit for the examinations Dr Pearson being shortlisted for offer of the Very

London 1st April—A Royal Decree is expected in the House of Commons on the Indian Councils Bill Mr Bradlaugh will move an amendment regretting that no recognition of the elective principle is made in the Bill Mr Maclean will oppose the elective principle as being unsuited to the people of India, and opposed to British interests

The *Times* states that the movement in Russia in favor of a liberal constitution is exciting much disquiet at Vienna, where it is feared that the powerful Panslavists around the Czar will persuade him to divert his attention from domestic affairs by engaging in war.

Berlin, 1st April—A meeting between Emperor William and the Czar at the manœuvres which take place at Krasnosala in the summer has been settled

Prince Bismarck has received countless telegrams from all parts, congratulating him on the occasion of his birthday

London, 3rd April—The Queen visits the Emperor William and the Empress Frederick at Darmstadt, before returning to England

The Prince of Wales visited M Carnot Paris yesterday, and then proceeded to Cannes

Mr Barry, Conservative, has been elected for Windsor by a majority of 550 votes over Mr, Grenfell, Gladstonian Liberal, in place of Mr Richardson Gardner retired

Berlin, 2nd April—The report is current here that the Czar has been suddenly taken ill, and was frequent fainting fits

St Petersburg, 2nd April—The Czar's illness is denied here

Zanzibar, 1st April—Emin Pacha is to receive £1 000 per annum from the German Government, and will join the great armed German expedition to Victoria Nyanza with the object of establishing the German influence in all directions Major Wissmann has farbidden the Arab caravans to pass the German sphere without permission, thus virtually excluding the British East African Company from their trade route to the interior,

Poona, 2nd April—Yesterday evening two prisoners, sentenced in connection with dacoities committed in several villages escaped from the custody of the police while being taken from the court to Yeroda Jail The Havildar of the warders in charge escaped on foot, but his horse fell, and the rider was thrown heavily Three policemen in charge of the prisoners have been suspended

London, 4th April—Minutes by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir James Lyall, Sir Lepel Griffin and Sir Donald Stewart, dissenting from the raising of age of entry into the Indian Civil Service, have been published in Parliamentary papers in relation to the increased employment of natives, to the exclusion of the British, which the change would entail

St Petersburg, 3rd April—The distinguished Russian University students who were sentenced to be shot down, after their rebellion, have been pardoned Continued fresh arrests are taking place in the Universities and Colleges The Professors are being [illegible] The interest is partly political, but partly directed against reactionary and a literary statutes

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY APRIL 7, 1890.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

From a telegram to the Hindu we find that a mass meeting was held at Agra on the fourth of this month to protest against the Indian Councils Bill, Lord Cross is now attempting to get through the Legislature. In all probability, other meetings of the kind will follow in different parts of the country It is well known that the measure does not give satisfaction, the chief reason being that it leaves out the principle the people of this land, or, at least the enlightened portion of them, have been contending for—the elective principle They feel that without this, the measure would be wanting. We fully believe that those who are of this way of thinking will eventually gain the object they have in view, sooner or later *the principle enunciated by the* Indian National Congress must be carried out in its entirety, and we believe it will be sooner rather than later. The thing required is just, therefore it must be granted. But there are some who do not think it would be well to agitate the matter in the present time. They would prefer that the Bill should become law, and then the demand should be made for more There is a good deal to be said on this side of the question In the first place many would be in favour of the measure, and help it to pass who would oppose it were the elective principle granted It would be well to have a Bill of this kind passed by as many as possible It would be well that there should be as much unanimity as possible about the measure. There are some real friends of India who do not agree with us that the time has come when the people of this land ought to be allowed to elect their own members If the Bill were passed as it stands, those called to the Councils would be able to show what they could do, they would be able to conduct themselves in such a way that they would oblige the Government to concede the elective principle, perhaps without being again requested to do so. For very shame the rulers might give what was desired The measure would enable the people of this land to show what they were able to do, it would, or ought to prove a training school for the young and aspiring politicians of the country. When they had learned their work under the nomination system they might then proceed with safety to the elective There is much to be said in favour of this view The people of India cannot expect to obtain everything they require at once Such a thing has never happened in the political history of the world, and it would be very remarkable if it happened now for the first time It would be well therefore, for the people to make up their minds whether they intended to take the measure as it stands or agitate for more, that is for the elective principle

For the latter view of the case, it may be said that it has been long before the minds of *have we have them*, it most about the matter they believe it to be perfectly feasible and they would be very much di

appointed were it omitted from the programme. The concession asked for is so small that some cannot understand why the Government should be unwilling to grant it. They look upon the matter almost from a personal standpoint, and think they would lose in respect should this particular part of the Bill be left out. Consequently they wish that the subject should be agitated till the Government gives way. It will thus be seen that the question is one with two sides, and there should be a very careful weighing of everything before a decision is arrived at. One thing would be well. If an agitation is to be set on foot it should be done at once. Time is passing, the measure will soon be in full debate before the House of Commons, so if the people of this land intend to try to prevent it being passed unless it contains the elective principle they should be up and doing.

A BAD APPOINTMENT

We are told that Mr Plimer, the son of the first Judge of the Chief Court, has been made a Revenue Probationer, preparatory to being appointed an Assistant Commissioner. Such an appointment must be looked upon as being a great wrong to many who have been a long time in the service, and who had a right to look forward to promotion. We do not know what right this young gentleman has to the post into which he has been pitchforked, except that his father is a Judge, and consequently has great influence with the powers that be. But this ought not to be considered sufficient, though unfortunately it too often is. The result of Mr Plimer's appointment will be that those already in the service will become disgusted, will lose heart and will not work with the same spirit they did before. They will say to themselves that good work is of no avail, that whatever they may do will not be appreciated, and, therefore they had better take matters easily. In this way great injury will be done to the province, and all must suffer. Besides, we are of opinion that the appointment is contrary to the orders of the Government of India, and those who made it will have to answer to that Government for making it. We do not know what answer will be given, but we fancy it will be difficult to give a good one.

Occasional Notes

It is said that the Thakore Saheb of Morvi shortly proceeds to England.

The University Buildings at Toronto in North America including the splendid Museum and Library have been burned down.

The Earl of Kimberley is to preside at the dinner to be given to Lord Ripon by his political friends on his arrival in England in May.

There is some talk in Russian Court circles about a projected voyage of the Czarewitch round the world with his sailor brother, the Grand Duke George.

The *World* hears that General Boulanger does not intend to remain much longer in exile in Jersey, and is making arrangements to take another house in London during the season.

It is proposed to hold a religious congress during next winter, the Maharajah of Darbhanga desiring that it may be held at Bankipore, and that he may be allowed to act as host.

Mr. J. W. Neill, Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R. J. Crosthwaite.

His Excellency Mahomed Ali Khan, the new Persian Minister to England, was formally introduced to the Queen at Windsor Castle on 19th ultimo, by Viscount Cross, and presented his credentials.

Funds are being raised in aid of a proposed Institute for Paris, to be erected on the island of Ossel in Russia, the mud baths of which are supposed to have a specific effect on skin diseases.

An orthodox Hindu paper, published in the vernacular in Calcutta, seriously regrets that the treaty between China and the British Government has been signed at an inauspicious hour according to Hindu astrology.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana is going on a pilgrimage to Prabhaspatan under Jain guide with his zenana and 500 people. The cost of the journey is likely to amount to seventy-five thousand rupees.

The Amoor, who was to have started for Heart on the 21st instant, is now said to be going direct to Cabul. Rumours of disturbances at Kandahar would seem to be groundless as no news regarding them reached Quetta.

The accounts of expenditure in connection with the defence of the Irish members against the charges and allegations in the *Times* have now been practically made up. The *Daily News* understands they slightly exceed £37,000.

The Government of Bengal which has sanctioned a grant Rs 10,000 from Provincial revenues in aid of the Calcutta Public Library and has undertaken the payment of certain services for the Library, at the cost of those revenues.

The Patiala Infantry are, we learn from the *Cantonment Gazette*, well on their way to equal the excellence which has been attained by the Patiala Lancers. They are a very fine regiment, and the way they are learning their work is said to be really surprising.

Polygamy is practised by a class of Brahmans designated *Kulins*. A branch of this class of Brahmans known as *Chowchia Sekhars* dwelling principally in Lower Bengal, have unanimously come to the conclusion that they should all take vows not to take a second wife.

The Directors of the Central Museum of Punjab have declared for the half-year ending the 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum £6,000 is carried to the Reserve Fund, the total of which is now £12,000, or one third of the Bank's capital.

Lord Harris instead of reaching Bombay two days after Lord Reay's departure, will arrive two days before. It has now been arranged that he shall travel in the Indian Marine steamship *Pensevere* instead of the mail steamer, and he is expected to arrive in Bombay about 5 a.m. on the 10th April.

The Census of 1881 gave 131,681 as the No of lepers in all India, and 58,886 of these were collected in the Bengal Presidency alone. It is estimated that at present there must be considerably over 200,000 lepers in India. The vast majority of this roam over the country as beggars shunned by all.

A Hindu temple at Muttra is to be inscribed to Prince Albert Victor. Some Bengalis in that city of Hindu pilgrimage have built a temple for the location of the Goddess Kali. The inscription to be put on the entrance of the temple will be worded as follows "God Save His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. Landed in India, November 1889."

Orders have been passed by the Nizam's Government authorising the appointment of Court Inspectors for the Criminal Courts. This is a movement in the right direction. The practice of allowing the police officer, who investigated the case, to prosecute it is very objectionable and leads to grave miscarriage of justice.

According to the *Kallyear Times* on the 30th ultimo a child about three years old fell out of a railway carriage between Lakhisarai and Jalipur, and the mother jumped out after him. The driver stopped the train as soon as possible. Both the mother and the child were eventually picked up, and both were fortunately unhurt.

The *Mohamadan Observer*, which represents the Mussulman population of Bengal, disavows on the part of that community any connection whatever with the Congress movement. "Not only are the leading mousers," observes the paper, "of the Mahomedan society opposed to the Congress, but their influence carries so much weight with their less opulent co-religionists that these too collectively stand aloof."

The requisites that go to the formation of a good speaker are:—

(1) A virtuous character.
(2) A thorough mastery over the minutest details of the subject.
(3) A powerful imagination. He must, as the poet's eye in the poet's mind "from a fine dreaming rolling from heaven to earth to heaven."
(4) A habit of persevering industry.
(5) Study of the best models.
(6) A practical delivery.

A Persian book of over 100 pages has been published containing further correspondence respecting the affairs of Zululand and adjacent territories. The Blue Book on the subject was first published in August 1888, and the present volume gives 204 despatches, the correspondence of more than a year—that is, from September 1888 to October 1889. A sketch map of Zululand, showing the distribution of people, is inserted in the volume.

With reference to the telegram from Dharwar, which appeared in the *Times* on Tuesday, imputing to Sir Dinshaw the result of the meeting held there, condemning the conduct of the local Government in regard to the Triple Cross, and holding out promises of the aid of such a distinguished gentleman, and the sympathy of the Mahomedans, His Highness has publicly announced that he is quite unaware of what the people of Dharwar are doing, and that the last meeting was held against his advice.

A useful service has been performed by the National Indian Association in drawing up a list of natives of India now in England as students, visitors, and residents. Three years ago the number of natives of India in the United Kingdom was 160, at the present moment it is 207, exclusive of some half a score or so of Parsees and Hindoo ladies. Fifty-four of the 207 hail from Bengal, 6 from Bombay, 1 from Madras, 20 from the North-West Provinces, 10 from the Punjab, 1 from the Central Provinces, 10 from Hyderabad, 7 from Kattywar, 3 from Baroda, and 4 from Burmah.

The Viceroy sent a telegram of condolence, couched in the most sympathetic terms, to Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit on the occasion of his confinement. Sir Dinshaw, thanking Lord Lansdowne, prayed to God to spare his Excellency such a painful bereavement. The Viceroy, in acknowledging this reply, expressed his pleasure that he was enabled to join his condolence with congratulation on Sir Dinshaw Petit's having been honoured with a baronetcy. His Excellency added that Lord Reay recommended Sir Dinshaw for that title, and he had much pleasure in forwarding it for the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government with his complete approval.

Many curious stories are circulated about the Satti committed at Giya a few weeks ago. The woman who performed the ceremonies, after her husband's death, kept locked up in a room, but the story says that it caught fire all of sudden, and she was soon in flames. The doors were unlocked, and soon she made her way towards the cremation ground. There was a fire in the room, and it was alleged that it took fire miraculously. The woman entered the funeral pyre of her husband without the least hesitation. She asked for water only once while herself burned to death. When both bodies were burnt to ashes, fountains, it is alleged, sprang up by the side of the pyre, and extinguished the flames.

The Secretary of State for India has decided on the following modification in the Prospectus of the Indian Forest Department:—(1) The initial pay of an Assistant Conservator shall be Rs. 300 instead of Rs 250 a month. (2) The course of study at Cooper's Hill College shall consist of nine terms, extending over thirty-four months, instead of seven terms, lasting twenty-six months, such extensions to affect all candidates admitted to the Forest course in and after the current year. (3) From and after the examination of 1891 (but not for that of 1890), the limits of age for candidates will be from seventeen to twenty, instead of from seventeen to twenty-one years, and the schedule of subjects and marks for the competitive examination will be altered, and early notice given of the revised schedule for 1891.

The bust of Her Majesty the Queen Empress was lifted by Lady Ripon at the Bombay Elphinstone Institute on Thursday 27th ultimo, was executed by the eminent sculptor Mr Gilbert. On each side of the pedestal there are medallions in marble of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which, as well as the bust of the Queen, are very good likenesses. For bust details Her Majesty is represented with decorations, and is a replica of the one erected in the Kensington Town Hall. The pedestal is of Aberdeen granite, and bears the following inscription:—"This bust of her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria is presented to the Victoria Technical Institute, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, by His Highness the Thakore of Bhowanagar, C.S.I."

Local and Provincial

The Courts—H. Courts of the province closed on Wednesday last till the 20th of May next.

The Blackberry Poisoning Case.—This case was brought to a close in the Civil and Sessions Court on Thursday last, but is not yet finished. It will, we fancy, last for several days.

The Heat.—Fresh air is something fearful just now. It is 90° degrees in the shade in the afternoon, and though there are at times a good many clouds floating about, the rain will not come down.

The New Appointments.—We are given to understand that the new appointments will take effect after the Easter holidays, when Mr Sewell will take up the post of Chief Secretary from Mr Kishen Rao.

Cholera.—We are sorry to learn that cholera has broken out in some parts of the Deccan, and that several deaths have taken place. The public health throughout is very bad, and not a single part of the place is free from sickness of some kind.

Influenza.—This disease is still very prevalent, and there is scarcely a house where one of the inhabitants is not down with it. As one get well, others are attacked, and work is very much impeded. We hear that several deaths have occurred from the complaint.

Local Intelligence

THE JUDGE OF TRIVALLUR

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer to-day delivered judgment on the appeal that came on for hearing before them more than a month ago (particulars of which appeared at the time in the columns of the *Madras Mail*) against the decree of Mr Justice Kernan declaring that the present Judge of Tinnevelly, Srinivasa Chariar, was not a properly constituted Judge and that Nagathekshatar the nephew of the late Judge was the proper person. Mr Norton, instructed by Messrs Kapali Rama Rao, and Shadagopah Charlu appeared for the Judge, while the Hon'ble Mr Spring Branson, Advocate General, appeared in

structed by Messrs. Branson and Branson for the plaintiff, appellant. The judgment which was a most voluminous one took 1½ hour in delivery and resulted in favour of the Juror. The following is the conclusion of the Judgment.

"We agree with the learned Judge in the opinion he has expressed about the defendant's conduct, but we are unable to uphold the plaintiff's nomination on the ground (1) that he probably received no *Upathesam* at all; (2) that the *Upathesam* alleged to have been received by him is not sufficient; (3) that his right if any to the status of Jeeer ceased on his omission to become a Sanyasi in a day or two or soon after the alleged *Upathesam*, or indeed, (4) that there was a similar case of succession in the history of the institution; and (5) that his case one of imperfect nomination which cannot be upheld on principles deducible from the known cases of succession. The appeal must be allowed. The decree appealed against must be set aside and the suit dismissed. We have already referred to the defendant's conduct as unscrupulous and deserving of blame in offering to buy the sacred office from the late Jeeer so properly commendered upon by the learned Judge. We also see reason to think that his story that the late Jeeer changed his mind and agreed to nominate him, and actually asked him to attend upon him at the moment of his death is absolutely false and apparently designed to back on his appointment by the disciples after the Jeeer's death to the alleged nomination by the Jeeer during his life and thereby to create an analogy between his case, and a second case of succession. Under these circumstances we consider that we must dismiss the suit without costs both in this Court and in the Court below."

General Summary.

A CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE.—A League has been formed at Montreal (the *Daily News*, correspondent says) to bring about independence of Canada in 1892. Mr American Powers are to be asked to exert moral influence, and, if need be, coercive action to free the country from the last vestige of British rule on the continent. The League will have numerous branches of the Liberal clubs in the country. The American universities are, moreover, to be invited to co-operate, as well as those politicians who have for their object the bringing about of the final triumph of democratic institutions throughout the world. The league will be under the control of a supreme council whose actions are to be kept secret. The high sounding declarations of the league cause some amusement here, but little serious attention. Politics, undoubtedly, much quiet sentiment in favour of ultimate Canadian independence, but the league does not represent it.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The Governor General in Council has taken into consideration the question regarding the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political assemblies with which they may be brought in contact. The following rules have been published for observance in future. (I) No Government servant should hold or attend a political meeting where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued so as to impair his usefulness as an official. (II) No Government servant may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting or in organising or promoting a political meeting or agitation. (III) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the head of the department or district, and if necessary to the Local Government or Administration.—*Vide*

A COLLEGE.—We learn that it is proposed to establish at Trichinopoly, as a central station, "The Hindu Noble or Rajahs College," from next January, for the education of Princes, Chiefs and respectable Hindus in the Madras Presidency. It will consist of four sections, (a) matriculated students who read for the Entrance Examination, (b) F. A. students who read for the Special Entrance Examination, (c) B. A. students who read for the B. A. Degree; and (d) B.A students who read for the B. L Degree. This College is intended to educate the future leaders of society in the company of fellow students of good birth, position, and character and it is proposed to levy a monthly fee of Rs. 5 to 10 from each student of section (a) and (b), and a fee of Rs. 10 to 20 from each student of the sections (c) and (d). Two M. A's two B. L's and two B A's will be engaged as Lecturers and Professors under the control of two or more Fellows of the Madras University. The course of study and the financial statement will be subject to the approval of a body of patrons.—*Madras Mail*

INFLUENZA OF THE INFERNAL REGIONS.—A correspondent writes to the *Standard*—It is a disease that does now spreading in the Town. It does not seem to be an ordinary sort of simple cough and cold. It renders the patient too weak to attend to his work. High fever generally accompanies headache and low sunken spirits and pale looks are the sequences. The medical theory falls in every case and *the quack doctor cannot succeed in cheating them*. Some learned doctor of a type of Gargantua, one of the seven fearful goddesses most respected by the Hindus, and it is identified with cholera. She name daily goes to the well, colas, a part of the proper well on both sides with stiff on, makes a few cones out of the cow dung and saffron powder, which are decorated with flowers, plays a number of cocoanut, burns incense, and then has sound the right iron stick to patient a piece of thread soft or cotton, as a mark of her worship, on his wrists, she would make a better station and carry, which consists in free distribution of *ragy* pudding, or some similar thing, amongst the beggars. I have heard also that in certain cases a decoction of saffron powder has proved efficacious. Saffron powder is put into the boiling water and a lump of sugar added and the mixed draught taken in. Perhaps this *ragy* is safely tried by those who cannot afford to purchase English medicines.

Extracts.

THE PROSPECTS OF OUR EDUCATED YOUTH

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says.—"Two parsee youths after having spent well nigh five years in their College course with or without success have emerged from their old grooves to share the lot of brokers in their competitive spheres of work. This may be received no doubt as a welcome news by the advocates of Parsee Social Reform and those assigned by a keen sense of duty."

The occasion of this has now been much crowed. It may be said to be virtually blocked to all young aspirants and the new departure which our young Parsee brethren have made deserves praise. It is useless to aim at higher education with the sole object of turning it to a professional account. The Parsees have acquired through a long course of favourable circumstances, natural coolness and aptitude to adapt themselves easily to commercial life and its *hurdle and exercises*. *Too Hindu minds* have too much of stolid conservatism and has been found wanting in adaptable state of test for contending a time. It will be right to give immensely more gratifying from a national standpoint, if this great mass of Hindu population be made to emerge from the original grooves and start a calling or an industrial and commercial basis. We have been too long moving on the same lines and we must therefore soon shunt.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR

Bombay 29th March.—Prince Albert Victor embarked on the Isis yesterday evening. A large crowd assembled at the Apollo bunder to wish him farewell. The arrangements were the same as on his arrival. Mr Guy, Municipal President, read an address from the Corporation, to which H. R. H. replied.—

"It is with feelings of very real regret that I am about to leave the shores of this intensely interesting country, of so much enjoyable one that it is possible for any one to make. It is now about five months since I first set foot in India. During the whole of that time the journey has been going to end in one prolonged course of delight and instruction, and my expectations have been far more than realised. Turning my steps towards England, I am deeply impressed by, and *thoroughly interested in*, all I have seen and heard. The welcome received from all classes, Europeans and Native alike, has shown how great the unanimity is which exists in the loyalty and devotion to the throne and persons of the Queen-Empress. It is impossible to describe in words how greatly I have enjoyed myself, but I may say that if beyond personal gratification any word or action of mine has served to add one iota towards the strengthening of such unanimity, I shall feel my visit has not been in vain. I had a splendid opportunity of observing the system of railways throughout the Peninsula, having since landing travelled over 7,000 miles by rail with speed and the greatest comfort. With such unrivalled assistance as railways afford, supplemented by the magnificent docks constructed under the energetic policy of a wise administration, the Port of Bombay must grow in more rising in commercial prosperity and importance. I has given me the greatest pleasure to spend the last few days of my tour in this beautiful City. I am sorry that, acting on medical advice, I was prevented from witnessing the illuminations and fireworks prepared by your City with such boundless liberality and excellent taste. I regret it all the more from the knowledge that I missed a remarkably beautiful sight and the most enthusiastic display of loyalty to be seen anywhere in the world for the sake of the Queen-empress."

Before the Prince descended the Bunder steps Mr Kalapur chief of Parsi Indus and gentlemen sang the National Anthem. He then took a cordial farewell of the Trading parsi gentlemen, and started in a launch for the *Isis* at 5.20 P. M.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

On the motion to go into committee on this Bill,

Lord Herschell said, he desired to call attention to the omission from the Bill of a provision which was in the Bill as it received the approval of the Government of India. The object of this section was to relieve the local councils from the operation of a clause in the Act of 1861, which prevented those councils from repealing, amending, or in any way interfering with any legislation of the Central Council prior to the passing of the Act or to the formation of any councils subsequently established. In this way the provincial councils since formed were fettered by limitations which did not apply in the case of the Council of Bombay, because it had existed longer than the others. For example, the council for the North West Provinces could not deal with such matters of local regulation as the straying and trespassing of cattle, little advantage would be gained by increasing the number of members of the councils if their power was to be restricted in matters which came within their legitimate function. It was on the highest degree expedient that the councils should be induced to take up as much local work as possible, and he therefore appeals to the Government to consider whether the omitted clause might not be inserted.

Viscount Cross said the clause referred to was *in the original Bill, but he thought it desirable to communicate with the Viceroy and his Council with reference to it*, and the result of the correspondence was that he would assent to the insertion of the clause. The more he considered the matter the more he was convinced that it would be wise to set up some kind of the parts of India, with a view to further decentralisation and leaving that, moreover, the right it necessary to communicate with the Viceroy before finally approving a law which would apply to countries so long and to those that might here after be formed.

The Earl of Kimberley said he was glad to hear what the Secretary of State said as to the formation of councils for other parts of India. The House then went into Committee on the Bill. On Clause 1.

The Earl of Northbrook recapitulated what had been said on the second reading as to the expediency and possibility of enabling representative persons to be nominated to the central and provincial councils. While marking himself against the expression of any opinion as to the representation of the interests of separate classes by such nominations, and recognising the proper representation of the rights of the ryots and cultivators of the soil must still be provided for mainly by the members of the Government, he proposed the following addition to the clause as a means of giving effect to the opinions expressed in the second reading debate.—

"Provided that the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant Governors respectively, and prescribed the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect."

Viscount Cross said, the noble earl's recapitulation of what had passed on a former occasion absolved him from explaining his acceptance of the amendment. It had always been his intention, if the Bill became law, to follow the example of Sir Charles Wood and to send with the Act a despatch pointing out that it was important that members of the Councils should be selected, not only with a view to their giving the best advice, but also with some regard to obtaining some kind of representation of the people. The noble earl had said it was possible there might be legal difficulty in carrying out the idea unless there was something in the Act to show how it could be done, but nothing was further from his mind than to leave the legal difficulty open, and he had not the slightest objection to the insertion of words in the Bill to indicate what was intended. A further advantage would result from the insertion of such words, and it was that they would give some satisfaction to the people of India—a point that was not always thought of. Besides, it was better they should be in the Act than that they should be merely embodied in a despatch by the Secretary of State, who was liable to be changed at any time.

The Earl of Kimberley said he was glad the amendment was accepted by the Secretary of State, and it gave him the greater satisfaction because it was a step towards the adoption of the elective principle, and it was essential in India that there should be a thorough representation of minorities. He trusted that the members to be nominated under this clause would prove to be valuable additions to the councils.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was added to the Bill.

On Clause 2, Lord Stanley of Alderley moved the following addition to the clause:—

"Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not prohibit questions being asked relating to complaints respecting alleged acts of mal-administration within British territory."

Viscount Cross said that if the amendment were passed it would not limit the discretion of the members of the Government to decline to give any answers that might be injurious to the public service.

The amendment was withdrawn; and the clause was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord Herschell, a clause was inserted after Clause 4 to empower the provincial councils, with the sanction of the Governor-General, to deal with local matters, notwithstanding the Act of 1861.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill passed through Committee.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCHES.

As we notice yesterday two despatches of the Government of India, of exceptional interest at the present time, have been published in a Parliamentary paper which comes to hand by the current mail. The first which opens the question of legislation for the reform of procedure in the Councils is dated the 25th May, 1889, and runs as follows:—

My Lord,—We have the honour to invite your Lordship's attention to the annexed extract from a speech delivered on the 29th March last by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the discussion of the Indian Budget for the ensuing year. You Lordship will observe that His Excellency intimated that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the opportunities accorded to the Legislative Council for passing under review the financial situation of the country should occur with regularity, and independently of the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year; and, after referring to the views held by his predecessor in this connection. His Excellency stated that your Lordship had given your adhesion to

the above proposition In a subsequent portion of his speech the Viceroy explained that the Government of India was also in favour of giving to Members of the Legislative Council, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to the Government upon matters of public interest, and that this point, which was, in your Lordship's opinion, closely connected with that already referred to, was also engaging the attention of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State.

The announcement thus made by the Viceroy with your Lordship's sanction, has been regarded as equivalent to an engagement that, subject to proper safeguards and precautions, the two changes thus described in the procedure of the Legislative Council of the Government of India would be introduced as soon as possible, and we consider that it is our duty to ask your Lordship to consider with us what steps should be taken in order to give effect to the pledge thus made on behalf of the Government of India

We have, in the first place, to determine whether the law, in its present form, would permit of the introduction of these modifications in the procedure of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and we have come to the conclusion that the terms of Section 19 of the Indian Councils Act are such as to prevent the Council, when assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from entering upon any business other than that intimately connected with the work of legislation That section runs as follows —" No business shall be transacted at any meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations"—that is to say, at any meeting at which the Additional Members appointed by Section 10 are entitled to sit and vote "except as hereinbefore provided" (this exception has reference to the amendment of rules for the conduct of the business of the Legislative Council) " other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into the Council for the purpose of such enactment, and it shall not be lawful for any Member or Additional Member to make, or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such " motion be for leave to introduce some measure so aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced thereunto." Unless therefore the discussion of the Budget had reference to some measure before the Council, it seems to us that it would, by entering upon such a discussion, be transacting business which the law forbids it to transact

That it was the intention of the framers of the Act to place this limit upon the action of the Legislative Council appears clearly from a well known passage in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 9th August 1861 to the Government of India In paragraph 24 of that Despatch the Secretary of State wrote as follows—" I may frankly state to your Lordship in Council that one object of Section 19 is to prevent the Legislature from interfering with the functions of the Executive Government, and occupying its time with matters which are not directly or immediately connected with the special duties assigned to it "

This view is also that which has been taken by the Council of its own powers Thus for instance, on 5th March 1862, when the Honorable Mr Ritchie presented a petition from M Gustave Poitsch, Manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris which had established a branch in Calcutta, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal objected that " no business could be transacted at a meeting of Council, except in the passing of Rules, or the making of Laws and Regulations and that this petition did not appear to fall under either head, " the President (Lord Canning) concurred with His Honour, and the motion was withdrawn Our conclusion therefore in regard to this part of the case is that both the spirit and the letter of the Indian Councils Act are opposed to the transaction in the Legislative Council of any business, not directly or immediately connected with the special duties assigned to it by statute

We are anxious to explain in reference to this question that in our opinion the Budget should be submitted to the Legislative Council for discussion and criticism only, and no power should be given to make a motion regarding it, still less to withhold supplies, and we would therefore allow no motion to be made or resolution taken with regard to any Budget, except so far as it depended on legislation, in which case members would be entitled to their usual rights We would certainly not make the financial arrangements of the Government dependent on the passing of an Appropriation Bill The advantages to be derived from the public discussion of the Budget would, in our opinion, be found in the exposure of unpopular features, in the opportunity afforded for explanation, and in the suggestions which would be obtained for future guidance; but it would be impossible, under our system of Government, to reconstruct a Budget because it did not meet the approval of the Legislative Council, and it would be unwise to encourage divisions, which would only serve to emphasize the existence of a permanent Government majority

We have not excluded from our consideration the fact that an opportunity for the discussion of the Budget might be provided, either by bringing on a budget debate in connection with any measure directly or indirectly raising financial issue, in the same way as such a debate was allowed this year, in connection with the introduction of the Patwari Bill, or even by making it our practice to introduce in every session of the Council some financial measure which might afterwards be dropped, but the introduction of which would afford an occasion for a financial discussion This expedient, which in fact approaches to an evasion of the statute is not one to which it would in our opinion be desirable to resort We consider, moreover, that the exercise of the right which we propose to confer upon the Legislative Council should be secured to it by law and should not depend upon facilities which it would be in the discretion of the Government for the time being to afford or to withhold

In regard to the second proposed modification, it follows, from the argument which we have already advanced, that the right of interpellation could not in our opinion be admitted without an alteration of the law We desire to add that while Lord Duffer considered that questions should be restricted to "current matters of domestic as distinguished from those of Imperial interest" we are of opinion that there will be an advantage in conceding a large measure of liberty in this respect It appears to us that occasions may frequently present themselves in which it would be extremely desirable, in the interests of the Government of India, that questions should be addressed to it even upon matters which might, prima facie, be necessary to enumerate amongst those excluded from public discussion, if any class or classes of subjects were to be so excluded

In connection with the matter of interpellation we also desire to say that, having considered the safeguards under which the right, if conceded to Members of the Council, should be exercised, we think that for the present it will be sufficient to provide that due notice should be given to the Secretary of the Council of any question which a Member may desire to ask, and that the President, after communication with the Department of the Government concerned, should be empowered, without giving reasons, to declare that such question must not be put We think that the length of the notice to be given and all other details, should be reserved to be embodied in regulations to be framed by the Governor General in Council and capable of alteration from time to time

We desire, in conclusion, to express our decided opinion that, if the two changes of procedure which we have described be admitted in the case of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, it will be desirable to extend them (perhaps) with some further reservations, as to the Budget) to the Provincial Legislative Councils, We would suggest that any changes in the law which may prove to be necessary with these objects should be simultaneously effected both for the Legislative Council of the Governor General and for the provincial Legislative Councils, and we shall be prepared, if your lordship so desires, after consultation with the local Governments, to submit an complete draft of the alterations in the Indian Councils Act which will be necessary in order to give effect to our proposals

We have &c,

(Signed) LANSDOWNE, C A ELLIOTT, FARL LOCHRYE, PHIL P HUTCHINS, G CHESNEY, D BARBER, ANDREW R SCOBLE

Lord Cross's reply dated 21st August, appeared in our issue of 26th instant —

The Government of India having thus had brought before them the question of an increase of the size of the Councils as well as of a reform of procedure, took counsel with the local Governments and after receiving their opinions replied on the 24th December to Lord Cross —

My Lord,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No 81 dated the 1st August last, enclosing for our consideration a draft Bill which has been prepared with the object of effecting certain amendments in the Indian Councils Act, 1861. We have carefully the opinions of those Governments which possess a Legislative Council on the provisions of the draft

The Government of Madras approves of the Bill, and has no remarks to make on its details The Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh also accepts the Bill and suggests only a verbal amendment in the second section, with the view of making it clear that the privilege of asking questions at Council meetings is not confined to the discussion of the Budget The Government of Bombay is divided in opinion His Excellency the Governor approves of the draft Bill (with the exception of the definition of "local legislature" in section 6) while other members of the Government object to its main provisions, and deprecate the enlargement of the Council, the discussion of the Budget and the proposal to allow questions to be asked They suggest that if the draft Bill is proceeded with the present minimum number of Additional Members should be retained and that the maximum should be 14, instead of 20, as proposed, and they urge that express power should be given to nominate native chiefs of states under the political control of the Local Government, and also persons subject to the authority of such chiefs They apprehend that, unless it be by Section 2 of the draft the rule as to limiting the discussion of the annual Financial Statement and the asking of questions, to be laid down by the Governor General in Council, this expression will be construed as " the Governor in Council in making Laws," and thus the reconstituted Council would make its own rules, which would perhaps be framed so as to stop all work unless the Council was allowed its own way, they therefore suggest that the rule should be carefully considered and definitely prescribed in the statute itself. A further objection is taken to the provisions of Section 3, that it would enable the Governor General in Council, in " consultation with the local Councils to entirely defeat the legislation of his own Council intended for all India

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal considers the minimum number of Additional Members prescribed by the Bill for the local Legislative Council to be too low, and considers that it be extended to thirty, on the ground that this number is required to secure adequate representation of the community at large, as well as to admit to the Council the departmental heads who will have to answer interpellations His Honour issues that the nature of the restrictions to be imposed on the discussion of the Budget and upon the asking of questions, if cannot be indicated in the Bill, should at least be clearly explained in bringing it before Parliament, so that these may be no ground for misunderstanding or alarm in the future He gives an illustration of the inconvenience which may possible arise from the discussion of the Provincial Budget touching upon questions of Imperial finance, which it will be difficult for the Local Government adequately to deal with, and expresses his apprehension that such a discussion may possibly lead to " a hostile resolution." He therefore suggests that an alteration in the existing system of provincial contracts should be made which will admit of dividing the annual Financial Statement into two parts, one of which, dealing only with the receipts and expenditure fixed by contract, should not be laid before the Council at all, while the other, dealing with those items of revenue which are entirely within the control of the Local Government, should be submitted for discussion As regards the right of asking questions, he suggests that it should be clearly made known beforehand that the right will be confined to a single question and answer, and that matters still under discussion with superior authorities, or which have recently been and such discussion should not be the subject of interpellation save with the previous consent of the superior authority.

Our Despatch No 35 of the 25th May has already placed your Lordship in possession of our general opinion in regard to two of the most important subjects in which the draft Bill has relation We have said enough to show that Despatch to make it evident to your Lordship that we cordially approve of the proposal to confer upon the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and upon the Provincial Legislative Councils, the right of asking questions and of discussing the annual Financial Statement Before, however, proceeding to consider the condition upon which these rights should be conferred, we think it desirable to offer some observations upon that portion of the Bill under which provision is made for an increase in the number of Councillors of which each Council should be composed The majority of us are of opinion that there should be no increase in the number of Members composing the Governor General's Council, and that the enlargement to the extent proposed will have the effect of adding to expenditure without increasing efficiency or satisfying the demands of those who advocate the creation of much larger Council As regards local councils, we are unanimously opposed to the reduction of the minimum number of Councillors below eight, as recommended by the Government of Bombay Some of us would prefer to adopt for general application to all Provinces a larger maximum than any of those provided for in the Bill, upon the understanding that it should be worked up to by degrees We are, however, unanimously of opinion that an increase up to the number specified in the draft may safely be accepted

Referring to the second section of the Bill, we do not think it possible or desirable that rules as to the discussion of the Financial Statement should be laid down in the Act, which in the course of time may vary from time to time, should, as suggested by the Bombay Government, be embodied in the Act It would, however, be desirable to add to the section a proviso that it shall not be competent for any Member of Council to propose any Resolution, or divide the Council, in respect of any matter arising out of any financial discussion, or the answer to any question permitted by the Act or the rules in the under It So far as we would be in the amendment suggested by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal regarding the discussion of the Budget

Doubts have been suggested as to the accuracy or sufficiency of the language of this section in reference to the following points —(1) Whether the draft sufficiently ensures that in Provincial Councils local Budgets only, and not the Imperial Budget, shall be discussed (2) Whether the right of interpellation will not otherwise than in connection with the discussion of the Budget (3) Whether the rules shall be made by the Governor General in Council and the Local Governments respective in their executive capacity, and not be subject to modification by the Council when assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

In regard to the first point, we understand from the words " as the case may be" that each Provincial Council is only empowered to deal with the Local Budget of its own Province As for the second, the wording of the section appears to us sufficiently to indicate with sufficient clearness that the intention is that questions may be permitted, not only when the Budget is under discussion, but at other times also, In reference to the third point, there can, we think, be no doubt that the rules shall be made by the Government of India and the Local Governments in their executive capacity alone It is desirable, however, that the drafting should be carefully scrutinized by your Lordship's advisers, and if in their opinion the wording is such as to render possible the least ambiguity on these points, the necessary amendments should be made

With regard to the remaining sections of the draft Bill, we think that Section 5, the power of sanctioning the repeal or amendment of Acts of the Governor-General in Council should be vested in the Governor-General in Council, and not in the Governor-General alone The scope of Section 7 should, in our opinion be so extended as to cover all legislation which the Governor General in Council has under taken to make in a quasi territorial capacity under 3 and 4 Will IV, cap. 85, sect 1, under 16 and 17 Vict, cap 95, or under 2 and 3 Vic, cap 67, sec 22

Subject to these observations, we approve of the draft Bill and hope that no delay may occur in bringing it before Parliament.

We have, &c

(S) LANSDOWNE, C A ELLIOT, G CHESNEY, P P HUTCHINS, A R SCOBLE, D M BARBER

—*Indian Mirror*

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 108, SHESHA MANDALAM ROAD, PETTAH—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890. [No. 15.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Paris 6th April—The French Government has ordered the immediate blockade of the Dahomeyan coast.

London, 6th April—The Queen has appointed Lord Reay to be a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

St Petersburg, 6th April.—The Czar has had a relapse, and is again suffering severely from influenza, though his condition is not considered serious. It is asserted that his Majesty has renounced his intention of spending Easter at Gatchina owing to a number of explosives having been found within the precincts of the palace.

Paris, 6th April—The French Government has ordered the building of ten sea going and twenty first class torpedo boats.

Constantinople, 7th April—The Turkish troops have insulted the Christians, and pillaged several Churches in the province of Candia. Chakir Pasha has ordered strict enquiry into the matter.

Madrid 7th April—The Industrial Conference opened here to day.

Vienna, 8th April—Serious riots took place here yesterday in the suburbs among the men on strike. The mob attacked the spirit shops, set fire to the spirits, and prevented the fire engines from extinguishing the flames. They then plundered the shops of the Jews. A force of cavalry and infantry was summoned to the spot, and restored order. Forty arrests were made.

Simla, 8th April,—Influenza is rapidly spreading throughout the station, and is attacking the majority of new comers. From several Government offices more than half the clerks are absent. Mr Leo, of the Telegraph Office, and a Baboo in the Home Office have died from the effects of the sickness.

Bombay 9th April.—To day, a deputation representing the ladies of Bombay, present an address to Lady Reay. Over Rs 10,000 have already been subscribed for the memorial to commemorate the interest she has taken in the welfare of the women of Bombay during the last five years.

London, 10th April—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Shanghai for Yokohama.

London, 11th April.—The Committee of the Landowners' Convention in Dublin have unanimously passed a resolution that the Land Bill in its present form is most injurious to landowners, and will fail to benefit the best class of the tenants, and therefore requires amending.

Berlin, 10th April—Emperor William has gone to Wiesbaden, where the Emperor of Austria is on a visit to Queen Elizabeth of Roumania.

Bombay 11th April.—Lord Harris arrived yesterday, and received an enthusiastic welcome from all classes of the community. The I. M. S. *Tenasserim* was sighted at 7 A. M., but remained outside till 3 P. M., when she steamed into the Harbour and took up her anchorage exactly opposite the Apollo Bunder. A deputation from Government House, went aboard about 5 o'clock, and at 5.45 precisely the Governor Elect landed at the steps of the Bunder, under a salute from H. M. S. *Boadicea* and the Saluting Battery. After receiving an address from the Municipal Corporation, and making a suitable reply, he left for Government House, Malabar Point, where he was cordially welcomed by Lord and Lady Reay. He remains with Lord Reay till his departure to-morrow, and after bidding him farewell leaves for Mahableshwar to-marrow night.

Calcutta, 11th April.—The influenza epidemic is severe here. Hardly a household has escaped the visitation. The percentage of *employes* in Government and private offices who are absent is causing great inconvenience in the transaction of business.

Allahabad, 10th April—Influenza is very prevalent in the Himalayan Range. At Almora the Commander in Chief found over 30 per cent of the 3rd Goorkhas in hospital.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY APRIL 14, 1890

BAD TREATMENT.

From time to time we have complaints of the treatment the Princes and Chiefs of India receive at the hands of the Supreme Government. The Cashmere case will not be forgotten; the Maharajah of that state was dethroned, and up to this day no satisfactory explanation of the matter has been forthcoming. It was an arbitrary act, and, at one time it looked as if the Government wished to annex the country. We heard of schemes about colonisation; land was taken up by Europeans for sheep farming and other uses, and everything pointed to a speedy annihilation of the Cashmere Government. Fortunately better council prevailed, and though the Maharajah is not allowed to govern, the fear of annexation has vanished, we believe, for ever. Whether the late ruler will come back to power remains to be seen. But having committed one piece of injustice it is well the Government did not proceed to another.

The great complaint made by the Princes and Chiefs is that they are not treated with proper consideration, their tastes are not consulted, their interests are ignored. When it suits the Government to take any thing from them it is taken without the slightest compunction, when a burden is laid upon them, it is laid upon them without any question being asked as to their ability to bear it. The Princes were made for the Government, not the Government for the Princes, is the reasoning of the Foreign Office, and of officials generally. It is true matters were worse in days gone by; in the bad time of Lord Dalhousie, when the rights of a Prince were set aside by a stroke of the pen. Still, there is much room for improvement, there is much to be done before those men can be said to hold the position to which they are entitled.

We need not go far away to discover instances of the bad treatment to which we have referred. Mysore will give us these in abundance. Take the subsidy. At the rendition it was settled that the province should pay thirty five lakhs of rupees on account of the protection afforded by the Supreme Government. This sum was larger than that paid by any other state—we mean in proportion to the population of the province, but the amount was not reduced. The only concession that the Government of India could make was that twenty-four and a half lakhs should be paid for five years, and that the whole sum should be sent in after the expiration of that time. Fortunately, Lord Dufferin was induced to forego the enhanced subsidy for ten years, but at the end of this time the money will have to be paid to the last pie. There will be no help for it, so the province must make the best of the matter.

In the next place the Government of Mysore was ordered to give up the railway, and it was given up accordingly to the Southern Mahratta Company. The people were opposed to the measure, strongly opposed, but it had to be carried out, and now the state does not own a single mile of Railway anywhere in the province. It was considered a great scandal at the time, it ought to be considered a great scandal now. The line was beginning to pay, and in a short time will give a very good return for the money laid out on it.

Next came the Anche scandal. The Government of India, without any reason, took a fancy that the postal system of this province ought to be incorporated with that of the rest of India, and this was done. The protests of the people were disregarded, and the Anche was taken away. No request was made that it might be reformed, no enquiry was made whether it could be improved in such a way that it could fall into line with the British system; the order went forth—let it be destroyed, and destroyed it was. The whole affair was a great scandal, and when the secret history of the transfer comes out, it will not be very creditable to those concerned. We know something about it, which we may reveal at some future time. The worst of the matter was that the Mysore Government took things so coolly; it made no protest, but quietly gave up as soon as the demand was made. The Dewan did not even let the people know what was going on, and when the matter did transpire, it was too late, the evil had been done; the business was settled beyond recall.

But it is thought that spoliation has not

yet come to an end It is well known that some of the offices are to be removed to Mysore in a short time People cannot understand why the change should be made Bangalore is a far more important place than the one now called the capital, and people are of opinion that the offices ought to remain where they are It has, however, looked out that the Madras Government requires the Public Buildings, or a portion of them, and so the Mysore Government has been compelled to seek room elsewhere In other words, the present owners are to be turned out in order that Madras Military offices may be located in Bangalore, and hence the expense to which the Mysore Durbar has been put, and the inconvenience those will suffer who have to go to Mysore Many will have to give up the place where they have been living all their lives, sell their property, and go to a strange place, simply because the Madras Government covets the buildings now belonging to the Mysore Government This Government has fallen upon evil times, and it deserves the compassion of the true hearted

Occasional Notes

SMALL POX is reported to be very prevalent at Jhelum among the native children

SIND has raised more than 12,000 rupees for the Memorial of H E Lord Reay

It is said that the Maharaja of Durbhanga will preside at the next meeting of the National Congress at Calcutta

THE only new railway project of any importance likely to be taken up during the current financial year is the East Coast Railway

A MEETING was held at Surat to commemorate the administration of Lord Reay About one thousand rupees were subscribed there and then

THE Maharajah of Bettiah has increased his subscription in aid of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science from Rs 4,000 to Rs 10,000

A MASS meeting was to be held at Allahabad on the 31st ultimo to emphasise the views of the Congress regarding the Indian Council reforms

The Ratnagiri Bazar has been closed in consequence of the Municipal Octroi regulations Riot has become act Great excitement prevails there

Fifteen hundred lives are said to have been lost by the Cyclone in America The damage to property is estimated at three millions of pounds

At the request of the British Government, the Governor General of Goa has increased, from the 21st March, the tax on imported spirits, to Rs 6 per gallon

SIR Theodore Hope will read a paper before the Society of Arts on the 22nd May, on "The Rationale of Indian Railways" The Marquis of Ripon will preside

Mr Smith declined to produce Lord Dufferin's minute dated 6th November 1888, because it would be inexpedient and prejudicial to the public service to do so

THE publication of official documents in the Vernacular is to be discontinued The local Governments have asked to be relieved of an expense which has proved useless

It is proposed to construct a loop line of railway to connect the towns of Narnoul and Kanund, in Patiala territory, with the Rewari Ferozepore and Rajputana Malwa Railways

THE District Magistrate of Rangapore in North Bengal has been utilising village panchayets by making over petty criminal cases to be tried by them The experiment has proved very successful

A High Court official will be sent by the King of Sweden to Persia next month (says a Reuter's telegram from Stockholm) as the bearer of the Order of the Seraphim the highest Swedish decoration, to the Shah of Persia

THE absurd news recently reached Vienna that Ishak Khan, the pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, had massed several thousands of men on the Afghan Rokharan frontier, and was preparing to invade Abdurrahman's dominions

THE Viceroy has written a letter to the Duke of Connaught, thanking him for his services in India, and expressing a hope that he will always lend his strong support to the Government in matters concerning the security and well being of India

THE post of British Resident at Travancore and Cochin, which will shortly fall vacant on the retirement of Mr J. C Hannyngton, Madras Civil Service, will be offered, it is believed, to Mr H B Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, Madras

It is announced that 40,000 Mussalmans are about to emigrate from the Caucasus into Turkey, having obtained the Sultan's permission The Russian Government favours this exodus, as it intends to populate the Caucasus with peasants from the northern provinces of Russia

WE are glad to hear that the Government proposes to form a independent Bench at Bajipore We need hardly say that men of independence and influence will be appointed We should certainly like to see some of the local Zamindars and Talukdars appointed to these honorary posts

THE Government of India has requested the Punjab Government to grant a jagir of three hundred and fifty acres of land on the banks of the river Ravi to Sardar Harree Singh of Sialkot for his meritorious services in saving the lives of some British officers, children, &c, during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857

A somewhat timely rebuke has, says the *Civil and Military Gazette* been administered by Government to certain Sodhis Having prayed that no more Sikhs might be granted employment in the Civil Department they have been told that the employment of this class of the community calls for encouragement

THE increasing deafness of the Princess of Wales is said to be becoming something of a trouble to the Royal household The other night when the Prince and Princess were at "A Pair of Spectacles" at the Garrick, says a home paper, the Prince had to speak so loudly that his voice and the words he used were audible all over the house

THE mother of His Highness the Maharajah of Benares died on the 6th inst at, and her cremation took place the next day She was called the Ram Bhimji Sahiba, and is not to be confounded with the Dowager Maharani She had been ailing for some time past, but an attack of influenza was the immediate cause of her death

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that it hears on very good authority that it has been decided that Sir I Roberts will not have another year's extension of office, but it is quite possible he may remain out over the cold weather to meet the convenience of his successor, who will probably not arrive in India till the end of next March

PANDIT Ajoodhyanath has taken over the *Indian Union* newspaper published at Allahabad He has made arrangements to improve the paper which will represent the views of the party of progress Mr Ajoodhyanath takes over the paper in his individual capacity and not as the Joint General Secretary of the Congress The annual subscription will be Rs 6

THE Porte is contemplating sending to those regions in Africa inhabited by Mussulmans a mission of about a dozen Arabian professors, learned in the faith of Islam, to report upon the condition of the people of that creed and their present religious outlook It is thought necessary to distribute these teachers for the universal instruction of the natives in the tenets of the Moslem creed The mission is expected to start after the month of Ramadan

A SOMEWHAT startling novelty in railway construction (says *Invention*) comes from Mexico in connection with the building of the new Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad If the equipment be equal to the tract, the line must certainly be classed first among railways, for it is reported that its sleepers and wood work are mostly made from mahogany and rosewood, while the bridges and culverts are built of marble, both the wood and the stone being abundant along the route

THE various excellent features of Lord Reay's beneficent rule have been most admirably summarised in the lengthy but interesting address of the Suvajanik Sabha It is a record of good work done of which any man may be proud and which must have highly gratified His Lordship It is, as he humorously put it to replying to the address of the Deccan Education Society, "not a note of good conduct," coming as it does from such a representative and influential public body The Sabha compared Lord Reay to Lord Ripon

WE are amused to read that the *Pioneer* has been caught setting it naught the provisions of the Official Secrets Act Strict orders had been given that nothing was to be disclosed regarding the particulars of the Sikkim Treaty pending formal ratification of the documents at London and Peking Yet the *Pioneer*, the next day after the treaty was signed, wrote "The Treaty itself covers little more than one printed sheet, and its main point is the confirmation of the British claim to consider Sikkim as a feudatory State of India" Is not this a clear case of breach of a weighty official secret?

ACCORDING to the *Chemist and Druggist*, the British are not only a nation of tea drinkers, but of pill consumers Inquiries into the consumption of pills in the United Kingdom have led to the appalling estimate that over five and a half million pills are swallowed daily, or one pill a week by every individual in the population Worked out in another form, we are told that these pills would weigh in a whole year 179 tons a quantity which would fill thirty six ordinary railway waggons, thus making a train load requiring two powerful engines to pull it If these pills were placed in a row the distance covered would be nearly 6,000 miles, or sufficient to go from Liverpool to New York and back again

WE have not, it seems, heard the last of the Crawford case Mr Bradlaugh had given notice just before the mails of March 4th left of his intention to refer in the House of Commons to the charges against the late Commissioner and the circumstances under which the Mamlatdars were induced to give evidence before the Poona Commission The hon member will move "that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will disallow the Indian Indemnity Act 1889, on the ground that it does not give effect to the solemn pledge made on behalf of the Government of India"

THE *Madras Mail* says—The Councils in India Bill has passed in the House of Lords, and now it is waiting for its turn at the threshold of the House of Commons. In the upper Chamber, in the Committee of the whole House, it has undergone a serious modification Lord Northbrook's suggestion is that the Governor General in Council be empowered to form rules regulating the mode of nomination to the Legislative Councils by the Supreme and Provincial Governments The full text of the amendment is not yet in our hands, and therefore we are not in a position to gauge the exact value or significance of this modification But according to several competent critics there is much more in the suggestion now embodied in the Bill than meets the eye The intention may be to empower the Viceroy to frame rules with a view to grant limited powers of election or selection to recognized public bodies, such as Chambers of Commerce, Universities, important Municipalities, &c If that be the case the intelligent public may congratulate itself on having won more than half the battle Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, a compromise between the narrow scheme recommended by Lord Lansdowne and the ideal one sketched out by the National Congress on the lines indicated above seems to be most feasible as well as most desirable, at least for the present and then at future

Local and Provincial

THE WEATHER—The Weather is still fearfully hot, and this may have something to do with the unhealthiness of the place A good down pour would be very acceptable,

WATER SUPPLY—The water supply of the Civil and Military Station is running very low, and if the rain holds off it will be quite used up Great inconvenience is now felt by many people

THE BLACKBURN POISONING CASE—The prisoner in this case was brought in guilty by the assessors on Wednesday last, and the Judge concurring, sentence of death was passed upon him on Thursday

MR ARUKHAM PILLAY—This well known medical practitioner died a few days ago in this City from influenza He had resided in the place many years and was very popular with all classes of the community with whom he had a large practice

THE INFLUENZA—This disease is still very prevalent in all parts of the place, and it has been calculated that fifty thousand people are suffering from it Many have died from its effects, and it is to be feared many more will succumb to it In some houses there is not a person well the work in offices is disorganised, and some who had the complaint and returned to duty are unable to do much It is to be hoped it will soon take its departure, for it has done mischief enough

THE TELEPHONE IN MYSORE—It being proposed by the Maharaja to connect the Palace at Mysore by telephone with Government Hous (Lower Residency) and certain other buildings, the Dewan has requested the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Palace establishments, to submit a tracing of the Mysore City Topographical Survey Map showing therein the various buildings to be connected and the directions of the connecting wires with a view of taking in hand the work early

THE LATE CAPTAIN W. R PRATT—His gentleman died on Wednesday last in the General Hospital, Madras, of the effects of influenza He had been suffering from this complaint at Bangalore, and was sent down to Madras, as a change, it was thought, would do good He died soon after reaching Madras, and his remains were brought to Bangalore to be buried in St John's Cemetery Captain Pratt was a very popular officer of the Volunteers and was a very good official of the Railway Company

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, Saturday, 12, April 1890

The 1st April 1890—No. 374—T Bava Rao Amildar of the Devanhalli Taluk, Bangalore District, is granted casual leave of absence for five days under the terms of Proceedings No 7140-71—200, dated 6th February 1886, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 3rd April—Camp No 10—Mr P N Purnaiya, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted leave on private affairs for two months from the 10th April 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr. C Madiah is appointed Offg Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Hassan District, during the absence of Mr Purnaiya or until further orders

Mr Nanjaiah Rao is appointed Sub Division Officer, French Rocks, during Mr Madiah's deputation on other duty, or until further orders

Camp No. 14.—Mr. N Nanjar, Ars delivered over, and Mr D Chidambaram Iyar, Deputy Commissioner, received, charge of the Mysore District Treasury on the afternoon of the 26th March 1890

The 7th April 1890 —Camp No 42.—B. Ramaswamier, B A, Amildar of Gorbidnur Taluk, is appointed to Act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, on probation and is posted to Chitaldroog District as a temporary measure To join forthwith.

Camp No 36 — T M Narainaiya, Amildar of Nagar Taluk, is transferred as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Gorbidnur Taluk

K G Ananteswaraengar, Revenue Head Munshi, Shimoga District Office, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Nagar Taluk, in the place of T M. Narainaiya transferred

Camp No 10 — The following transfers of Assistant Commissioners are ordered —

1 Mr B G. Krishnaengar, doing duty at Bangalore, to revert to the Hassan District for general duty

2 Mr B Krishnaengar, from the Kolar District to the Mysore District for general duty

3 Mr M Ananja Rao, from the Mysore District to the Bangalore District for general duty.

General Summary

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION —At the Pleadership Examination held in February last, one hundred and thirty candidates passed, viz 62 in Madras, 19 in Tuticorin, 7 in Cuddalore, 17 in Tanjore, 1 in Rajahmundry, 5 in Bellampore 4 in Masulipatam 7 in Bellary, 2 in Mangalore and 2 in Vizagapatam Four hundred and seventy one candidates failed

SERVICE OF PROCESSES —His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has sanctioned the reciprocal service of Processes proposed by the Supreme Government between British India and Travancore The rules framed provide for service in Travancore, *free of charge*, of all Processes received from the Civil Courts in British India, and for service in British India of all Processes issued by the State Civil Courts The practice of sending Processes to the parts adjacent by post is to be discontinued —*Madras Mail*

CAUGHT AT LAST —About two months ago, James M Siddans absconded from Belgaum with a large quantity of valuable jewellery, belonging to his step mother, which he had dishonestly obtained possession of The matter was reported to the Police, but his whereabouts were not known till a telegram was received from him recently, from Rangoon, by his father, who is employed in the Registration Department at Belgaum Here upon he was arrested and brought to Madras in the B I S N Company's *Sonda* with a quantity of jewellery in his possession He was taken yesterday to Belgaum in the custody of the Police, to be dealt with according to law —*Madras Mail*

MEDICINAL VACATION —The High Court will be adjourned for the usual summer vacation from Monday, the 12th May, to Saturday, the 12th July, both days inclusive, on the Appellate Side No applications for the admission of civil appeals will be received during the vacation, except in cases where it is sought to obtain an injunction or an attachment to stay proceedings On the Original Side there will be a vacation Judge, who will settle and give notice of the dates on which he will hold sittings, and will on receiving notice attend on any day to hear contingent applications No plaints or miscellaneous applications will be received during the vacation except in cases where it is sought to obtain an injunction, attachment before judgment, or stay of proceedings —*Mail*

A CHEQUE SWINDLE —A merchant in Bellary has been perpetrating upon some of his consignees, skin merchants at Madras a clever swindle Bags alleged to contain "dwet skins were despatched by rail by the Bellary merchant to his consignees at Madras upon whom he drew drafts for the cost of the skins, which were in due course honored and paid by the Madras merchants On the bags of skins, however, being examined they were found to contain almost entirely Bellary cotton, clay, and fragments of gunny bags, the ends of which alone, to keep up appearances, had wet skins placed on either side The bags were all examined in the presence of the Railway authorities who are to give evidence as to the condition of the bags, and meanwhile the merchants at Madras have lodged a criminal charge against the consignor at Bellary The affair has created much excitement among the skin merchants at Madras who draw largely for their supplies of skins upon Bellary. —*Madras Mail*

A PONDICHERRY NIGHT TRAIN —We understand the sanction of the Government of Madras has been given for the running of a night train between Madras and Pondicherry in connection with the South Indian night train service between Madras and Cuddalore The condition upon which the service is to be performed, between Pondicherry and Villupuram, is that the Pondicherry administration guarantees the South Indian Railway Company against any loss in the working of the night trains, to accomplish this, the merchants and residents have subscribed a security fund adequate to meet any demand on this account. The service is to commence on the 1st May next The arrangement will be of a special value as regards correspondence, and during the hot months of the year, it will be greatly appreciated by the travelling public Monsieur Mathieu, Director of the Interior, with his usual energy, has been indefatigable in bringing about the successful settlement of this knotty point, which at first was rejected by the South Indian Railway authorities —M M

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN RELATION TO SUGAR CANES —Much interest is evinced in scientific circles by a discovery which has just been made at Kawly Mr D Morris, the Assistant director Hitherto the sugar cane has been produced from cuttings of slips exclusively, as no one knew that there were such things as seed in the plant After a long search Mr. Morris has at last discovered that cane produces a number of seeds, from which it is possible to grow a variety of improved canes, and it is anticipated that by cross fertilisation and selection of the best seedlings considerable increase will be made in the yield of sugar in the tropical plantations He measures the case of beet, which when first introduced for sugar growing purposes yielded only about six per cent, but now by the method of selection of proper seeds, it produces about 18 or 20 per cent of saccharine juice The seeds of the cane have been discovered in the pinnule or flower head of the cane, and the difficulty of finding them has been increased by the similarity of the glumes and the hairs It was only by the aid of a powerful microscope that tiny seeds were detected, and a number of plants were exhibited at the last meeting of the Linnean Society, with the seeds attached At Kew Gardens there are some plants about nine inches high, which have been grown from seed obtained from canes sent from the Bahamas The importance of this discovery cannot be overestimated, as it will tend to drive beet sugar out of the market —*Manchester Courier*

QUACKERY IN INDIA —The *Medical Record* says — "The unrestricted system of quackery that prevails everywhere is a public calamity The most lamentable cases occur every now and gun of culpable maltreatment of unfortunate persons at the hands of pretenders who pass with their victims as duly qualified practitioners Calcutta and most cities in India are literally overrun with quacks heavy forts of charlatanry are rampant Side by side with this hydra there are no less than four hundred qualified Physicians and Surgeons in Calcutta Bulk of these have been educated in the Colleges founded by the Government The State has laid down rules and regulations for the course of study in these institutions It appoints its own teachers It demands and receives certain fees from students whom it invites and encourages to place themselves freely into its hands to undergo a long tedious, expensive, and perfect course of training in the science and art of medicine The State demands and receives fees for the examinations it has ordained as a distinctive evidence of fitness to practise the calling of a physician The State virtually does all in its power to make these men believe in the honesty and integrity of its intentions to provide them with a passport to earn a living, but it withholds its protection from such passports, and thus practically nullifies all its promises, crushes the hopes, and famms the prospects of those whom it has decoyed into credulously its diplomas as being worth something, when in reality they are worth a thing, since the holder for a State Diploma has no better part in life in the public nor in the eyes of the State than the man who practises medicine without a Diploma"

FIRING A RAJA —On Monday, the 31st March, 1890, the Divisional Judge of Lahore gave his decision in the libel case of the Raja of Faridkot *versus* Faizal Din, Editor and Proprietor of the *Delhi Punch* and *Political Spy* published at Lahore The Judge in his decision recapitulated the facts of the case briefly and remarked that the slanders which appeared in the accused's paper for a considerable length of time, and in respect of which criminal proceedings were taken by the Raja against the accused, were of very grave nature, and grossly affected the complainant's private as well as public character That the accused made an unqualified admission of his guilt before the Assistant Commissioner, and published apologies in 24 different newspapers in the Province. These apologies, the court remarked, were made after the institution of the case against the accused, when also the accused signified his intention of placing his pagree at the Raja's feet to secure his forgiveness There were other apologies also published before criminal proceedings were taken by the Raja, but the Counsel said was done when the accused learned that the Raja was about to assume the position of a complainant in the British Court The defendant does not show that he was not aware of this fact As regards the alleged slanders published in other newspapers, the Court said that this was a matter which was apart from the question involved in the present case The slanders complained of do not appear to have been published for the public good, but were either published on account of some personal malice between the Raja and the accused, or with a view to selling his silence As regards the severity of the punishment awarded to the accused by the Assistant Commissioner, the Judge remarked that the accused had pleaded poverty, but in his opinion the fine of Rs 1,000 though a heavy one, was not too much for the offence committed by him, and the very fact of his having been paid almost immediately after the infliction shows it could not have been a crushing one as alleged by the accused The accused, the Court said, was a proprietor of two vernacular newspapers, and must be in good circumstances, and could very well afford to pay the fine The Court therefore rejected the appeal against the orders of the Assistant Commissioner, in which the accused solicited mitigation of sentence As regards the application filed by the Raja's Counsel soliciting that the files of the case might be sent up to the Chief Court for enhancement of punishment of the accused, the Court remarked that the circumstances of the case did not warrant such permission as asked for, and the application was therefore rejected —C & M G

Extracts.

SHOOTING AFFRAYS

The *Civil and Military Gazette* —In some of these fatal affrays it has been found that the soldiers were out shooting without a pass at all, that is were absent from their barracks without leave. Here of course, it is clear that the soldier is entirely to blame, and is deserving of severe punishment For a soldier to leave his barracks, armed with a deadly weapon and without leave, seems a most serious offence against discipline, and we might reasonably expect the military authorities to deal with this offence very severely, and also to take steps to make it extremely difficult for soldiers to so absent themselves without being found out. It is a well-known fact that, in India, soldiers frequently break out of barracks at night time, and return to their rooms before daylight without being detected Now this does not occur at Home. It is true that these men occasionally break out of barracks, but they are almost invariably detected either in the act or else before they return to their rooms. Again, in India, men leave the lines in the day time with guns, and go out shooting for a few hours without a pass. It should be possible to stop all men who carry guns from leaving the lines without a pass. It is the obvious duty of the military authorities to take all precautions against men leaving the lines during unauthorised hours and with unauthorised weapons without special permission The men of good character, with a knowledge of the vernacular, who are able to handle a gun and pursue sport properly, always take care to obtain the necessary pass and to comply with all regulations before they think of going out shooting These men do not often get into trouble, and it would be hard, if, as has been suggested, the privilege of sporting were taken away from them, that is, from the army The men who are responsible for most of the fatal shooting affrays which occur in this country, are British soldiers of bad character, or men who have no knowledge of the language and customs of the people, or who are unable to handle a gun or pursue sport properly. The regulations forbid such men being granted shooting passes, and if they go out armed without passes, whether by day or by night, it reflects a want of vigilance on the part of their superiors

RAJA SIR T. MADHAVRAO.

The *Vahratta* —We are not surprised to read that Raja Sir T Madhavrao has expressed his wish to retire from the Madras Standing Congress Committee and asked the Secretary of the Committee to give effect to the wish by striking off his name from the list of the Members Raja Sir T. Madhavrao has been playing the *role* of an inconvenient adviser and has been preaching to the people of India the prudence of accepting what Lord Cross has offered. We are really sorry to see that this astute statesman of Madras has failed to measure accurately the importance and necessity of urging the demands of the National Congress especially the elective principle involved therein *Apropos* to the above we quote here from a Madras contemporary of ours, passages in which the inconsistency of Sir T. Madhavrao's opinions on the necessity of the elective principle being recognised in the Indian Councils, is plainly put forth —" 1890 April 2nd A. "Native Observer" writes —Who is to represent the mute millions of India? Who is to do this in the new Councils of India? I put the question earnestly and emphatically and not without grave anxiety in relation to the solid interest of the great majority. There is reason to fear that they will not be adequately or faithfully represented by those who abnormally developed natives who clamour to enter those Councils. It seems to me that the real protection of the mute millions in respect of their religion, morals, education, industry, property, social and civil usages and economical interests must mainly devolve on the general Members of those Councils and of the Government as a whole — In the year 1888, A "Native Thinker" wrote —Do not too earnestly advocate any step which must be consequent upon fifteen other steps to be taken antecedently: because such advocacy of a premature measure entails waste of time and labor, and generally excites opposition from the ill prepared community. I would rather advocate progression to the immediately next step, which is generally easy and natural. It is on this principle that I would advocate the deferring of marriages till the girl is ten years of age in preference to marriages after puberty Similarly, I would advocate the representation of the educated people in the Councils of Government rather than of all the people in general, whether educated or non-educated"

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ADVICE TO LORD HARRIS

Our readers already know that Lord Harris the Governor-elect of Bombay was entertained at a dinner by the Northbrook Club before his Lordship's departure On this occasion Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, the well known popular gentleman of Bombay, was honoured with an opportunity to second the toast proposed by Lord Randolph Churchill Lord Randolph is not a Member of the Northbrook Club, yet since it was most desirable that one of the most intimate friends of Lord Harris should propose his health Lord Northbrook asked Lord Randolph to do so. In seconding the proposition Mr Dadabhai remarked that under ordinary circumstances he would have said ditto to what Lord Randolph had said but that there was one circumstance peculiar to himself which Lord Randolph could never deprive him of and that was his being an Indian Member of the Club. As such therefore Mr Dadabhai congratulated Lord Harris on the great honor bestowed on him by the Empress of India. In the course of his speech Mr Dadabhai referred to an incident which must have made an impression on our future Governor In 1885

he was writing on the integrity and efficiency of educated Indians He wanted to have the authority of some high and distinguished English officials to support his views. Lord Harris was the Governor of Madras the highest official whom Mr. Dadabhai could then approach. He wrote him and got a prompt reply expressing his high opinion based on personal experience and on the testimony of those who had more opportunities and better means of judging than Lord Harris himself This reply Mr. Dadabhai read out with the object of showing that it was a happy augury for Bombay that the son of such a sympathetic, fair, and generous-minded nobleman was going to rule over Bombay. In conclusion Mr Dadabhai appealed in a sincere and sympathetic tone to Lord Harris to take great care of the welfare of 10,000,000 of his fellow subjects, placed by the august Sovereign in his hands He concluded with a wish that Lord Harris would fulfill the duty of the great trust to the satisfaction of the people and that he would return to England earning the greatest reward in their gratitude High expectations are raised in us of our future Governor proving a capable administrator We trust Lord Harris will prove himself a worthy successor to Lord Reay who leaves the shores of India taking with him the best wishes and hearty thankfulness of thousands of people over whom he was fortunately sent to rule

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS

The following Petition is being circulated for signature among the Mahomedans of India by the Indian Patriotic Association —

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled

The humble Petition of the undersigned Indian Mahomedans

SHEWETH,—That your petitioners pray that your Honorable House will not introduce the principle of election into the constitution of the Indian Councils, as requested by the Indian National Congress

That your petitioners believe that the effect of introducing this principle would be to destroy that even handed justice which has been hitherto the basis of British Rule and would place them and other minorities in an almost intolerable subjection to classes notively hostile to their welfare

Your petitioners beg to lay before you the following facts —

1 That the Indian Mahomedans, although only one fifth of the inhabitants of India, are the largest single community, and number no less than 50 000 000 souls, and that therefore the welfare of so large a number of Her Majesty's subjects cannot be an object of indifference to your Honorable House.

2. That through its history, traditions, bravery and intelligence the Indian Mahomedan nation is a factor of great importance in Indian politics

3 That inasmuch as the Indian Mahomedans are not confined, like the nationalities of Europe, to any special locality, but are dispersed throughout India among the multitude of other races and castes inhabiting the Continent, they are in most parts of India in a considerable minority, and that therefore in any system of election they must of necessity be outvoted. Overwhelming proof of this is furnished by the existing municipalities It may be safely said that in the extent of a popular agitation appealing to the religious sentiments of the people, such for example as the agitation now afloat to prohibit cow killing, a measure that would deprive the poorer Mahomedans of one of their most important articles of food, scarcely a single Mahomedan member representing Mahomedan sentiment could be returned

4 That the demand for the introduction of an elective system into the Government of India proceeds from the class of English educated Hindus, a class that is exceptionally well able to make its voice heard both in England and in India, while the Mahomedans, being very backward in English education, have been unable to give equal prominence to their views. And therefore that your Honorable House should not be led into supposing by the amount of noise and stir produced by the National Congress party that the quantity and quality of native opinion opposed to it is insignificant or uninfluential

5 That any system of proportionate representation would in no way protect Mahomedan interests, inasmuch as the Hindus of various races would be in a majority of four to one, and all as matters in the Council would be decided by a simple majority, the Mahomedan members would always be inevitably outvoted

That your petitioners pray that your Honorable House will retain the principle of nomination by Government of all members of the Indian Councils, by which alone their interests and the interests of other minorities can be protected

That your petitioners confidently rely on receiving from your Honorable House a full and complete consideration of their case

And your petitioners will ever pray

THE RESIGNATION

On Monday rumours were rife in Berlin that the differences between the Emperor and the powerful Ministers had resulted in an acute stage, and that a crisis was at hand In the afternoon a Cabinet Council was held, over which the Prince presided, and at which it was stated he fully discussed the matter with his colleagues The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duke of Baden on leave tried to bring about a reconciliation, but without success. The *Kolnische Zeitung*, in the evening, announced that Prince Bismarck's retirement from all his offices was expected immediately Yet the matter was so far still in abeyance that telegrams announcing his resignation were not permitted by the Censor to leave Berlin Next day, March 18 which must be for Germany an ever memorable date, the not was done The *Standard* correspondent gives the following account of the great event, and the causes that led up to it —

The censorship having been relaxed I am at liberty to send you an account of the crisis, which I have just received from an authoritative quarter It is to the following effect —

"Ever since the Chancellor's return to Berlin and the dissolution of the late Reichstag differences of opinion between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor have arisen, so comprehensive and defined that the question of resignation soon came irresistibly to the front Long interviews took place between them and the Chancellor at first bowed before the initiative of the Emperor, who insisted on an energetic and uncompromising policy for the protection of labour, declaring it to be the duty of a Monarch to watch over, not the capitalist and the rich man, but the downtrodden and impoverished workor His Majesty would not have concession wrung from him one by one by Social Democrats, but was prepared to concede frankly and without reserve those of their demands which seemed to him just He also censured the Federal Council for not taking into consideration the resolutions of the Reichstag in that direction The Chancellor subordinated his own views to those of the Emperor, and the issue of the two Decrees and the invitations to the Labour Conference followed in due course.

"But the incident increased rather than diminished the Chancellor's desire to resign He regarded the action of the Emperor with frigid reserve, and, as he did not attempt to hinder it, the crisis was thought to be at an end But the far near relations between the two could not be resumed, and, as was actually the case at the end of last week the most trifling question was enough to bring matters to a head The deeply-rooted divergence between the views of the two men is only too evident The Emperor is of the new generation, a product of the culture of to day The Chancellor, who belongs to a very different school, starts from directly opposite views of life, and observes a negative if not a hostile attitude towards the modern Social movement He has expressed the opinion that to grant further concessions would be to pour oil on the flame, and to increase the volume of the flood of Social Democracy, which has already swollen in such portentous degree Hence the dictum that '*l'appétit vient en mangeant*'

"The Emperor, on the other hand, hopes to conquer Social Democracy after satisfying the just aspirations of the working classes He seeks also for closer contact with the people, and a personal share in legislation He declines to follow blindly the Chancellor's advice, and is resolved to investigate, to think and to decide for himself Two such diametrically opposite natures cannot work permanently together Prince Bismarck has rendered the greatest services, has shaped and decided, practically alone, the destinies of Prussia, Germany, and even of Europe, during almost a generation, and has founded and consolidated the German Empire, and its power at home and abroad But it is neither his wish nor, in his opinion, his duty to aid in the solution of the new problems which the Emperor feels it his task to solve Prince Bismarck's resignation is, therefore, practically an accomplished fact

"Under these circumstances, it is evidently the Emperor's intention to effect a sweeping change in the highest offices of the Civil Service, and he has for some time past been seeking the best way to carry out his resolve Absolute secrecy on the matter is, of course, observed everywhere, but it is regarded as assured that Herr von Bötticher will not be Chancellor The Emperor will appoint to office only such persons as will support and execute his plans under all circumstances and in every particular It is absurd to suppose that Prince Bismarck has been the only retrograde Minister, and equally so to imagine that the substitution of Imperial Ministries for the office of Chancellor has been under consideration The Emperor is the sole judge in such matters The present situation has not been influenced in the smallest degree by the elections, for their result is not considered by the men now in power to be as disastrous as certain newspapers make out On the contrary the attempt will be made to govern with the present Reichstag as long as possible— it is hoped, with success"

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EVENT

All men recognise in the Chancellor's retirement the closing of the epoch—the end of a menagerie, as the *National Zeitung* says, of a new era It amounts to a revolution The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes —

The main cause of the inevitable break is as I learn from a thoroughly well informed source, the following —'Kaiser Wilhelm is determined to rule more in accordance with the wishes of his people There is no longer the slightest ground for the belief in an alleged estrangement between his Majesty and the Empress Frederick, who has fully regarded that influence which she was said to have quite lost This, together with the fact that others who ran Counter to Prince Bismarck's views of internal policy have gained his Majesty's ear, was in the highest degree disagreeable to Prince Bismarck Further, the composition of the new Reichstag has made it impossible for the Prince to continue to govern His efforts to effect an understanding with Dr Windthorst proved abortive. Such attempts were really made, despite the repeated contradictions"

The world of the *haute finance* in Berlin is not in the least anxious about the future The leading bankers have great confidence in the statesmanlike qualities of Kaiser Wilhelm, and believe that he is accepting the inevitable loss of his valued servant—because the people are crying for another system of Government

The *National Zeitung* says —'Germany and Prussia are on the eve of a new era The grand period of our history, which, after the preliminary period from 1862 to 1870, began with the last named year, is closed Another is beginning, and Germany and Prussia will enter upon it with that confidence which is rooted in the trust the nation places in itself and in the Kaiser'

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Berlin writes —

There is no doubt that Prince Bismarck's resignation will cause a total revolution in domestic politics in this country In every department of Public Administration this event will make itself felt before long because he was the soul of the whole Government whereas henceforth every Minister will be able to act upon his own initiative, and the effects on parliamentary life will be equally far-reaching Quite different will be its consequences with regard to the Empire's foreign policy In this respect we may presume that the present course of policy meets with the full approval of the Emperor. The existing alliances have been renewed and augmented under his auspices, and for the rest German foreign policy has become traditional, so that it cannot be changed in a day On the other hand, it cannot be denied that with Prince Bismarck one of the pillars of European peace disappears from the political scene Like the late Emperors William and Frederick he felt personally the desire to end his days in peace and already his personal feelings, apart from political reasons, made him the strongest advocate of a pacific policy Neither French provocation in the Schnaebele affair nor the not always polite attitude of the Russian Court sufficed to shake his calm The difference of age between the present Emperor and the Chancellor makes it impossible for the former to possess that calmness of mind and coolness of blood which is a privilege of old age, even though the Emperor has already proved that he is far beyond his years

According to the *Standard* correspondent —The official world of Vienna is more concerned than surprised at the issue of the struggle between the Emperor and the Chancellor It has been foreshadowed too long to come upon any one as a shock The young Emperor had been on the Throne only a few weeks when Prince Bismarck and William II. will be his own Chancellor, and quite recently he remarked, His Majesty likes me, but I cannot impose my will upon him A fortnight ago the Berlin correspondent of the *Pester Lloyd* in a telegram which was quoted in the *Standard*, spoke of Prince Bismarck's retirement as absolutely certain, and the information which has reached the Vienna Foreign Office since then, from different quarters, has been to precisely the same effect, although conveying the impression that the end was further off than it has proved to be

In some quarters it is even considered an advantage for Germany that Prince Bismarck should remain as a force in reserve, to be drawn upon in any moment of emergency, while the difficult work of replacing him in his many functions is going on Germany is very rich in administrative talent, as well as in military, commercial and scientific qualities, and never was the giant who has overshadowed all lesser intellects forced to hold aloof to other politicians they will no doubt, fill their places as well as most of the prominent men in other countries But none of them will be Bismarck and the knowledge of that fact will be one ingredient in the anxiety of Germany, of the Triple Alliance, and of the peace policy on which that alliance is based

The *Wiener Tagblatt* notes it as a reassuring sign of Germany's strength that Prince Bismarck's retirement, though it occasions general regret, has not produced counter-action Other journals remark that a growing faith in the Emperor's power to rule by himself has lately become very manifest

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* notes —

The Council of State of Prussia contains all the greatest financial and industrial magnates, and they all are in favour of Prince Bismarck's policy for putting down Socialism, and adhering to Protection, so that the Emperor will have hard work in carrying out the solemn ordinances in his Rescripts

In Paris the news created the greatest excitement Everybody is asking, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, What does it mean? What will be the consequences of it? What does it portend to Germany, to France, to Europe? In Paris the feeling seems to be a mingled one of hope and fear The *Temps* best expresses it in its terse remark, "A giant has fallen" It continues —

The disappearance from the political stage of the great man who towered over the world is felt to leave a void full of uncertainty and trouble and the more so at a time when the need of his large mind and controlling power could least be dispensed with Had death removed him from the post where for so many years he has safeguarded the peace of Europe, there would have been room for hoping that the powerful system he had organised would survive him, but there is no ground for now supposing that the machine he built up so carefully will not be taken to pieces A giant has disappeared

The *Debats*, in its foreign edition, says —The presence of Prince Bismarck at the head of affairs was a guarantee for the peace of the world If it be really true that he effaces himself and disappears, what new direction will the Emperor give to his policy? The only thing we know about him is that he will have his will, and break down all resistance What will be his will tomorrow? We have had too many surprises not to expect fresh ones We can only hope that they may respect the peace of the world

Even the anti German *France* hesitates to rejoice at the resignation of the statesman whose loss is a greater detriment to Germany than a defeat in a pitched battle

Bangalore —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 103, SRINIVAS MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890. [No. 16.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 11th April—The Oldham Conservative Workmen's League has passed a resolution disapproving of the conduct of Lord Randolph Churchill, and adding that he has lost the confidence of the working classes

London, 12th April—A telegram from Mozambique states that an angry feeling exists there in regard to England's action towards Portugal, and that the traders of that place have been forbidden to supply any provisions to the British war vessels

Zanzibar, 13th April—The Germans have induced the Sultan of Zanzibar to withdraw the concession from the British East African Company granting to the Company the islands of Mafia and Pattah The Company's representative has declined to accept the withdrawal

St Petersburg 12th April—The Ameer of Bokhara visits St Petersburg in the autumn for the purpose of witnessing the installation of his son in Court page

Paris, 12th April—The French Press, in discussing the expulsion of two French journalists from Rome, characterises the proceeding as a most arbitrary one on the part of the Italian Government

Vienna, 12th April—Disturbances among the strikers here were renewed yesterday, and the troops were summoned to restore order Several arrests were made

Berlin, 12th April—It is denied that a meeting takes place in the summer between General Caprivi, Colonel Kalnoky and Signor Crispi

London, 14th April—Parliament met again this evening after the Easter Recess

London 15th April—Mr Campbell called the attention of the House to Egypt Sir James Fergusson in reply said the prosperity of Egypt had greatly increased, the scheme for the conversion of the Preference Stock would be a great advantage to Egypt, and he hoped its execution would be secured Replying to Mr. Labouchere, he said the occupation was an inconvenient duty, but had not disturbed the relations between England and other Powers England had fulfilled her duty in manner honorable to the country, and the nation had no desire to abandon her mission till the object had been attained The return of Arabi Pacha and others from exile was, he said, inadvisable

London, 14th April—In the House of Commons last night Mr Parnell gave notice that he would on Monday next move the rejection of Mr Balfour's Irish Land Bill

London, 15th April—The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at a Banquet given by the Lord Mayor, denied the rumours that he intended retiring from the Commander-in Chiefship

A large fire broke out at Colaba last night in the Nicol Spinning Mill, which was completely gutted in a couple of hours The damages are stated to be six lakhs

In the case of Mr Bomonjee, Deputy Collector of Broach, charged with ordering the removal of the body of a Brahmin woman cremated near his camping ground, Government has ordered him to be transferred to Khandesh District and to lose two years promotion

Three more new type 6 inch breech loading guns have just arrived from England for Bombay Harbour defences

Bombay, 15th April—Lord Harris left for Mahabaleshwar yesterday, having visited the scene of the fire at the Nicol Spinning Mill before leaving The damage is now estimated at seven to eight lakhs, of which only 4 lakhs are covered by insurance

A meeting of 400 barbers was held here yesterday It was resolved that no barber should shave a widow's head If he did so he would be excommunicated

Simla, 14th April—The Viceroy is expected to arrive on the 27th instant.

Sir Auckland Colvin reports that owing to the scarcity relief operations will probably have to be organised at Garwhal and Kumaun Failure of crops is anticipated, unless rain falls in a few weeks

Allahabad, 24th April—It is stated that a strong English syndicate has been formed to break the Victoria monopoly by shipping horses from Queensland The Syndicate contemplate shipping 5,000 horses to India annually Special precautions will be taken to choose sound animals

London, 14th April—A public meeting took place last evening at Clerkenwell under the auspices of the Indian National Congress, at which Sir W Wedderburn presided.

Mr Surendra Nath made a speech, and pleaded for the extension of the social and political privileges of the natives of India, and said that the Legislative Councils were now shams, the members being nominees of Government

Mr Dadabhai Naoroji said that India was thoroughly loyal, and he appealed to Englishmen to support the demands of the Congress. Resolutions were then passed expressing sympathy with the efforts of the Indians in their endeavours to obtain redress of their grievances, and for petitioning the House of Commons praying for an insertion in the Councils Bill of the provision for appointment by election of half of the members of the Supreme and Provincial Councils, and for a large increase in the number of members of the said Councils

Bombay, 16th April—Another fire broke out at Colaba yesterday afternoon, when the Scott Cotton Press, situated close to the Gun Carriage Factory, was almost entirely destroyed The fire is supposed to have been caused by a stone passing through the opener causing friction and setting the loose cotton on fire.

At the Sessions yesterday, a case in which Hajee Adam and Hajee Abdul Latif were charged with forgery in connection with certain bills negotiated at the Bombay Branch of the Bank of Bengal was concluded The jury found the prisoners guilty on all three charges, and they were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

London, 17th April—Mr Goschen, in the House of Commons, brought forward his Budget, which shows a surplus of £3,221,000, of which £1,800,000, is due to increased consumption of alcohol The estimated surplus for next year is put down at £3,549,000. Mr Goschen devotes £3,00,000 to increased barrack accommodation, and £100,000, to the equipment of the Volunteer force of the Kingdom. The postage to India and the Colonies is reduced to two pence half-penny, provided that others interested in the matter agreed The duty on gold and silver plate is abolished and the duty on tea reduced by twopence per pound

The Budget further shows that the National Debt has been reduced by eight millions in the year, making twenty-three millions in the last three years. Mr. Goschen reduces the Beer Tax threepence per barrel, and also reduces the duty on currants to five shillings per hundredweight. The duty on spirits is raised sixpence per gallon The Gladstonian Liberals regard the Budget as indicating an approaching dissolution

New yerk, 17th April—A Committee of the American Congress have reported on the Bill raising the minimum purchases of silver by the Treasury to four and a half millions of dollars monthly.

Allahbad, 17th April—The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that a Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington are trying to arrange a compromise of the Silver Coinage Bill The chief difference is that the Senate insist on limiting the monthly purchases, while the House of Representatives suggest unlimited purchases. The London *Times* states that the House of Representatives are reluctant to agree to notes issued in payment to be redeemable with lawful money, that is silver, gold or paper, wishing it to be redeemable in silver bullion only.

The official statement of salt sold in India

during the last year shows an increase of 4 lakhs of maunds, and an increase in duty of 9½ lakhs.

London, 18th April.—The newspapers, in discussing Mr Goschen's Budget, express a qualified satisfaction at it, and regret that no reduction has been made in the Income Tax The Gladstonian Liberals say that the Budget has been frittered away in small concessions, and that the reduction in the tea duty is too small. They also condemn the postponement of free education.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said that he proposed to continue compulsory hall marking of imported plate, but that Indian plate will be admitted at the rupee standard, subject to an arrangement with the Government of India

In the House of Commons this evening, the debate on Mr. Samuel Smith's motion for a Conference of the chief commercial nations to consider the question of establishing a bi metallic system was commenced.

Athens, 17th April—Prince Albert Victor arrived here to day.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th April—The Brazilian Government has abolished religious teaching in all State schools

Bombay 19th April—Mr Shamrao Narayen Laud, Dewan of Cambay, whose name will be remembered in connection with Mr Wilson's case, was attacked at 2 30 A M, on Wednesday morning while asleep, and stabbed twice, but not seriously. Mr Laud arrived at Bombay yesterday, and is now under treatment of Dr Gopal Shivram A telegram from Cambay reports that the culprits have been discovered There are some very bad disclosures The accused admitted everything in the main.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IN ENGLAND

A telegram from London tells us that a meeting has been held in that city to forward the Indian National Congress movement, and this ought to be good news to all who wish well to the country. We always thought that the people of England would, sooner or later, take up the matter and assist those who are working in this land. The time is very opportune, for the Indian Councils Bill will soon be introduced into the House of Commons, and it is well the people of England should know something about the measure before it is brought forward As Clerkenwell has set the example we may be sure other places will follow In the past, too little attention was paid by the people at home to the wants of this country So long as it gave no trouble they were satisfied, when a Mutiny or a famine occurred they were troubled, but when the cloud passed away, the country was forgotten It is hoped that a better state of things has set in and that the people of England take a real and an intelligent interest in India. It is high time they did, they have neglected it long enough. Should England take an interest in India, and determine that right shall be done the gain would be very great There would then be no long delay in getting a measure carried out as is the case now, the work would be accomplished with the same celerity as is the case with English measures A Bill brought into Parliament would be discussed in the country as freely as if it touched the people themselves, and when it became law, there would be less of that crudeness about it than there has been about many of the measures brought forward in past times. It is required that the English people should look upon India as a part of the country in which they lived, it should be as dear to them as *their own* land There would then be fewer complaints about the Government and the way matters are conducted than is the case at present and consequently we are rejoiced at the meeting lately held in the capital of the empire

While, however, we are free to acknowledge the good that may accrue from such meetings as the one we have referred to, it must not be forgotten there are also dangers connected with them The first is that India may be dragged within the sphere of English party politics Party would bid against party, and a measure would not be looked upon as being good to this land, but as to its use to the party that *brought* it forward. Should this happen this country must suffer, measures would be carried in the House without due care being bestowed on them, and India would become the football for men who wished to rise in political life This must be guarded against, but as there is no good without evil, this would be the evil likely to beset the movement that has commenced at home This drawback must be met, as well as others, one of which is that the people of this land might feel inclined to look too much to England for help, and might not feel inclined to pay much attention to the Councils even were they every thing that might be desired. We need not mention the other evils that might occur, but the good would far outweigh them all.

With regard to what the speakers said at the Clerkenwell meeting all must agree The Councils as they now stand are shams, and nothing else. They represent no class of the community, the people do not care about them, and the measures introduced are ill considered, and the people are not consulted with regard to them The appeal they made to the people of England was very moderate. They only asked that half of the members of the Councils might be elected and the other half nominated as is done at present This is the proposal of the Indian National Congress, and we fancy the people of England will not see anything strange or outrageous in it The boon asked for must appear small to people who enjoy full political privileges and who elect their own members of Parliament We feel sure the people of England will not turn a deaf ear to the prayer of their Indian brethren, and we may expect much good to accrue from such meetings as the one lately held at Clerkenwell

THE INFLUENZA

This epidemic is spreading far and wide in India, and many valuable lives have been lost through it On all sides we hear of deaths having occurred, and we cannot tell how many more may follow It has now been in the place for weeks, and it does not show any inclination to take its departure, and people fall, some to rise again, others to die Bangalore seems to have suffered more than almost any other place in the whole of India All classes of the community have suffered; it has been with the greatest difficulty that the work in offices could be carried on, while some of the schools had to be closed Teachers were afflicted with the disease as well as pupils. Deaths have been of every day occurrence since the influenza set in, and the rate of mortality has been very much increased by it. Probably the loss of life has been greater than by any attack of cholera that has taken place of late years It is sad to reflect that more might have been done for the sufferers if the Municipal and other authorities had been alive to the nature of the case Perhaps they thought the disease would not assume such large proportions as it did, and therefore there was no need of going out of the way to do anything. The influenza would remain for a time, and then depart of its own free will Unfortunately such has not been the case, it is still in our midst, and is making sad havoc Even now something more ought to be done to assist the poor who are afflicted It is well known that many will not come to the dispensaries *that have been opened*, they say medicine would not do them good, therefore they will not take it. We would, therefore recommend a house to house visitation, and when a case has been found, medicine should be offered, and, we fancy, it would not be often refused It is true that medical men are scarce, but there must be those retired on pension who would be glad to serve if they were only asked to do so. We trust something more will be done to mitigate the complaint, even though it is late in the day We are glad to be able to say that the Pettah has done much better than the Civil and Military Station, which has simply done nothing at all Still in the former place much more might be accomplished

Occasional Notes.

It is very unlikely that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will go up to the hills this year before the middle of May

The *Englishman* supposes that Sir Frederick Roberts has been offered a high appointment in England under the new military reorganisation scheme.

A telegram from Simla states that the Queen has created Lord Reay a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, and not a simple Knight Commander as announced by Reuter

Lady Reay has given from the proceeds of the late Fancy Fair the splendid donation of Rs 10,000 towards the Convalescent Home in connection with the New St George's Hospital

The Engineers of the Southern Mahratta Railway have almost completed their work of carrying the line over the difficult Nilimalai Range, and trains will shortly be run from a point on the Kistna opposite Bezwada to Castle Rock, where a junction is effected with the Gaya Railway

Two books of some historical value have recently appeared in Bengal written in English by educated Bengalis These are (1) the Governors General of India, by Pyari Nath Sanyal, M A, and (2) History of Civilisation in Ancient India, by Romesh Chunder Dutt, C S

The Russian colony at Bokhara has presented a petition on the Governor General of Turkestan, begging that the Ameer of Bokhara may be invited to take measures for the sanitation of his capital, which like most Central Asian towns, leaves very much to be desired in this respect.

One early result of Prince Bismarck's retirement (says *Truth*) will be a reconciliation between the Emperor William and the Duke of Cumberland, who will obtain the three millions of King George's private fortune which the Prussian Government seized in 1866

The *Ratnagiriy* bazar has again been closed The alleged cause is the violation of promises made by some members of the Municipality regarding the octroi duties The shopkeepers seem determined to stop provisions coming in Distress is imminent, and urgent steps are reported to be necessary

Next week at Cooch Behar, there is to be the great *Utsab mela*, when is expected a large number of Brahmos from Calcutta and other places will be present, on the invitation of His Highness the Maharajah the *Utsab* is celebrated every year with much ceremony and pomp

Bijen Behary Chuckerbutty, a Bengali graduate hailing from Dacca, heads the list of successful students at the last final examination of the Rurki Civil Engineering College He has carried off the Council of India's prize of Rs 1,000, Thomson's prize of Rs 250, the Cautley gold medal for mathematics, and prizes for the best engineering design

A St Petersburg correspondent is assured on good authority that a Russian capitalist has recently obtained from the Persian Government a concession for a railway from Teheran to a point on the shores of the Caspian The Railway will be constructed with the aid of French capital, and will be commenced within a couple of months

A notification in the last *Calcutta Gazette* announces that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the offer of Baboo Sri Nath Roy, Zemindar of Bhagyakul, in the district of Dacca, to pay annually the sum of Rs 1,0 in aid of poor and deserving students of the Dacca College, and tenders his thanks to the donor for his liberality The Principal of the Dacca College will be the administrator of the fund

The *Indian Engineer* says that it is reported as settled that Kashmir is to have a railway of its own The alignment is to commence from the town of Jhelum, and following the course of the river of that name, will run into Srinagar And further that the contractor who has been entrusted with the completion of the Murree road has gone to Calcutta to secure the contract for the railway line from Jhelum

The *Shanghai correspondent of the Standard* telegraphs—'Alarmed by the persistent efforts of the Russians to penetrate into the interior of Thibet in the guise of private and irresponsible travellers, certain of the most farseeing Chinese politicians are advocating the opening of that country to British trade They are anxious to see, at the same time, the conclusion of a close defensive treaty with Great Britain'

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes—'I hear that fund is being raised in the House of Commons, under the presidency of Sir Robert Fowler to indemnify the *Times* for its costs in the Parnell Commission It is believed that the *Times* will accept the sum that may be subscribed, but will apply it to some matter of Public welfare About twenty years ago the *Times* founded a couple of scholarships with money similarly subscribed

There are so called Towers of Silence' scattered all over India The number is reported by Mr Bomanji Byramji Patell, of Bombay, to be 110 in all, of which 60 are now in use, 24 are not in use, and 27 are falling to ruins Of the entire number 67 were built by public subscription 6 were the pious gifts of individual Parsee gentlemen, while three owe their foundation to Parsi female generosity In Bombay there are only seven towers, and in Calcutta only one The town of Surat can boast of no less than eleven

The Nizam's Government has decided to establish a public library in the capital to aid a movement for translating all useful English books into Urdu, and to undertake archæological survey throughout the dominions His Highness furthermore intends to depute at Government expense two medical students, one a Christian and one a Mahomedan, to accompany Dr *Lawrence to England, when the latter goes* home on furlough next month, to complete their medical education The students will be absent on deputation for two years

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Northbrook Memorial Fund held a few days ago in Calcutta, it was found that, after defraying all expenses connected with Lord Northbrook's statue there remained a balance of Rs 10 000. This sum, invested in Government Securities, it was unanimously resolved to make over to the District Charitable Society, the proceeding held by them in memory of Lord Northbrook as the Northbrook Fund The interest is to be applied to the relief of Europeans and Natives in equal proportions

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* quotes a remarkable article from the *Turik* an officially inspired newspaper published in the Turkish capital, dealing with the efforts made by the Western Powers to acquire new territory in

Africa, and the effect of these efforts on Mahomedanism Taking advantage of the desire expressed especially in England to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors and arms to the natives, it points out that a mission with the same object more especially belongs to Mussulmans. The mission proposed differs from those hitherto sent It recommends that the preachers of religion should be accompanied by small bodies of troops for protection, not conquest, and to enable the missionaries to teach those who have hitherto imperfectly embraced Mahomedanism the true doctrines of the Prophet

Local and Provincial

EDUCATION—Mr Venkataramaiah B A, Head Master of the Government High School, Tumkur has been made an Inspector of Schools

A SHOWER—We had a very good shower of rain on the night of Thursday last It began soon after twelve and continued for some time It has been cooler since the rain fell

THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, MYSORE—We learn that a gentleman from the Glasgow University has been appointed Principal of this College in the place of Mr Bhadra

THE BLACKLEY MURDER CASE—The appeal in this case is not yet heard by the Resident who has now left for Ootacamund when the case will be disposed of

THE RESIDENT—The Resident returned from Coorg on the evening and left for Ootacamund on Thursday night A salute was fired when he came in, but not when he went away

THE LATE DR COSTELLO—The Province has sustained a great loss in the death of Dr Costello who was deservedly popular where he had been He succumbed to influenza after a very short illness, on Tuesday last, and was buried the next morning

THE LATE MR N KRISHNA ROW—We deeply regret to record the death from influenza of Mr N Krishna Row M A, B L, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the 17th instant Mr Krishna Row died only within a week of his wife's death which must have hastened his own The deceased gentleman leaves a poor old mother and four very young children to mourn his loss

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA—Among the several deaths from influenza that occurred during the last week, are those of Messrs Venkatasubbaiah, Central Excise Peon, and Subbaiah Registration Head Clerk, Bangalore District. They have left large families behind them It is very painful to have to announce the death of so many men still in the prime of life during the short space of one week

A HOLIDAY—It is announced that Mr H Ricketts, Inspector General of Police, & will shortly retire from office and Mr R Vijaiah Row Excise, Commissioner will succeed him Mr, who is at present in Vizagapatam Rowjaiah Row is the senior officer in the Department and the Excise Commissionership will be abolished and its duties divided among the Deputy Commissioners of Districts

General Summary

THE B L EXAMINATION SCANDAL—It is notified in the last *Fort St George Gazette* that Frederick Gantford, a candidate for the B L Degree Examination held at Madras on the 20th January 1890 and following days, having fraudulently obtained information of the contents of the question papers set for the examination of candidates for the said Degree before such question papers were issued to the candidates, and having obtained the said information for the purpose of enabling him to fraudulently pass the said examination, the Syndicate have resolved, and do hereby declare, that the said Frederick Gantford is ineligible to present himself as a candidate at any future examination of the University

SERIOUS FIRE AT BOMBAY—*Bombay, April 14*—Last night at 9, a destructive fire broke out, destroying the Nicol Cotton Mill, Colaba, a two storied building 400 feet long by 100 wide The fire was an immense conflagration, columns of flame shooting 100 feet into the air Grant Buildings and the great residential block adjoining were in great danger at one time A wing caught fire, but the fire was extinguished Scores of families removed their household effects fearing the destruction of the whole block The Mill was utterly gutted The property of Ahmedbhoi Subbhoi suffered damage to the extent of upwards of five lakhs and was uninsured The origin is supposed to be carelessness of a workman dropping a kerosine lamp upon a heap of loose cotton The ruins were still smouldering early this morning Great difficulty was experienced by the fire brigade owing to scarcity of water

A DARING POSTAL FRAUD—The *N W P Postal Record* gives an account of an ingenious, impudent fraud recently committed in these provinces It appears that one Parmeshar Lal was the branch postmaster of Makhanpur in the district of Mainpuri He was in need of a certain sum of money He did not know how to get the money honestly, so he hit on a plan to defraud the Postal Department He prepared his daily mail bag for the account office at Shikohabad and prepared his daily account, and to the daily account he wrote that he had remitted in the mail bag a sum of Rs 60, which, of course, he took care not to put in The branch postmaster then sealed the bag and personally made it over to a Railway Mail service sorter In due course, the bag arrived at the account office, where it was opened The sub postmaster read on the daily account the advice of the remittance, which, of course, was not forthcoming He waited till the arrival of the next train, thinking that the branch postmaster had forgotten to put the money in the bag When the next train did not bring any money, the sub postmaster sent a messenger to the branch postmaster to ask him for the money Said the latter —"What do I know about the remittance of money? I sent the money If you did not receive it, it is not my business You will give me credit for the money remitted by me" The case was reported to the divisional superintendent whose inquiries showed that the bag sent by the Makanpur office had arrived at Shikohabad in good condition with the seals in tact, and that it was opened in the presence of witnesses, and was found to contain nothing Of course there could be only one result of the inquiry The branch postmaster was prosecuted for the fraud he had perpetrated He has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment after a lengthy and careful trial in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Mainpuri

Extracts.

TO LORD HARRIS

The following Open letter signed by "Cymbeline" appears in the *Times* —

My Lord—Years ago, to some months previously to the Indian Mutiny, I had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, and, as I remember, you then expressed a hope that I might be of service to your brother Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, and I undertook to record the Parliamentary speeches, or, failing these, further information I trust, however, you will believe me when I assure you that the work I undertook to do was prompted by a sense of the obligation of reference, I trust, only suspicion simply and solely by a desire to assist an excellent young nobleman in the performance of an exceptionally arduous task

I am glad to perceive, from the tenour of your latter inner speeches, that you express a wonderful grasp of your administrative responsibilities I do not mean those of your ancestors three generations of whom I make their mark with his hand made by every page of your health for twenty weeks past, and it seems to both (as per the page to) I attach to the administration of this country, but in those of the man who is blessed who is chiefly responsible for the present contented state of the political condition of the inhabitants of this great Empire and of this Presidency in particular So long as you adhere to this positive course will be a success, and by strictly bearing in mind the principles which should guide your every action, and by rigidly following the dictates of your conscience, uninfluenced by the advice, official or private, of certain ignorant individuals who imagine that thirty years' experience of—and more or less intimate association with—the natives of a country entitle their opinions to a certain amount of consideration you may eventually attain to the popularity now enjoyed by the statesman whose departure from these shores is so deeply mourned by a large majority of his late subjects

Young men—and your Lordship, finally speaking a young man—are however, liable to be misled by the advice of their seniors, and for this reason I would warn you to turn a deaf ear to the wise babblings of individuals whose minds are imbued with ideas upon the question of the relations between the Anglo Indians and the people of this country, which, though probably entertained in perfect good faith by your three generations of illustrious ancestors, are manifestly—in these days of progress and enlightenment—obsolete and ridiculous

These ideas are, briefly, as follows That India is a vast country peopled by a large number of distinct races, exhibiting in creed in physique, in disposition and even in colour ten times the variety afforded by the composition of the nations of Europe put together That, after being for many centuries harried and plundered by a succession of invaders, or suffering an increase of hardships with every change of dynasty, the inhabitants of India—a very large proportion of them themselves strangers, pilgrims or invaders—had the good fortune to fall under British Rule under which they have ever since, with the exception of a few intervals of misery and disaster induced by their own folly and short sightedness—enjoyed an immunity from prosecution and property which nothing but their conquest by an European nation could have afforded them That such injustice as is now suffered by the people of India is entirely due to the immoral and corrupt manner in which the laws of the land are administered by native sub ordinates That India being a conquered country, held by the force of arms, the military portion of our community, on whose loyalty and bravery the safety of every European in India depends, should be treated with the greatest consideration and kindness

These, my Lord, are a few of the preposterous notions which are, I regret to state, still entertained by a very large number of ignorant and prejudiced persons in this country In spite of all the efforts of the noble statesmen who—with minds completely unbiassed by any practical acquaintance with the country or its inhabitants—have endeavoured to inaugurate a new *regime* based on entirely different conceptions of our relations with the natives of the soil, in spite of the arguments advanced by gentlemen of known ability who have given several weeks of their valuable time to a piece to a careful personal study of India and the Indians, carried on, for the most part, through such reliable mediums as English speaking Babus and humourous hosts, there are still not only many Europeans, but also a very large number of educated native gentlemen (by this term I do not mean Bengali Babus who have obtained a degree at one of the native Universities, but Sikhs and Mussulmans of long pedigree, whose ancestors fought bravely against Aurangzeb and the good days of old) who openly at least maintain the pernicious doctrine of which I have given a brief summary

Now I pray your Lordship not to be led away by the specious reasoning of persons whose minds have been narrowed by a long residence in India and by a one-sided education such as is afforded by the study of its history The real facts of the matter are as follows Our ancestors cruelly and unjustly robbed the ancestors of the present inhabitants of India of their land and possessions, and if England really did her duty she would forthwith evacuate India and make it over to its rightful owners As, however, things are hardly yet ripe enough for the performance of this act of restitution, our proper course for the present is to hold the property in trust for its rightful owners and to administer it wholly and entirely for their benefit, giving the deprived heirs as large a share as possible of the packings, and cutting down the pay of all Europeans—*with the exception of some of that of Covenanted Civilians of all ranks*—to the lowest possible amounts

The native of India is by nature almost immaculate the slight cases of deviation from the path of strict integrity which were revealed in the case of a recent trial were all the results of corruption by contact with Europeans, or of the disgraceful system of underpayment of the real aristocracy of the Deccan by the tyrannous usurpers of their land

The presence of the military is superfluous They are an order elevated, underworked and overpaid class, maintained in the country for purely sentimental reasons, and now that they are generally dressed in khaki they are not even ornamental In all cases where their interests clash with those of either the native or the civilian community, the former should unhesitatingly be sacrificed

In short, my Lord, let your motto be "India for the Indians" Remember that, although you are a nominal ruler, you are simply in the position of a tutor in charge of a minor, paid—liberally, it must be admitted—out of the estate and bound to protect in every way the interests of the boy who is at once your charge and your master Do not let yourself be hampered by any such absurd ideas as that the ancestors of a very large majority of the present community of Anglo Indians, yours own among the number, gave the best year of their lives—in many cases their lives themselves—for the advancement of British interests in India, or that nineteen twentieths of the well paid officials and prosperous merchants of the country have no more relationship to the people from whom our ancestors conquered India than you or I have to the man in the moon. "India for the Indians!" has a noble sound. It has also the merit of certain amount of originality No one ever raised the idea of "New Zealand for the Maori" "Australia for the Black fellow!" or "New York for the Cherokee!" Our forefathers conquered these countries and stuck to them, and so far I have heard no suggestion made that any of them should be administered for the benefit of the natives of the soil We of the "enlightened New India" party are more advanced in our ideas Personally I am ahead even of them I hope the day will come, though I may not live to see it, when the Norman and Saxon usurpers will awake to the true sense of the dishonesty of their position, and commence to immigrate, in the interests of the descendants of the ancient Britons, of whom I myself am one, the land their ancestors so cruelly stole so many years ago.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF INDIAN REFORMS

The *Speaker* of the 8th March has the following sensible remarks on the political position in India —

"Two Bills are now before Parliament for amending the legislative constitution of the Government of India Mr Bradlaugh has asked leave to introduce one of them into the House of Commons, and the other has been laid before the House of Lords by the Secretary of State for India The general object of both is to enlarge, develop, and extend the Legislative Councils now existing but in regard to the ways and means of attaining it there is a very wide divergence, while Mr Bradlaugh desires to travel much further and faster than Lord Cross is prepared to do The Councils now established in India are the Councils of the Governor General, of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and of the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and of the North Western Provinces They are formed under Sir Charles Wood' Act of 1861 by associating with the executive members of these Governments a fixed number of additional members for legislative purposes, of whom not less than half must be non-official persons, and all are nominated by the Governments The result is that each Government, while maintaining in its Council a clear official majority can summon to its assistance in making laws a certain proportion of influential Counsellors, who are usually selected on account of general reputation, special knowledge, or representative influence among prominent sections of the community Their meetings are public, and the debates are reported, but they can only discuss questions arising out of the legislative measures laid before them for consideration It is this system which Lord Cross's Bill proposes to extend by increasing the number of additional members to be nominated for each Council, and by relaxing the stringency of the restrictions upon discussion interpellation, but the power of nomination and the proportion of official to non official members are retained

"Mr Bradlaugh's Bill goes upon a different plan and would introduce a new principle The Viceroy's Council, which may now consist of about 19 members in all is hereafter

contain 80 members, of whom, not more than one-fourth can be official, another fourth need not be official, but must be nominated, and the remaining half are to be chosen by electoral colleges, which are themselves to be chosen by a ballot among many millions of voters in all the different Provinces of India. These electoral colleges are also to send members to the Provincial Councils whose numbers are to be considerably increased. It is easy to point out the numerous practical difficulties of working such a scheme, although we have no room for examining details. The mere labour of registering the votes upon so vast a scale would be enormous, the lists could never be properly tested nor maintained, nor is it conceivable that election upon the ratio of one member to each twelve (5 or 6) million voters could form any real basis for the representation of the Indian people, who are infinitely divided into castes, creeds and races. If the population took any genuine interest in these elections, which are to be triennial, the whole countryside would fall into contests and discussions through the antagonism of ideas, interests and religions, but as fact the great majority would take no part nor interest in the proceedings they would be managed by a very small circle of native promoters.

"We do not care however to insist upon impracticability of preliminary details of construction we prefer to consider the much more arduous question of design or principle. And this point rises in importance when we observe that Mr Bradlaugh's Bill contemplates investing the Legislative Council with the power and duty of closely supervising the Executive Government in all its branches except matters of foreign policy, military dispositions and strategy. In regard to all other acts and orders of the administration questions may be asked, papers demanded and a resolution recorded by the majority. What would be the effect of providing the Viceroy with a single Chamber of Deputies constituted upon this pattern? As 40 members are to be elected, and as of the whole 60 members only one fourth can be official, it is clear that in a trial of strength the Government would be very liable to suffer defeat, possibly upon the Budget, or a motion to reduce the Land Tax, or to impose protective duties, or to allow the formation of a great Volunteer Army for, all these questions have already been contemplated at the Congress. If the resolutions of a Council majority are disregarded by the Government, the Council would submit to the level of a debating society, if, as is more probable, the Council soon found means of imposing their views upon a recalcitrant Viceroy, the chief constant and administration of affairs must ultimately pass into the hands of their majority. But the nominal legislative members would be in no way responsible or likely to become responsible for the administration of India, they would have no prospects of undertaking office themselves, since the executive officers are appointed on a system entirely apart, and from their constituencies of uneducated millions they would obtain neither guidance nor control.

"The authors of the Bill now before the Commons cannot have failed to perceive though they may not have fully realised many of these objections and consequences. They have, however, been evidently and rightly impressed by the necessity of enlarging and strengthening the Indian Councils and Mr Bradlaugh, whom the Congress dubbed Member for India, may be pardoned for yielding something to the fervent aspirations and expectations of his constituents. It is the natural inclination of all Englishmen to favour the extension of their own peculiar institutions to all the countries that fall within the pale of the English sovereignty, but it is to be remembered that these institutions have as yet flourished only in lands where the English speaking races are predominant (in numbers?) No great Asiatic State has ever admitted even a rudimentary form of popular government, and the establishment in India of assemblies upon a very democratic basis would be to begin a new departure by a long sleap forward towards an uncertain landing beyond. Nevertheless the stirring up of these questions by the Congress will have done no harm if we begin cautiously and proceed slowly in the devolution of political powers upon our Indian fellow citizens. The successful growth of representative municipal institutions—attested by Sir Charles Dilke's recent observations—is a step in this direction that India owes to Lord Ripon, while in enlargement of the Lelistative Councils of the kind now proposed by Lord Cross was strongly recommended by Lord Dufferin.

"The proper plan seems to be to accept as a principle of public policy the establishment and gradual improvement of these Councils, and indeed Mr Bradlaugh's scheme might be followed so far as to give a Council to each of the great Provinces into which British India is, or may hereafter be, divided, to increase the number of the Councillors, to allow them wider scope for discussion, and to trust them largely with the legislative business for the territories under their jurisdiction. But these provinces differ immensely in character, needs and circumstances, in their social and political conditions, and in their aspirations, while the Council of the Governor General, which legislates for all India, has functions and responsibilities that are quite separate and distinct from those of a provincial body. To pass an Imperial Act investing all these Councils with the same constitutions as representative assemblies in a single chamber, to build them all on the same model, and to launch them all at once into the somewhat troubled and possibly dangerous sea of Indian politics would hardly be to do our duty by the Indian people who, it may be remarked, are as yet by no means unanimous in demanding the change. The problem of future political organisation of British India is a the greatest complexity, nor can it be solved by the simple expedient of importing from England the institutions that are most familiar to English tradition.

"At present the Indian people are a vast multitude of 250 millions under a central Government that has latterly delegated some of its powers, very cautiously and gradually, to the Provincial Administrations. This process of decentralisation should continue steadily and as the Local Governments acquire more authority, the independence, representative character and legislative power of the Provincial Councils should be liberally increased. Upon this system we may be able to develop respons ible bodies that will be really in touch by local knowledge and influence with manageable groups of the immense Indian population, and whose assistance to the Government will be of very genuine value. But if you begin hastily, the whole experiment will run serious risk of failure, and the best friends of India will acknowledge that looking to the external condition and to the state of affairs beyond its North West frontiers much more would be lost than gained by a premature attempt to place the Government of India under a regime that would virtually give large powers of administrative and financial control to inexperienced and entirely irresponsible assemblies."

AT BUDDHA'S BIRTHPLACE

The *Pioneer*—Eastern Oudh and the adjoining districts of Basti and Gorakhpur constitute an attractive field to the archæologist, especially to one interested in the history of Buddhism. With Gonda as a centre, a radius of forty miles describes a circle enclosing the birthplace of Gautama (Kapilavastu) where, it is said, he spent the first nineteen or twenty years of his life. Ayodhya and Sahet Mahet (Sravasti in the two last named cities Buddha is said to have passed five and twenty years more years in the one, and sixteen years in the other).

Ayodhya is well known and is easily accessible, as the railway now lands pilgrims on the very banks of the sacred Sarjuna in the midst of the lofty temples that make the city famous. One is slow to believe that this ancient capital has yielded up all its secrets to the investigator. Sahet Mahet (identified twenty years ago by General Cunningham as Sravasti) lies to the north between Bahraich and Balrampur. The interesting discoveries made by Mr Hoey at this spot several years ago, is evidenced by the Buddhist idols now in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow procured for future delineators, and as the Maharajah of Balrampur has indicated his willingness to subscribe liberally to the cost of exploring the now abandoned ruins, it is to be hoped that the Government will soon instruct the Archæological Department to make a thorough examination of Sahet Mahet. No one who has visited the spot can fail to be impressed with the desolatory of turning upside down the great mounds and walls—the ruins of the capital city of the ancient kingdom of Sravasti.

To reach the reputed birthplace of Buddha one leaves the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Fyzabad, crosses the troublesome Ghogra on a pontoon bridge, makes an uncomfortable halt at Lakramandi (that on the Gonda side of the river, and purchases a ticket (on the Bengal and North Western) to Bahraich. Arriving at this station he is within three miles of Bhuwan the Basti district, which Mr Carlleyle assures us is Kapilavastu, the birthplace of the great Buddha. An hour's walk (there are neither roads nor conveyances) brings one to the famous spot. Here, in the misty long ago, as Edwin Arnold sings in his "Light of Asia" was—

"A land of wells and gardens where
All up and down the rich red loam the steers
Strained their strong souldiers in the creaking yoke
Dragging ploughs, the fat soil rose and rolled
In smooth dark waves back from the plough, who drove
Planted both feet upon the leaping share
To make the furrow deep among the palms
The tinkle of the tipping water rang
And where it ran the glad earth brouded it
With balsams and the spears of lemon grass
Else where were sowers who went forth to sow,
And all the jungle laughed with nesting songs,
And all the thickets rustled with small life,
Of lizard, bee, beetl, and creeping things
Pleased at the spring time. In the mango sprays
The sun birds flashed, alone at his green forge
Toiled the load coppersmith, butterflies hovled
Chasing the purple butterflies beneath
Stirred squirrels raced the myna pinked and picked
The nine brown sisters chattered in the thorn,
The peacock fan hung above the pool
The egrets stalked among the buffaloes,
The kites sailed circles in the golden air,
About the painted temple peacocks flew,
To blue doves cooed from eaves and roof
The village drums beat for some marriage feast
All things spoke peace and plenty."

The country is still fertile and generally cultivated but behind the rest stretches an unpeopled whose beginning must have been early in the century. Away to the north, lonely and in the smoky atmosphere of the Nepal Hills while in the foreground with sunny peaks of the Himalayas. All hunt are small hamlets and well tilled. The Bhuwan like boasts shaped with its lofty shrine stretches one a more rich water laughing in the sunlight. On the western side near the north end of the lake rises a surrounded by a noble pipal or fig tree in the light and lofty but full of interest when associated with the story of Buddha.

One cannot visit of the so buried ruins and long possessed ruins in Delhi with a near reference to the Cursus pilgrims were unless the Hindus of to-day, found it to travel and also to keep a journal—thanks to Beal, Julien and Lemaire we have the phenomenal privilege of seeing the ruins of these early travellers. Fa Hien and Hiuen Thsang. Both pilgrims visited Ajodhya and Sravasti in the first half of the century, the other in the seventh (629 645). From Sravasti they proceeded direct to Kapilavastu that is they made to the south east. From the direction and distances given in Fa Hien and Hiuen Thsang from Kapilavastu Kusinagara (or further south in the Gorakhpur district) were working to all Buddha died, it is safe to conclude that some spot near Bhuwan if not Bhuwan itself, must be identified as Kapilavastu. We would hardly expect to find extensive ruins, as the Hindu scribes Capilavastu every part of the fifth century is "literally a vast solitude in which there was neither king nor people, but only a few monks and a score of houses. Hiuen Thsang travelled 1 years later found the place utterly ruined that it was impossible to ascertain its original size. The dwellings have since passed and the wonder is that even a single brick is left to tell to the antiquity and greatness of the place.

The honour of discovering Kapilavastu of Bhuwan belongs to Mr Carlleyle, formerly of the Archæological Department, who visited the place and remained in camp for through the hot weather and rainy season of 1876, making careful explorations of the ruins and adjoining country. His report was submitted to General Cunningham Director General of the Archæological Survey of India, who after wards visited Bhuwan and applied Mr Carlleyle's conclusions that Bhuwan and not Nagar an old ruin south east of Basti should be regarded as the birthplace of Buddha. Mr Carlleyle found a mound of ruins about a thousand feet square with an irregular circumference of 3,000 feet, containing the remains of a fortified citadel with temples and other buildings. There were the ruined remains of two or three low *stupa* mounds and two lines running around the pieces of ruins showing the site of the lines of fortification. It is supposed that this citadel was only a part of the royal city, and among the indications of extensive suburbs Mr Carlleyle describes several mounds to the east and south, one of which (in 1875) was seventy feet in diameter and eighteen feet high. The conclusion is that the city had a total area with a circuit of about 9,000 feet. In the course of his excavations in the citadel and adjoining mounds Mr Carlleyle obtained three fragments of the stone umbrellas and the stone cap which originally belonged to one of the stupas. He also found numerous carved bricks (all the ruins were made up of the large ancient Hindu bricks), several fragments of stone sculpture, various articles in terra cotta (beads, &c) several very old coins seals, bronze rings, &c. One brick which he found measured sixteen inches in length by nine in breadth and two and a half in thickness. On the southern side of the citadel Mr Carlleyle discovered the ruins of a building seventy feet square in the centre of which was a deep chamber built of large bricks this he supposes to have been the bri-chamber of Maha Maya, the mother of Buddha. Remains of the walls of a later temple were found on the top of the chamber. At the south-west side of the building, is an ancient well still to be seen.

Besides two enormous wells (walled with bricks laid in the most solid cement), a temple to Mahadeo (constructed out of bricks from the ruins) and piles of broken bricks (it is impossible to turn up a whole field) the archæologist, jaunty that it is a sad commentary upon the indifference too often displayed in archæological matters in India by those in authority. Had the Government immediately after Mr Carlyles exploration ascertained possession of the sacred Bhuwan and taken control in respect of interest to travellers and students, as to come and it was noticed the Collector of Basti spoke to the people on the spot in the zamindars who owned it, but in latter naturally suspicious, fancied that it contained treasure and was therefore sought for, and refused to sell, [illegible]—Was the price too low? They dug upon the place, but so far as is known, found nothing. Several years later the Bengal and North Western Railway (about two miles distant) purchased the ruins, and with a spirit of vandalism still in equal block the famous bricks to pieces and cut them away to build a station.

I so who refuse to accept Mr Carlleyle's conclusions (using them Dr Hunter of Lucknow asserts that the citadel ruins at Bhuwan are too small and extent to mark the site of a great city as Kapilavastu. It is to be regarded that there is no resemblance between the names Kapilavastu and Bhuwan. But is not easily explained it is probable that the citadel was surrounded by other premises and buildings which have since crumbled away, leaving only fragments of their ruins. Some allowance must also be made for the ravages of time and the vandalism of zamindars and Railway Companies. Besides, the kingdom of Kapilavastu was probably not a large one, and in this case the expectancy might be quite small in comparison with that of large capitals. Mr Carlleyle's researches extended through several months and even if we do not accept the minutest details of his theory we can still conclude in his whole. Those who object will certainly have to travel for and dig deep to have a well short odessey.

As to the name, Ajodhya is not Sahet (as it is stated in some quarters) Sravasti is not identifiable in the modern Sahet Mahet and with the decline of Buddhism it would be easy for the country of Capila to change its name. Mr Carlleyle frankly confesses his inability to satisfactorily explain the change of name. The ruins of Sahet Mahet are probably not in danger of devastation, but in view of what has happened at Bhuwan during the past twenty years and the probable value of the archæological treasures still buried at Sahet Mahet, it is to be hoped that the latter place may be scientifically explored, and meanwhile be guarded against the vandalism which in the ordinary course of events might destroy it. The Archæological Department certainly could not find a more interesting field and everybody, people will be glad to know the outcome of the explorations.

Bangalore.—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 104, SHIVAJI MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1890. [No. 17.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the Meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Board to be held at their Office premises on Monday the 28th April 1890 at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of March 1890

II Memo of special sanitary and medical arrangements made in the town for relief of fever stricken patients and for checking the spread of cholera

III Letter from Colonel Hickman, 21st Hussars, applying for lease of a portion of the Sampangitank bed lands for Polo purposes

IV Government Proceedings No 7072 9—Cir 161, dated 8th December last about revision of the Octroi rules and papers connected therewith

V Government Proceedings Nos 287—12 and 298—17, dated 9th and 17th instants, respectively, sanctioning grant in aid to the Muhammadan Girls' School and allowance to the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Branch Dispensary

VI Sub Committee's report about grant of the old Muhammadan burial ground to the Mungan, Lalbagh Masjid

A S RACHAVACHARIU,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

The 22nd April 1890

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 19th April—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Samuel Smith's motion was rejected by 181 against 87 votes In the debate which preceded its rejection, Mr W H Smith said that up to the present it had not been proved that a fall in prices was due to the fall in silver Mr Goschen [illegible] bimetallism would only be practicable, if all parties to the agreement remained true, which he thought was improbable.

London, 21st April—The British Committee of the National Congress of India held a crowded meeting at the Eleusis Club, Chelsea, last evening. Mr Martin Wood presided M Surendranath Banerjee made a speech, in which he urged the responsibility of British electors to India England was able to guide, and should not check the tide of the lawful desires of the peoples of India, and the Congress therefore relies upon her justice In conclusion he said, England bequeaths to India the best gift of a free country and India will be satisfied for the present with a partially elective system, which the Councils Bill did not provide for.

Lisbon 19th April—The King of Portugal, in a speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes, said he hoped that the negotiations with England regarding the Nyassa land dispute would result in an honorable settlement for both nations.

Bombay, 21st April—A monster meeting of mill hands consisting of about 10,000 males and females, assembled on the Race Course at Mahalaxmee, to protest against the closing of the mills eight days monthly, for three months Certain mill hands have been agitating for several years for four days holiday in the month, particularly Sundays, but the owners persistently refuse it Some European managers were present witching the proceedings

London, 21st April—In the House of Commons Mr Parnell brought forward a motion, of which he had previously given notice, for the rejection of Mr Balfour's Irish Land Bill In doing so he said that the introduction of the Bill proved that the formation of the Land Leagues had been justified The Bill would only relieve the larger class of landlords, and make a quarter of the tenants owners Mr. Parnell also said that the fund proposed was inadequate, and that double the sum was required. He suggested as an alternative that instead of advances to tenants, money should be advanced to landlords from the local rates with a view to dispose of encumbrances and to compensate them for the reduction of rent.

London, 22nd April—The debate on Mr Parnell's motion was continued till a late hour last night, and was adjourned until Thursday Mr W H Smith said he hoped it would then be concluded

General Barker has been appointed to the command of the British Forces in China

London, 22nd April—The House of Commons has read a third time the Bill for the purchase of the South India Railway without any amendments

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replying to a question said that the Government intends to arrange to make provision for silver imported from India which will be admitted at the rupee or corresponding standard

London, 23rd April—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Plymouth yesterday with the object of enlisting British sympathy with the aims of the National Indian Congress. It was resolved to advocate India's claims to electoral representation Mr Surendranath Banerjee who was present contended that England had broken her pledges, but that if they are redeemed she will find a powerful ally in the hearts of India.

Berlin, 22nd April—The Emperor William in a speech made at Bremerhaven asked that confidence be placed in him to maintain peace, to which object all his efforts would tend.

Berlin, 21st April—It is currently reported that Prince Bismarck will shortly take his seat in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet It is even alleged that he will become a candidate for the Reichstag

London, 21th April—At a banquet given to merchants and bankers at the Mansion House, Mr Goschen made a speech, in which he hinted at the probability of reduction in the income tax, if there was a surplus next year. The duty of Government, he said, was so to conduct affairs as to assure the prosperity of the Empire, and to maintain relations with our Colonies in such a state of cordiality that they would always welcome the British flag

Sir John Gorst, replying to a question relating to the destruction of the temple at Darbunga, said that Lord Cross sees no reason to interfere in the matter.

Athens, 24th April—A grand banquet was given at the British Embassy here last night, in honor of Prince Albert Victor. The assemblage was a most brilliant one, and included the King, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the Ministers.

Vienna, 24th April—Four thousand workmen have made a demonstration at Biala in Galicia, where they smashed the windows, and wrecked the taverns of the town The Military were called out, and being resisted by the mob, opened fire on them, killing several persons, and wounding many

London, 25th April—A meeting was held yesterday, at Exeter, of the British Committee of the Indian Congress, at which Sir John Pher presided. A resolution was agreed to urging the recognition of the elective principle in the Indian Councils Bill

Sir John Gorst, replying to a question said that the total savings effected in 1887, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Financial Committee amounted to Rs 10,95,863.

Scala, 25th April,—The weather is very cold and stormy Heavy rain is falling

Bhabad, 25th April—Tantia Bheel's Lieutenant, Shoudra, and three followers were shot down on the borders of the Nimar District in Holkar's territory on Thursday last

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1890.

PROGRESS AND INDUSTRIES.

Progress in India is moving along two lines—political and industrial. It must be acknowledged that more has been done with regard to the former than the latter A grand movement has commenced to give the people of this land their rights, to raise them in the political scale and though [illegible]

will not be attained at once, there will always be an upward tendency There will be progress, and its *momentum*, will increase as time goes on The Indian National Congress is now making itself known in England, and this will have its due effect upon the Bill now before the House of Commons and though the elective principle may not be granted now it will be before long This must be the end of the forces now at work and it would be well if the Secretary of State for India could see the matter in this light The principle might as well be given once for all, it would be received with thankfulness now, should it be delayed it may be extorted, and gratitude may be wholly wanting Such things have happened in former times, they may happen again

But while the enlightened people of this land have been doing their best to secure their political rights, while they have been attempting to bring about changes that would be beneficial to all, they have entirely neglected the industries of the land In days gone by there were manufactures in India that are not now known They have died out because they came in competition with those of the west They went down before the machinery that the Europeans have invented, and now use The muslins of Dacca were once the wonder of the world, the piece goods of other places found a ready market everywhere, and other articles were equally popular All this has now been changed, Manchester and other manufacturing towns have taken the place of those Indian manufacturing centres formerly to be found in this land It is well known that the British nation has done its best to bring about the present state of things The history of the cotton duties will be remembered—a most disgraceful episode—and it is only an example of the way the industries of India have been treated It is the fixed idea of many politicians at home that India ought to produce and England to manufacture, the former should send the raw produce, the latter should make it up The English are willing to grant political liberties, but they do not like the idea of India competing with them in manufactures The Factory Act which many members of Parliament wish to be put in force is simply an attempt to prevent the manufactures of this country from growing

It is, however, plain to be seen that of the increasing population of India is to be fed, there must be an increase of industries, every year there are many more mouths to be fed, while the food to put into them remains the same, or perhaps grows less Sir W W Hunter tells us that there are forty millions of people bordering on want, and if these are not to sink into it, they must be rescued by means of trade and industry Agriculture may be improved, but it will never be able to support all the people of the land, consequently we must turn our attention to something else—to manufactures These will help to rescue the people from the state of poverty into which they are plunged, and a change ought to be brought about at once

India should endeavour to manufacture many of the articles brought from England and this could be done if only an attempt were made, a real attempt, not a half hearted affair as some already made have been The call is urgent, thousands can, with great difficulty, obtain a living the avenues to all appointments are choked with applicants, and indications must form the way out of the evil we see around us It is true that something has already been done, but not enough, in fact, the little we see is but a drop in the ocean There must be a fertilising stream flowing throughout the land; then we might expect to hear far less about the poverty of India than we do now But it will not do to leave the matter to others The people themselves must put their shoulder to the wheel, and try to get the vehicle out of the mud in which it now sticks.

To make matters worse, the Government has stopped in, and acts as a tradesman and manufacturer It does its own printing, and not only this, but in many places it competes with private presses The Government presses also work like any other, thus taking away business that ought to be given elsewhere In the next place all sorts of articles are manufactured in the jails, and sold to the public, thus injuring legitimate trade, and adding to the burdens and poverty of the land. Government should cease from trade, and allow private enterprise to have its own way It could do the work much better and cheaper than the authorities can, and the wealth of the land would be thereby increased It is time that Government does not interfere with private trade so much as it did in former years but it ought not to enter into competition with it at all It is a wrong to the country, a wrong to the people who support the Government

We are glad to see from a telegram that the East India Association has taken this matter up, and held a meeting last Wednesday at which a paper was read on the "Best means of preserving the old Indian industries of India" But this will not be enough, new arts must also be established, manufactures must be brought into existence, and be liberally patronised by the people of the country, and then we may naturally expect India to look up.

Occasional Notes

THE Ceylon Government has sold by sale of Rs 306,217 in notes Pearl Fishery up to the 14th instant

IT is said to be extremely likely that the German Emperor will pay a visit to England in the course of the summer

THERE is some talk of reinstating the Chandernagore High Court, which was abolished about a score of years ago

MR PANSHAW Postmaster General, goes on leave for about ten months on the 23rd instant Mr Kesh, from Calcutta, will probably officiate

A CIRCULAR, it is said, has been issued to the Punjab police establishment, exhorting them not to marry before the age of thirty five

RAIN is still to be greatly needed in the Darjeeling district. Fodder is both in the terai and on the hills, no suffering from drought

IT is in contemplation to establish an Imperial vaccination depot in the Hills for the supply of lymph to all India Meanwhile a small depot for the Punjab only will be established in the Hazara hills

IT has been estimated that the annual loss to the United States by insect pests amounts to the enormous sum of $100,000,000 and that the loss to cotton plantations does reach a $15,000,000

THE Russian steamer *St. Petersburg*, bound for Vladivostock, with offenders against the laws of the Czar, arrived recently at Colombo with 600 prisoners on board, as also seven first class passengers

A MUNICIPAL Committee in the Punjab lately resorted to the novel procedure of taxing tea as a medicine The Kangra Valley Planters' Association promptly complained, and the tax was discontinued

A NOTIFICATION from the Chief Commissioner of British Beloochistan dividing Beloochistan into two districts—Pishin and and Thal Chotiali—and constituting Courts for each, as well as appointing law officers, appears in the last *Gazette of India*

THE Viceroy devoted one day of his holiday in Dehra Dun to inspecting the operations of tea manufacture at the Kowlagiri garden, belonging to the Raja of Mahmudabad The spring crop of leaf in the Dun is a practical failure this year, owing to the extreme dryness of the season

DOM Pedro, the late Emperor of Brazil, has refused to receive the advances of money granted to him in accordance with the decree of the provisional Government of the 5th ultimo as the proceeds of the sale of his property in Brazil ordered by a previous decree

IT appears that Nizam has no intention of breaking up his horse-breeding establishment On the contrary he has deputed his Superintendent of Studs Mr Ali Abdoola, to buy stallions, mares and cattle fit for such purposes, and at the late Victoria Park Horse and Cattle Show, Bombay, Mr Abdoola secured a goodly number of suitable animals

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the *Englishman* says —Mr Goschen in the course of his Budget speech to day announced the abolition of the silver duties, and in doing so, said that the hill marking had been retained but that India would be allowed a special hallmark by the local assay offices of the standard of rupee fineness

AS an illustration of the estimation in which Prince Bismarck is held outside Germany it may be mentioned that a Moscow journal prophesied that his retirement from service would lead to the breaking up of the Triple Alliance, and "the commencement of a European war which will last only three weeks, but which will sweep off 600,000 men

ACCORDING to returns that were published early this month the population of England and Wales was estimated by the Registrar General in the middle of last year, at 29,015,613, which it is believed to have increased from 25,974,439 at the census of 1881 In round numbers the increase has been from 26 to 29 millions in 8½ years The population of London is *now estimated at 4,761,708*

THE Poona Durbar have applied to the Government of India for the loan of the services of Lieutenant Colonel H West Jacob, Commandant, 28th Bombay *Pioneers, and now on service in the Chin Lushai Expedition*, as Military Adviser to His Highness the Gaekwar In the event of the Government sanctioning the application, it is understood that the Colonel will join his new appointment within a month

ACCORDING to a Bengali paper, the Calcutta University contemplates appointing eleven different Boards or Committees, consisting of members, ranging in number from six to sixteen to select textbooks in English, Greek, Latin, French and German, Sanskrit and Bengali, Arabic, Persian and Urdu, Mathematics, Experimental and Mathematical Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Geology, Mental and Moral Science, History, Political Economy and Geography These Boards will remain in office for five years only

THERE is to be a further extension of tramways in Bombay The Bombay Tramway Company has applied for sanction for the construction of a tramway, with double track, from the junction of the Falkland and Grant Roads along the old Obelisk Road, past the Two Tanks, up to the *Jamsetjee Hospital, thence further on* to the east by the Bibala Tank' past "Byramjee Hall" the residence of Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C S I, down to the Mazagon Road, touching as far as the Hancock Bridge, of the old Police head quarters at Mazagon.

A MORADABAD correspondent writes — "Another robbery in the train was committed the other day A man entered the zenana compartment which was at the time occupied by two female passengers and robbed them of their jewels However, on the arrival of the train at Nagina station, a complaint was made and the women soon recognised their assailant, who was none other than the tea seller who travels in the train selling tea and iced waters The man has confessed his crime, and given up to the police the jewels stolen"

TRUSTWORTHY reports from Russia, state that the constitutional agitation is assuming large dimensions, and that all the Universities, excepting those of Dorpat and Jorgel, *have been the scene of serious disturbances* At Moscow, St, Petersburg, Charkoff, Kieff, and Odessa the students have held mass meetings at which they voted resolutions in favour of freedom of conscience and liberty of the Press, and more than 800 of them in all have been *arrested Nevertheless, the circulation of* Liberal pamphlets smuggled from abroad or printed in clandestine presses continues, and the police seem powerless to repress it

THE Gaya correspondent of a native paper writes —" His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore came here on pilgrimage, and after staying for a couple of days, has left the place silently He entered the city in a soft, meek, patient, humble and tranquil spirit, and presented a heavenly spectacle, barefooted and bareheaded, and, in fact, divested of the princely accounts, which characterise the Indian Princes, but he has had at the feet of high priest —*the Gyavals*—with supplicant or for benediction and peace for the departed souls of his forefathers, which, in Hindu point of view, constitutes the highest virtue and one of the prominent duties of a Hindu towards his departed forefathers The priest's star is in the ascendant, the man having received a hair, about Rs 50,000 in gift from the Maharajah

INDIAN students are becoming more and more obstreperous The students of the Bareilly College lately petitioned the Principal to postpone the usual annual examination on the ground of the prevalence of influenza and their alleged consequent inability to prepare for the ordeal Examination Hall Fire according to their request the Principal undertook thorough inquiry into the matter, the result of which was that he did not feel justified in postponing the intellectual ordeal in question His decision led to an open rebellion, and on the first day of the examination only one student put in an appearance The Principal again met the boys & remonstrated with them on their unseemly behaviour, but with no good result The upshot of the whole affair is that he has been compelled to expel the ringleaders and rusticate for six months some of the others

WE regret to have to record the death on the day before yesterday after a short illness, of the wife of Mr G Subramania Iyer, Editor of the *Hindu* The deceased lady was about thirty two years age The funeral ceremonies were performed yesterday evening Dewan Bahadur Raghava Rao Avaru to Mr Subbramanian's early in the morning and brought purohit of the Vedamandir There was present at Smashan an assembly of the friends of the family There were also present Messrs V Raghava Chariar, B A Mr Krishnamachariar B A, B L, Parthasarathy Naidu, Sunnabadi Iyer, A Subba Rao, B A, Chakrapani Iyer B A, A Subba Rao, Naidu Dubashi, and the teachers of the Arya High School, and some students of Colleges and several others The body was removed to the cremation ground at about half past seven Most of the female friends assembled at the house followed to see the last sad rites performed.

Local and Provincial

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—The schools and colleges in Bangalore have been closed for the hot weather vacation or will do so soon They will reopen about the beginning of June next

CHOLERA —We are sorry to have to report that this disease has made its appearance in several parts of the province, and there have been a few cases in the City and in the capital

THE INFLUENZA —We are glad to be able to report that this epidemic is abating, though there are a good many people still afflicted with it It is to be hoped it will soon leave the place altogether

AN EXECUTION —The sentence of death passed upon Rangaswami, a sepoy of the 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, being confirmed by the Resident, he was executed this morning within the precincts of the Central Jail

AN APPOINTMENT —Mr E R Subbarayan B A, B C E, Executive Engineer Hassan Division, has been appointed Controller of Police establishment, Mysore, *vice* Chinnaiah Iyer, deceased Mr Assistant Engineer Govindaiah is to succeed Mr Subbarayan at Hassan

STATE LIFE ASSURANCE.—It having come to the knowledge of the authorities that late Mr Ponnuragam Mudaliar, and the late Mr Vardon, Assistant Commissioners died, leaving their families utterly unprovided for, the Comptroller has got up a prospectus based upon the principles of Postal Assurance, and submitted it to the Dewan, on whose reference the Deputy Commissioners of the districts have favorably reported upon it

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—It has been asserted that when Mr Babington, M. A., takes charge of the Educational Secretary's office at the end of this month, the first grade colleges will not be under his orders, but only those of the second grade downwards. It is supposed that the first grade college Principals will communicate direct with Government on matters requiring orders. This appears not to be a good arrangement on the whole

General Summary

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the Syndicate of the Madras University was held at the Senate House yesterday evening. The business transacted was the passing of the report to be presented to the Annual Meeting of the Senate on Thursday next, the 30th instant

RAILWAY PASSENGERS TICKETS.—It having come to notice that railway passengers very frequently fail to deliver their tickets at the Arrangement station, notices have been issued to the Heads of Departments of the Madras Railway for all carriages of trains being locked at the last halting station of such transhipment.—*Mail*

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. There will be a meeting of the Theosophical Society at Pudupaccam Hall on Monday the 28th instant at 6 30 P M Colonel Olcott will speak about his British tour Dr J Bowels Daly M D, will speak, as a practitioner, about the interest of literary men in those physical ills and Mr E Douglas Fawcett will speak upon the transcendental state of modern philosophic thought.—*M*

EAST COAST RAILWAY SCHEME.—We learn that satisfactory progress has been made this fortnight. Up to the 17th instant three divisional parties had completed their work and came into camp at Waltair Vizagapatam, leaving only two divisional parties in the field, which are expected, will finish their portions of the work before the end of the month. As far as can be judged, there are no difficulties that cannot be overcome. Hopeful promises to be accomplished success, and, as such likely to be sought after by Country provinces.—*Indian Engineering*

THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL.—A committee is about to start discussion on the question of locating the proposed Military Hospital on the Sea Beach and other buildings in the Fort, which were strongly recently inspected by the Executive Engineer, Military Works. During the assembly of this committee (one of the members of which is to be Brigadier General R J Smart, R. A., commanding the Madras District) the circumstances and discussions of the various buildings being taken

SELECTION OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.—A letter signed by thirty seven gentlemen has been addressed to the Rev D Mackichan, M A, Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, on the above subject. They request that a meeting of the Senate may be convened to consider the question of the appointment of a Committee to improve and propose useful reforms in the present unsatisfactory system of appointing University Examiners. The question it appears, has already been considered by the Syndicate. The system which has been found faulty in Bombay, has also been found defective in Madras, and the result of the agitation in Bombay for reform will be watched with interest in this Presidency.—*M*

DEATH OF A BURMESE PRINCESS.—A sad event took place on Friday last at the residence of the Mangoon Prince at Pondicherry. His daughter, a girl about ten years of age, succumbed to an attack of fever, and was buried with great pomp in the burial ground allotted by the French Government to the Burmese, at Oppolar, near to the Protestant *Cemetery*. A very large concourse of people followed the corpse to its last resting place. Money was distributed to the poor all along the road, and white umbrellas were carried by all the male members of the household as a sign of mourning. This is the second Burmese funeral that has taken place at Pondicherry within the last two years, the first being that of the Mengoon Princes mother.—*Mail*

HOW THE promise TO THE LATE MAHARAJA SINDHIA IS KEPT.—After the flagrant breach of faith in the Queen's name of which we have *had no instance on our side we shall never be* surprised at any gross breach of promise by the Government of India. The late Maharaja Sindhia in a letter to the Governor-General commended his son to his care. He also expressed his wish that the son should be taught in the orthodox fashion as the English education generally spoiled young princes. He mentioned one or two instances of this. Lord Dufferin promised to see that the Maharaja's last wish should be carried out. Now very recently the Maharaja has been plucked in the charge of a European tutor who drawes Rs 1,000 a month. The gentleman who has been lucky enough to get the appointment may probably be quite fit for the duty, but Government in appointing him flies in the promise given to the late Maharaja. The promise should not have been given. The breach of faith is only another instance in this case as it was with a native prince that the word was plighted and it was plighted by no less a personage than the Viceroy the Queen's Representative in India.—*Mahratta*

A LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE.—A Correspondent has favored us with the following extract from a letter he has received from a passenger on board the s *Mazora* which left Madras on the 25th ultimo for London:—"On Saturday night 29th March last, an awesome tragedy happened. Amongst the passengers from Madras were a gentleman, his wife, and two children. She struck us as being rather strange in manner, but we was under no restraint. She just came and went like everyone else on board. On Saturday evening after dinner, she came up on deck, and stood staring hard out at sea with a queer expression on her face. I no thought just flashed across me, 'I wonder if she wants to throw herself overboard.' She remarked, however that she was looking for her husband, she slept upon deck between her husband and little son of three and a half years old. Very soon after midnight the Quarter master on his rounds missed her from her place, and woke the husband. Search was made all over the ship, but she was never found. She had evidently watched her opportunity, and thrown herself overboard. The poor husband is perfectly distracted. She was quite a young lady, tall, graceful, and very handsome."—*Mail*

AN ERROR IN THE SILVER DUTY.—The English Chancellor of the Exchequer has at last found an opportunity to do an act of tardy justice to India, and to redeem a long pledged word. The silver duties were nobriously unequal due to wealthy England, and in comparison their gain were infinitely more serious in the results. The minute Resolutions then was repeatedly denounced by the Congress and other exponents of public opinion in India and England, and was even acknowledged over and over again. Nevertheless the Treasury retrenchment was a great trial of liberality, and it was only when what with the obligation of the promises and the fear of public opinion, the abolition could not be decently put off, that the duties have been removed. A surplus so thereon a half million sterling has enabled the Right Hon Mr Goschen to effect many fiscal improvements. The duties on tea and currants are to be reduced, the postal rates between England and India are to be diminished, and among other reforms the duties on silver and gold plate are to be abolished. Lord Cross declared some time ago that he would not give rest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer until he abolished the silver duties. We are glad his Lordship's promise has found fulfilment.—*Indian Patriot*

THE RAILWAY FROM LOWER TO UPPER TIRUPATI.—In November last the Mahant of Tirupati applied to the Collector of North Arcot for permission to survey and if Government lends for the purpose of establishing an electric line of railway for both goods and passengers from Lower to Upper Tirupati, as pilgrims found great difficulty in making the journey on foot or the ordinary country dhooly, the fare of the latter being almost prohibitive to the poorer class of pilgrims. Government has intimated that it sees no objection to the survey being made, but that the project cannot be undertaken until it shall have been submitted to, and sanctioned by the Government of India. The Government of India recently negatived the request of the Mahant for a license to the Oriental Telephone Company for the erection of a telephone line from the house of the Mahant at Tirupati to Srinivasapuram, a village recently acquired by him, and it is therefore surmised that sanction will not be accorded for the construction of a private line of railway as the State manifests a desire to keep railways in its own hands. Further, it is not known whether the present Mahant will carry out the proposition of his predecessor, who is now a prisoner in the Central Jail at Trichinopoly.—*The Times*

A WARNING TO NATIVE TRAVELLERS.—The Bengal Police, having occasion to suspect that notorious travelling by trains or not infrequently the victims of foul play on the part of professional poisoners and others, have thought it necessary to publish the following warning at the several stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway:—"Passengers are hereby cautioned against taking anything to eat or drink from unknown persons, as there are many who live by poisoning travellers. They first of all court acquaintance with passengers in *serai* or some other place, and then gain their confidence on the plea of being fellow-travellers going to the same place as that of the passengers. When they reach a place convenient for the purpose, they poison the water or food of the passengers who become insensible, and then they decamp with all the passengers property. They also at times poison passengers' water (when being drawn out of wells) or sweetmeats brought from the bazaar or food when being cooked."—*P*

THE DURBHUNGA TEMPLE CASE.—CALCUTTA 18th *April*. A Durbhunga telegram, dated the 17th April states that a largely attended public meeting was held on Wednesday at Kalimatch to protest against the Government resolution regarding the Mahabir temple case. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the meeting wished to place on record that the entire community had been greatly disappointed and extremely grieved at the highly unsatisfactory decision of the Bengal Government on the Durbhunga temple case, and that the light way in which outrages on the most sacred feelings of Hindus had been dealt with leads Hindus to believe that full justice would not be done them unless they had their grievances before the British Parliament. It was further proposed that delegates be sent to England with a petition to the Imperial Parliament signed by millions of Hindus throughout India, and an expression of gratefulness to Mr Symons Kerry was recorded for disinterestedly bringing the Mahabir temple case before Parliament.—*P*

Extracts.

THE BOMBAY BARBERS

The Mahratta.—The other day the Bombay barbers held an eastern congregation of by 1000 knights of the razor and strop on the Esplanade *near Mahim*. Very interesting speeches we are told, were delivered on the occasion. It was resolved that no barber should shave the head of a *new* widow. We are glad to see that the original proposal has been so far modified. The first cry was that it was sinful to shave the heads of these unfortunate women and that the wretched state of the Bombay barbers was the punishment of that sin. This cry is inconsistent with the resolution now adopted, but we are prepared to overlook it. In fact we could see no sin in the act so far as the barbers were concerned. Even though the Bombay barbers have made this resolution, we think it does not much affect the general question of widow shaving. It is in the mutual that the movement ought to be pressed on with vigour. We do not know what arrangements the promoters of this movement have made for this purpose. It is necessary that the *Kshetras* or holy places should first be attacked. For there it is that the greatest horror is done, and the scenes enacted are horrible in the extreme. So far well, but how are our orthodox people who think widow-shaving a necessary crime by enjoined by the Shastras, going to meet the movement? As yet they have made no movement. We are afraid that when confronted with the emergency the Kshetra Brahmins may find out a Shastric text to sanction under the circumstances the shaving of widows by others than barbers. If that were to be the case, we think the present movement will be in the much holiday. In the present conflict on the barbers have resolved that they should not shave a *new* widow. This leaves ground for escaping from the contemplated effect of the resolution by taking a new widow to a place the barbers whereof have not joined the movement and getting the first cruel ceremony performed there. The widow then would no longer be a *new* widow. In fact the matter does not end with the resolution passed by the Bombay barber's meeting. The tough at part of the work is that of inducing barbers in places which are the strong holds of orthodoxy to follow suit. As long as this remains *unaccomplished the work will not* even be half done.

THE MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The *Times of India*.—The Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1888 89, which comes, as usual, somewhat late in the day, contains but few features of special interest. There were few administrative changes and still fewer administrative measures, and the States and Agencies embraced in the Presidency pursued the even tenor of their way undisturbed by any unwonted event. The season was a tolerably favourable one except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and, on the whole, the public health must be described as good. Forest operations were more than usually satisfactory, and the year closed with a surplus of nearly three lakhs as against two and a half lakhs in the year preceding. Trade *was also good. The total value of the sea* borne commerce amounted to 25 crores and 14½ lakhs as against 23 crores and 96½ lakhs, or an increase of 118 lakhs. The total value of the export trade increased by 88½ lakhs to 22 crores 11 lakhs, nearly 80 per cent of the increase of exports (66 lakhs) being confined to France. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by nearly 79 lakhs or 5 72 per cent, while those of foreign merchandise decreased by 3¼ lakhs or 22 23 per cent. The more important exports of Indian articles are, those the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs, were hides and skins, coffee, raw cotton, indigo, seeds, grain and pulse, spices, sugar and oils, which together contribute over 79 per cent of the total exports of Indian produce. During the same period the gross revenue from all sources, imperial, provincial, and local, amounted to 1,139 lakhs in the official year 1888 89 against 1,112 lakhs in 1887-88 and 918 lakhs in 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. The gross expenditure amounted to 919 lakhs as compared with 976 lakhs in the previous year, and the surplus obtained was thus 220 lakhs or 63 lakhs more than that of 1887 88—a result which was due to an increase of 26 lakhs in the revenue and a decrease of 57 lakhs in the expenditure. With all these favourable and favouring circumstances, however, violent crime went up alarmingly. No fewer than 381 cases of murder were reported—the largest number recorded during the past ten years—and to make the circumstances still more marked, as many as 70 of the prisoners charged with this offence committed suicide, while only 92 of the accused were prosecuted to conviction. This would seem to indicate something singularly loose in the police system of the Presidency, despite the fact that the report observes that the detective results were very satisfactory. Where 381 murders are committed, and only in 92 cases is a conviction obtained, the detective results will seem to some people to be very unsatisfactory. But Madras always had its own way of looking at things

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

The *Times of India*.—At an adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University held on Tuesday, the recommendations of the Syndicate regarding the revision and extension of the Arts curriculum were adopted by the Senate. The result is a matter of congratulation to us, for during the past eight years we have strenuously condemned the present course. It was adopted by a too obsequious Senate to please a too energetic Governor. It has proved a failure, and done much to injure the growth of sound education in this Presidency. The extension of the collegiate course from three to four years ought to conduce to the promotion of sound learning. No doubt, the change will operate harshly on the poor students who form a considerable proportion of the undergraduates in our colleges, but the native members of the Senate by adopting it have given a striking testimony of their willingness to endure hardship in order that higher education should be placed on a sound and thorough basis. In the new curriculum it would have been better to have made the fourth year a course more analogous to the Honours Examination at Oxford and Cambridge but this we trust will come in course of time. It is a matter of congratulation that the University has decided that the student shall be tested each year in his capacity of writing English prose. Unless a student can write decent English, he will not gain much real advantage from reading Chaucer and Milton and learning a few rules of English philology. It is to be hoped that the Syndicate will in a lecture a others for the new course displays a little more common sense than they have done in the past. Chapman's Homer is a work unfit for native students, for it contains so many times which an Englishman finds diffi-

cult to understand. Most accurate impressions with a profound admiration of Chapman's Homer, not because they have read it, but because they have read Keat's famous Sonnet. The prose works of *Milton are also* unsuited to the native students, because to derive advantage from the study of the prose of Milton a man must be a scholar. The Syndicate ought also to be a little more careful as to the amount of matter required for the students. It is absurd to expect young men who have a great deal of other work to add to read the twenty four Books of Chapman's Homer and Bacon's Essays in two short terms. It would have been preferable if in the new curriculum History and Political Economy had been placed among the voluntary subjects. It is no doubt, of importance that all students should have some knowledge of the History of England and India, but provision should be made in our High Schools for acquiring this elementary knowledge. The duty of a college is to train men in the scientific method of historical investigation, and to send forth men who will be capable of teaching history in our schools or engaging in research among the rich mines of Indian History. The notion that a man can in a year, in addition to his other subjects, acquire any real knowledge of the History of England or India is absurd. To have any insight into Indian History a man must study Elphinstone and Mill, and there are few Englishmen who would be able to pass an examination in Mill in six months. It is difficult to comprehend what good a student will derive from a smattering of Political Economy. The literature of economics has now grown to be voluminous, and to derive any good from a study of the science a man must regard it both from the scientific and historical point of view. To teach a mere smattering of Political Economy is likely to increase the number of men already sufficiently large who undertake to settle all social problems and all problems of Government by simple deduction from one or two general assumptions. The few defects in the present course, we trust, will in course of time be remedied, but, in spite of its flaws, it is vastly superior to the present course.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Sometime ago we mentioned that in addition to the Bills of Lord Cross and Mr Charles Bradlaugh, there is a third Bill before the House of Commons. The Bill was prepared and brought in by Sir William Plowden, Mr. Beaufoy and Sir Albert Rollit—The Bill states —

Whereas it is right that natives of India should be more largely associated in the administration of their country and the institutions of the country of a representative character should be utilised for the purpose, and whereas the panchayet, ancient and well-known representative system, is recognised in India,

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows,

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as Indian Councils Extension Act, 1890.

2. A local council shall be established in every province in which the population exceeds eight millions.

3. It shall consist of members nominated by the head of the local government in such province, and of members holding their seats as representatives of the people.

4. There shall be a representative member for each two millions of the population provided that the number shall not exceed,

In Bengal thirty-three, in the North-western Provinces and Oudh twenty two, in Madras fifteen, in the Punjab nine, in Bombay eight, in the Central Provinces five.

The nominated members shall not exceed the representative members in number.

5. In each such province every village with a population of one thousand and less than one thousand five hundred shall select one representative of the village.

In the case of villages where the population is less than one thousand, it shall be lawful for the district officer, under orders of the commissioner or the head of the local government, to group together a number of villages of which in the aggregate the population is not less than one thousand and more than one thousand five hundred, and such group of villages shall *elect one representative who shall be selected* by the combined village panchayets.

In villages of which the population is one thousand five hundred and does not exceed four thousand, there shall be a selected member for each two thousand of the population, when the population exceeds four thousand and does not exceed ten thousand, there shall be one for each two thousand five hundred; ten thousand and does not exceed thirty thousand, there shall be one for each three thousand; when it exceeds thirty thousand one for each five thousand.

6. Such representatives shall be selected by the village panchayet.

7. The representatives selected in the various villages of a tahseel, tharnah or sub-division shall form the local council of such tahseel, tarnah, or sub-division, and shall be elected for a period of two years.

8. It shall be lawful for the governor, lieutenant governor, chief commissioner, or other head of each province, to prescribe the manner in which and the dates on which such elections shall take place, and he may prescribe differing methods and dates.

9. For magisterial and judicial purposes the district officer shall divide the council so elected into benches composed of not less than twenty or more than thirty members, and he shall have power, with the sanction of the local government, to invest such benches with magisterial powers in petty cases of assault and theft, and with power to decide small suits in the civil and rent courts.

Seven members sitting together shall form a quorum.

Such benches shall have jurisdiction over the several villages, the panchayets of which have selected them. They shall meet at any place *within such areas as they may from time* to time decide, and at such times as they may fix. But they shall not meet less than once a month.

10. It shall be lawful for the district officer to call together such councils from time to time, and to take their opinion on any matter he may desire to bring before them. The *opinion of the majority on such matters* shall be duly recorded in the district record office.

11. The tahseel, tharnah, or sub division council shall select by ballot from amongst its members one representative for the district council.

The district council shall be a consultative body to which the district officer may refer for opinion all such matters as he may think proper. They shall meet at least twice yearly but may be called together by the district officer, who shall be their president at any time and at any place within his district that he may fix. Their opinion shall be recorded in the record office of the district.

12. Each district council where the population of the district is not less than two millions shall select by ballot one of their number, who shall be the representative member on the provincial council. In the case of districts where the population is less than two millions the head of the local Government shall arrange for the grouping together of district councils, who shall select by ballot one representative for each two millions of population comprised by the group.

The representative members of the provincial council shall be held to be additional members under section twenty-one of the Indian Council Act, 1861.

13. Each provincial council shall select by ballot from amongst its representative members, on the basis of one for every ten millions of population, a representative or representatives on the council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, provided that—

Bengal shall not have more than six such representatives,

The North western Provinces and Oudh shall not have more than four such representatives,

Madras shall not have more than three such representatives,

The Punjab shall not have more than two such representatives,

Bombay shall not have more than two such representatives,

The Central Provinces shall not have more than one such representative.

Members so elected shall be additional members of council under section ten of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

14. *The members of the district, provincial and supreme councils shall be entitled to receive their travelling expenses.*

They shall not receive any salary.

They shall be elected for a term of two years.

They shall be entitled to the designation severally of worthy, honourable, noble, and such terms in the native language as are equivalent thereto.

15. For the purposes of this Act, and for the selection of representatives, pattees, and mahallahs or wards and quarters of towns, shall be held to be equivalent to villages.

16. The district officer shall be an extra member to each of the councils in his district, whether tahseel or district, and one native official and one European official entrusted for the time with the administration of a tahseel, tharnah, or sub division in subordination to the district officer, may be appointed by the head of the local government as ex officio member of the tahseel or sub divisional council.

It shall be lawful for the local Government to appoint to the district council and to the provincial council official members, provided these latter do not exceed in number the representative members.

The nominated or official members may be either natives or Europeans resident in India and need not be officers in the service of Government. The local government shall frame rules for the conduct of business of the tahseel district and provincial councils.

17.—(1) The number of additional members of council nominated by the Governor-*General under the provisions of sections* of the Indian Councils Act 1861, and elected under section eighteen of this Act, shall not be less than thirty or more than thirty six, and the number of additional members of councils nominated by the governors of the presidencies of Fort St George and Bombay respectively under the provisions of section *twenty nine of the Indian Councils Act, 1861* shall (besides the advocate general of the presidency or other acting in that capacity) including the elected members under section twelve of this Act) be in the first not less than twenty-eight or more than thirty and in the latter not less than four or more than sixteen.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of councils when the lieutenant-governors of the Bengal Division of the North Western Provinces and Oudh respectively may nominate for this purpose in making laws and regulations. Provided always, that, including the elected members, not more than sixteen shall be nominated for the Bengal division and not more than four for the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Section forty four of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be repealed so far as the Provinces were included therein. The number of officers who shall be nominated for the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces respectively including the elected members, shall be respectively eighteen and ten.

Section forty-five of the Indian Councils Act shall be read as if the words "one half such council" had been substituted for the words "one third of such council."

(3) Any person resident in India may be nominated an additional member of council under section ten and twenty one of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and the sections of this Act, in member of the council of the lieutenant governor or Chief Commissioner of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

18. Notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor-General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Governor General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions, as to subjects or otherwise, as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared. And notwithstanding any provisions in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the governors in council of Fort St George and Bombay respectively and the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable, may from time to time make rules for authorising at any meeting of their respective councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the *discussion of the annual financial statement* of their respective local governments in the asking of questions, under such conditions and restrictions, as to subjects or otherwise as shall in the said rules applicable to such councils respectively be prescribed or declared. Provided that any rule made under this Act by a governor in council or by a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and any rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of Secretary of State in Council. Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

19. The local legislature of any province in India may by Acts passed under and subject to the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and with the sanction of the Governor-General, but not otherwise, repeal or amend as of that province any law or regulation made either before or after the *passing of this Act* by any authority in India other than that legislature.

20. It is hereby declared that in the twenty-second section of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, it was and is intended that the words "Indian territories now under the dominion of Her Majesty" should be read and construed as if the words "or hereafter" were and had at the time of the passing of the said Act been inserted next after the word "now", and, further, that the Acts third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter eighty five, and sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, chapter one hundred five respectively, shall be read and construed as at the date of the enactment thereof respectively it was intended and had been enacted that the said Acts respectively should extend to and include the territories acquired after the dates thereof respectively by the East India Company, and shall not be confined to the territories at the dates of the said enactments respectively in the possession and under the government of the said company.

21. Sections thirteen and thirty two of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are hereby repealed and it is enacted that

(1) If any additional member of council or any member of the council of the governor, lieutenant-governor, or chief commissioner appointed by the said Act or this Act shall be absent or unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of three months the council, shall be lawful for the Governor General, the governor or the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner as the case may be, to appoint any person to be an additional member of council, as the case may be, in his place, and every member so nominated shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations for the term of two years from the date of such nomination. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for such nomination by any other nomination and this Act to diminish the proportion of non official members directed by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to be nominated.

If the additional member so vacating be an elected member the member nominated by the local authority in his place shall be a representative member, and elected in the same manner as the deceased or retiring member.

22. In this Act the expression "local legislature" means—

(1) the governor in council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the respective presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay and

(2) The council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the lieutenant governor or chief commissioner of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws or regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

The expression "province" means any presidency, division, province, or territory over which the powers of any local legislature for the time being extend.

23. Nothing in this Act shall detract from or diminish the powers of the Governor General in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Bangalore—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 108, SRINIVAS MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890. [No. 18.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, Dated 1st May 1890.

It is hereby notified for public information, that the building formerly occupied by the Excise Department, situated in Doddapetta, Bangalore, except the portion forming Ganesa's Temple, as particularized below, will be sold by Public Auction before the District Treasury Officer, on the 4th June 1890, on the spot. The sale will commence at 11 A M and will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

2 The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent of the purchase money immediately after the bid is knocked down, and if the remainder is not paid within 15 days from the date of sale, the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture

3 When such deposit shall not be made over, nor the remaining purchase money paid up, the building shall be resold at the expense and risk of the first purchaser

4 Persons bidding at the sale may be required to state whether they bid on their own account or as agents, and in the latter case, to deposit a written authority signed by their principals, otherwise their bids will be rejected.

5 The sale will not become absolute, until it has been confirmed by the Dewan

6. Purchasers having completed the payment of the purchase money will, as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Dewan, be placed in immediate possession, and a certificate of sale signed and sealed by the Deputy Commissioner, will be granted to him

7 The plan of the building is available for inspection at the Bangalore Taluk Cutcherry.

Particulars of Building	Extent in Sqr Yds	Boundaries
Large portion left to the Ganesa's Temple.	about 169	*North.*—Bommalinganna's shop and Garudachar's House *East*—Public Road *South.*—Ganesa's Temple. *West.*—Pleader Seetharamiah's and Kalliya's Houses
Open yard.	" 70	
Mud roof building in the open yard	" 8	
Small portion of the Building right to the Ganesa's Temple	" 10	*North.*—Ganesa's Temple. *East*—Public Road. *South*—Small Lane. *West.*—Pleader Seetharamiah's House.

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NOTICE

No 79

It is hereby notified for general information that dogs found straying apparently ownerless within the City Municipal limits will be destroyed commencing from the 1st proximo up to the 15th June 1890. All persons desirous of preserving their dogs are requested to have them tied up or if allowed to stray to put collars on them.

A. S. RAGHAVACHARIU,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission.

The 30th April 1890.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 26th April—Lord Wolseley, General Brackenbury, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Francis de Winton, Sir John Pender, Baron de Worms, and numerous members of the House of Commons meet Mr. Stanley at Dover to day.

London, 27th April—A report upon Egyptian finance has been presented to Parliament In a despatch from Sir Evelyn Baring to Lord Salisbury dated 20th February, he says that the continuance of British occupation is of paramount importance, and absolutely necessary to the conditions of progress and reform in Egypt

Calcutta, 27th April—A large public meeting was held yesterday in Beadon Street, under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, to protest against Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill The following resolutions were carried —

The meeting views with apprehension and alarm the introduction of the Bill into Parliament. It is convinced it will cause widespread discontent if passed in the present form. It is convinced the time has come for representative Councils on an elective basis

The Bill introduced by Mr. Bradlaugh is essential to India and England alike.

A numerously signed petition was adopted for presentation to the House of Commons.

London, 28th April.—In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer replying to a question, said the Government would take no step regarding the question of Hall Marking for silver plate imported from India of rupee standard, without consulting the Government of India.

London, 29th April—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice that he would move that no reform in the silver trade would be complete unless it provides for the export of plate of any quality without compulsory hall marking.

London, 28th April.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an account of an interview which their representative had with Mr Childers regarding the impressions he had formed of his late tour in the East Mr Childers warmly praised the energy and intelligence of the officials on the Indian frontier, and said the Indian Army was in a high state of efficiency. Regarding the Indian Congress he thought many measures of reform were feasible, but they must be gradual The British responsibility for the safety of India, he said, must be unqualified.

London, 29th April.—A meeting of the Gladstonian Liberals was held at Swansea yesterday, at which the Mayor presided. Messrs Surendra Nath Banerji and Dadabhai Naoroji were present, and addressed the meeting, which passed a Resolution of sympathy with the efforts of the Indian Congress, and authorised the Mayor to address a petition to Parliament asking that the elective principle in India be recognised.

London, 29th April.—The debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed last night in the House of Commons. Mr Chamberlain said he thought it possible to accept Mr Parnell's proposals jointly with those of Mr Balfour, and advocated giving to the Irish County Councils, when created, control over the transfer of land. He urged a mutual concession in order to settle the Irish land question

London, 30th April.—A meeting was held yesterday, at Cardiff, under the auspices of the Indian Congress Committee, at which resolutions were passed similar to those passed at Swansea. Messrs Banerjee and Dadabhai Naoroji were the chief speakers A letter was read from Mr. Reed, Member for Cardiff, proposing to support Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment of the India Councils Bill.

London, 30th April.—The Queen has left Darmstadt for England

Paris, 30th April.—Seven prominent Ad-

archists have been arrested here, and a secret printing press for the issue of revolutionary pamphlets has been discovered. It is reported that the arrest of all the leaders is imminent

Later—Arrests of Anarchists continue to be made here.

Paris, 29th April—Fifteen Anarchists have been arrested at Lyons. Explosives, presumably for use on the day of the Labour Demonstration, were found at their residences.

London, 1st May—The Queen arrived in England last night

London, 1st May—All is quiet this forenoon in London and the chief cities of the Continent Immense military preparations are being made, and police precautions are taken at Paris, Berlin and Vienna

Paris, 30th April—At an interview between M Blowitz, *The Times'* correspondent, and M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, to day, the latter said that the French Government resolved to purge France without delay of some of the 5,000 foreign agitators who were troubling the public security.

London, 1st May—News has been received of a revolution in Paraguay, and fighting is reported to have taken place. The telegraph lines are cut, consequently no details are yet to hand

St Petersburg 1st May—Russian officers have superseded the native Khans in the administration of the Merv province

Calcutta, 2nd May—Solomon, the alleged Bank of Bengal swindler to the extent of eleven lakhs of rupees, was arrested last night while attempting to make his escape the river in a boat.

The production of Indian tea continues to increase rapidly Last year the total yield was 102 millions of pounds This year it is estimated at 115 millions, of which 100 millions are available for export to England.

London, 2nd May—Tenders are invited for a 3 per cent. loan of £5,400,000, to close on the 8th instant, the price of issue being 98. £1,700,000 of the amount is for the construction of railways in India by Companies, £500,000 for the discharge of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway debentures, and £3,200,000 for the purchase of the South India Railway.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890

FAULTY TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

It cannot with truth be said that the present system of education is working altogether satisfactorily All will acknowledge that it has produced much good It has made India what it is politically The men who now are working hard for the enlightenment and freedom of the country are the outcome of the system It has worked wonders, and, in the future, it may work still greater wonders But it appears to be overdone The number of men turned out every year is beyond the demand, and the difficulty is to find out what to do with those in need of employment Whenever a place is vacant there are large numbers of applicants for it, and all but one must be disappointed A contemporary, a few days ago, told us that for a place of duftereo several Matriculates had put in their applications The pay was only twelve rupees a month, and the work next to nominal It is required that along with the education in school there should be technical education, so that if a boy failed he could not get through the prescribed course, he might learn something that would give him a living. Matters seem working up to this, and before many years are past we may see technical schools established in every direction

It is not, however, about such schools that we wish to speak to day, but of the way English is generally taught in our schools We hold that much time is lost, and a much permanent injury caused to the children by the way a knowledge of this language is imparted in school To begin with, it is taught more as a dead than a living tongue, more after the manner Latin or Greek is learned by the pupils in an English Grammar school than the way boys now learn living languages This is the initial blunder in our schools, the source of many others, and it is one that can rarely be overcome Boys learn the language more through the eye than through the ear, and it is very remarkable they should learn it as well and as rapidly as they do. Books are put into the hands of children as soon as they have learnt the alphabet, and it is one continual perusal of books till they pass an examination Speaking the language is not thought of, the books must be got through, however imperfectly this may be done

If the children were taught to speak English before they read it much time would be saved They would be able to understand the books put before them and would not require the continual explanation that they have to get now Every teacher knows how hard this is how it wearies those who have to go through it day after day If the pupils had a better knowledge of English, that is, if they could speak it better much of this explanation would be useless The boys would take in much sooner all that it was necessary for them to know A child should not be allowed to read a book till he was able to speak pretty fluently, and the time that might be lost in one way would be gained in another The pupils would learn more in one year than they could according to the present system do in three Such being the case, the saving both in time and money would be great We would strongly recommend teachers to try a change, and they could be sure to find it beneficial

Another blunder may be mentioned Any teacher is thought good enough to teach the lower classes If a youth has passed an examination he is placed in charge of a class of little boys His knowledge of English may be small, his pronunciation may be atrocious, he may murder the Queen's English at every turn, and his defects he imparts to those he teaches We sometimes meet with Hindu gentlemen who possess a thorough knowledge of English, but whose accent and pronunciation are bad in the extreme This is no fault of theirs they were placed when very young under the charge of teachers who spoke the language badly They copied their teachers, and could not get rid of the errors they then imbibed This ought to be changed, and the sooner the better We feel sure the best is not made of the material placed in the hands of our teachers

A QUEER APPOINTMENT

The Government of Mysore cannot be congratulated on the appointment it has made with regard to filling up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr Chidambara Iyer. We have nothing whatever to say against Mr. Subraiyar He is a very able engineer, has done good work and ought to be properly promoted by Government What we do object to is that he should be promoted out of his own department He should go on as an engineer, not as a Deputy Commissioner Up to this time this gentleman has been employed on engineering works, he is well known in different parts of the province in his professional capacity, and it is very strange he should be promoted in another branch of the service altogether different from his own We have heard it said, that Mr Subraiyar's services are required to look after any alterations that may be made in the Palace But surely the engineer of the District could do this, his work cannot be so very onerous that he could not take in the Palace along with what he has now to do This would be a far better arrangement than the one that lately appeared in the Gazette We may be told that Mr Subraiyar will soon learn the work, and that he will soon be able to perform his new duties satisfactorily But this is not enough The present posting shuts the door against promotion in the direction where it might naturally be expected May an Assistant Commissioner probably thought he had some claim on the post, and in many, no doubt, were looking forward to it All are disappointed by an outsider being brought in, and all may become discontented They will not work with the same will they did before, they will think that their services have been slighted and that they have been badly treated Only one could have secured the place, but all might expect it, all have been disappointed There has been an injury done to the whole service, and confidence will be lost in the Government If this case stood by itself, it might, perhaps, be overlooked, but coming on the top of several others it is calculated to spread mischief far and wide We trust but of this we cannot be sure, that this will be the last of the strong appointments we shall have to notice in the Mysore State

Occasional Notes

Borneo tobacco seed has been supplied by the Government of India to Bengal, the Punjab, and Burma for experiment

The Bengal Government has decided not to establish a sericultural laboratory at present in connection with the silk experiments at Berhampore the need for one not having been made out

The influenza was reported to have thoroughly enveloped Mussoorie Some deaths have occurred from the disease among the European residents of advanced age The disease has also run to its appearance in Murree and is spreading rapidly

It is stated that leprosy is spreading with frightful rapidity in New Caledonia Out of a population of 40,000 Kanakas, or South Sea Islanders, 6,000 are reported to be suffering from the disease, while three Europeans have also been attacked by it

It is an contemplation to open an Indian Art Exhibition in London this summer for the display of pictures painted by residents in India The Exhibition will be confined to the productions of amateur artists, and it is hoped that it will be supported by a large number of amateur painters of Indian subjects

The Afghan Governor of Lughman, Nizam ud Dowla, Herat, whose death was lately announced, while in official inquiry was being made into his accounts, has been posthumously found guilty of embezzling State funds The Ameer's son has ordered part of the dead Governor's property to be sold to make good his defalcations

The five Republics of Central America have resolved upon uniting so as to form one nation under a President to be nominated annually by each State, a Cabinet of five members, and a Diet of fifteen, in the election of whom each State will bear an equal part The union is to come into existence on September 15th

There has been partial strike among the native washermen at Shanghai owing to the police having obtained convictions against some of them for wearing clothing given to them to wash A gentleman who was affected by the strike suggests that the washermen should be licensed, so that the Municipal Council can have some hold upon them.

Significant deal with the disbandment of three Madras Regiments, we hear of the formation of six new companies of Afridis or Punjab Regiments This, one can only suppose, is a sign of the new policy of recruiting for our Indian army so strongly advocated by Sir Charles Dilke, who is understood to have followed the opinions of Sir Frederick Roberts on the subject

Preparations have been commenced in Windsor Great Park for the erection of the bronze equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort that was presented to the Queen by the women of the United Kingdom as a Jubilee offering The ground around the foundation stone, laid by Her Majesty upon Smith's Lawn, near Virginia Water, has been excavated and concreted, and on this the granite base and group, designed by Sir Edgar Boehm, will be placed

When printing was introduced into Paris, one of the earliest works printed was *Euclid's Elements* The workmen perceiving that he had to intercale circles, squares, triangles, etc, into the text, believed that the book treated on sorcery, and was circulated to evoke the Devil, who would carry him off in the midst of his work The employer insisted, and the printer concluding that his ruin was contemplated, died of fright a few days later

Apropos of the Thakore of Rajkot, the *Kathiawar Times* says—"A popular tradition in the country runs that when kings die the atmosphere itself wears a gloomy aspect. What credence to give to this we know not But certain it is that all of a sudden, at about 12 noon, the weather became cloudy and the atmosphere presented a mournful aspect, and towards five o'clock it became very dark accompanied by a few drops of rain This morning the weather has cleared up, and is as bright and sultry as ever"

Local and Provincial

The Dewan—The Dewan is expected to arrive from Ootacamund on the 5th of this month

The Maharajah—His Highness the Maharajah will leave Ooty on the sixth of this month, arriving at Mysore on the eighth

The Rain—We had several showers last week, and the weather is now somewhat cooler A little more rain would make the place comfortable

The Mysore Water Supply We are told that an additional grant of five thousand rupees has been made towards the completion of this project

Measles—Measles are very prevalent just now in some parts of the Civil and Military Station As yet, we believe no fatal cases have occurred, but children have suffered rather severely

A Poor Curator—Mr Mellor, who has been acting for the last seven weeks for Mr Hewetson, has been superseded by Mr Mullaly from Yellur It is generally thought that Mr Mellor has been treated with great injustice

The Late Mr F B Clerk—It is with much regret that we record the death, yesterday morning, of Mr F B Clerk, Superintendent, Central Jail from the effects of a sore on his leg with which was laid up for some days past This gentleman was lately transferred to the post of Superintendent of the Central Jail, when Mr Sparks was made Railway Magistrate He was a son of an old and respectable officer who served the State in various capacities

Middle School Examination—It is notified for general information that this Examination will be held on Monday, the 5th inst, and following days The female candidates are to attend at Bishop Cotton's College, male candidates whose second language is *Tamil* at the London Mission High School Hall, Pettah Road, while the remainder that is, those bringing up *Kanarese, Sanscrit, Telugu, Hindustani* and *Latin* will be accommodated in the Government Central College, where the Register numbers will be found posted up on the doors of the various rooms The examination begins at 10 A M, daily but candidates are requested to attend half an hour earlier on the opening day, Monday next Private candidates may obtain their Register numbers by applying at the Central College on Saturday, the 3rd instant, between 11 A M and 5 P M All candidates for the *Upper Secondary* Examination must attend at the Central College on the days specified above

General Summary

MADRAS

The Mahant of Tirupati—A petition is shortly to be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that, in respect to the religious feelings of the Hindu community, he will, in the exercise of his prerogative, assent to the release from prison of the Mahant of Tirupatti

OLD OFFENDERS.—37 old offenders, now incarcerated at the Madras Penitentiary, leave in a day or two for the Trichinopoly Jail, the same number of Burmese convicts now undergoing imprisonment at that jail being transferred to the Madras Penitentiary. These latter are found very useful here as carpenters.

GENERAL TRANSFERS IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—In the interest of service the following transfers have been made:—Mr Goolam Raza Saib Bahadur, Superintendent of the Post Offices Nellore Division, to Trichinopoly Division; Mr G W Cresswell, Superintendent of Post Offices, Trichinopoly Division, to Palamcottah Division and Mr I J Jennings, Superintendent of Palamcotta Division, to Nellore Division.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.—A breakfast took place on Thursday (3rd inst) in the Grand Hotel, Glasgow, in connection with the West of Scotland Auxiliary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. Sir John Nelson Cuthbertson, who presided, said that every Christian must feel ashamed of the position which this country had been led into in connection with the opium trade. He did not say that they were to blame anyone in particular, but in a great power like the British Empire was often led by circumstances into positions which were beyond the control of the Government, and if they were to examine into the particulars of these cases they would probably find a perfect reason for most of them. But still we were face to face with this, that in our engagements and conduct with a heathen country such as China, we, as Christians, appeared in a position that could not be justified in the face of our Christian profession. Mr J Saunders Alexander, barrister, London, secretary to the society, said that at present the Indian Government derived from the opium trade an annual revenue of between £3,000,000 and £3,500,000. Of that sum about £2,500,000 was raised from the cultivation of opium in Bengal by persons to whom money was advanced by the Government. The remainder of the revenue was raised by taxation on opium grown in the Malwa States. At present the society were directing their attention mainly towards the suppression of the cultivation of the opium under Government auspices in Bengal.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF MUSCAT.—According to a correspondent writing from Muscat, Colonel S E Cross, who had specially come down from Bushire, he left Darbar, on the 6th instant at Muscat where, after the usual ceremony Syed Feisal Saleh was installed as the Sultan of that place. Besides the local notabilities there were present at the Darbar, in their uniform, the officers of the men of war Marmiri and the Indian Marine ship *Lawrence* the latter of which had brought Colonel Ross from Bushire. At the time Colonel Ross rose to address the new Sultan in the Durbar the Sultan's flag was hoisted in the mast of the *Lawrence*, 21 guns being fired from the vessel at the same time. The guns on the Sultan's fortresses having replied Colonel Ross read the *Khareta* which he had received from Lord Lansdowne, Governor General and Viceroy of India. In conclusion he said that he hoped that the new Sultan would follow in the footsteps of his deceased father, and would be as friendly with the British Government as his late lamented predecessor. The new Sultan expressed his obligations through his Vizir to the Governor General of India and Colonel Ross for in stating him on his father's place, and promised unswerving loyalty to the British throne. After the ceremony had been performed, the Bhattia and Khoja merchants presented the new Sultan with valuable shawls. Very old Parsee resident of Muscat, Mr Gamanjee Pestonjee Lukhwalla, stepped forward and shook hands with the Sultan offering his congratulations on his assumption of the reins of the Government of Muscat, which the former acknowledged by presenting him with a shawl.—I J

BENGAL

A NEW DAILY PAPER.—A new daily Vernacular paper is in circulation called the *Nadiya*. The paper is printed in Bengali, but conducted solely by Mahomedans for the benefit of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, so as to be in touch of all classes. The paper is an anti-Congress movement, and is intended to educate the masses on the political events of the times and keep the Bengal Mahomedans acquainted with what would be their best interests.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Senate on Saturday, Mr A M Bose moved that a committee be appointed to examine the Act of Incorporation of the University, with a view to suggest the Senate what *amendments, if any, are necessary in the Acts* in order to meet the present requirements of the University. The necessity for a change had more than once been demonstrated notably when in the case in which Dr Hunter had suggested the advisability of bringing out critical editions of vernacular works. It was found that under the existing Act they could not entertain the proposal. The University was taken to be a teaching body, but no functions were limited by the Act, and it was desirable that the Act should be amended so as to enable it to fulfill these functions satisfactorily and legally. The proceeds, he had inquired would enable them to establish professorships in particular subjects. The resolution was carried by a large majority.—I J

PUNJAB & N W. PROVINCES

ASSAULT ON A MAHARAJA.—A native noble man, Maharaja Gurmit Roo Bahadur Sahib son-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, residing in Mohulla Ayapur in Allahabad city called last Monday on the Magistrate of the district, at his private residence, his clothes besmeared with blood and reported that having had an altercation with his servants regarding money matters, they cut him with a knife and also inflicted wounds with a *lathi*. The Magistrate at once sent the Maharaja to the police with orders that he be examined by Mr Tomney, Assistant to the Civil surgeon as to the extent of the injuries sustained by him.

SHOCKING MEDICAL HONOURS.—An atrocious murder was committed in *Bangali Tola* Benares city, a few days ago, by a Bengali. The culprit, a young man of about twenty or twenty-two years of age of the Brahmo Samaj persuasion, is, it appears, possessed of considerable landed property in Bengal. Having, however, married a girl widow, his relatives outcasted him [illegible] in Benares with his wife and mother-in-law. It is said that he had reason to suspect his wife's fidelity and had previously remonstrated with her on her conduct [illegible] back he went to Bengal to attend to his affairs there, leaving his wife and her mother at Benares. On his return he discovered that his wife had been unfaithful to him during his absence and was so incensed that he attacked her with a club inflicting several wounds on the neck and body, from which the unfortunate girl, about 15 or 16 years of age died in hour or so after. The murderer was arrested by the police while endeavouring to escape, and has confessed his crime to the Magistrate, Mr R Greeven, by whom the case is being tried.—*Morning Post.*

COCHIN.

THEFT BY A SERGEANT POLICEMAN.—We are informed that a *tirumulu* a policeman made away with the sum of Rs 1,000 and odd, the contents of one of the brass vessels in which crude way in money is at present being carried about in Native Cochin. The policeman has been arrested, and the greater portion of the money recovered. It is indeed a pity that the culprit should have turned out to be a member of the Police Department whose honesty should have been unimpeachable.

Extracts.

DRAMAS AND NAUTCHES

The *Mohratta*.—On the Bengal side the Brahmos are waging a regular crusade against dramas and *nautches*. It may not be intelligible to readers on this side of India why there should be any grave objection to dramas. For such people it must be explained here that the female parts in the Bengali dramatic performances are represented by women of loose character generally taken from the vile class of prostitutes. About *nautches* we need not say anything here. They are objectionable everywhere. The obnoxiousness of these *nautches* ought to be seen by all and condemned by all. But unfortunately for us, the *morale* of our society has not yet risen to that pitch. The elderly people may however be left to take care of themselves, it is of the utmost importance that young boys should be made to hold aloof from such dissipation. It is a sad and humiliating sight to see old men and young men and boys sitting together promiscuously and admiring the lascivious evolutions of the dancer or the amorous gestures of the fair musician? This degradation at least can be prevented. The old sinners ought to see that in allowing young boys to mix freely at such parties, they drag them down into the same hole. The Christian and Brahmo missionaries of Dacca have organized a movement to prevent school boys and young men from frequenting theatres, *yatras*, or indigenous dramatic performances, and *nautches*, and more than one hundred boys have taken pledges to forbear from attending performances of the kind. This is a movement in the right direction.

A TYPICAL CASE OF GROSS INJUSTICE.

The *Mahratta*.—The Calcutta papers are now much excited by the decision given by the Government of India in the case of three Assistant surgeons who have been dismissed from the service for disobeying the direct orders of the head of the Department. The three officers are natives and held the rank of Assistant Surgeons. The referent of their offence was as follows:—

"It is a wise and wholesome rule of the Medical Department that no Assistant Surgeon is allowed to be promoted until after seven years of active service therein, nor even then, until he has sent in an application to qualify himself for such promotion by submitting to an examination in regard to the efforts he has made during these seven years of his initial service to keep himself abreast with the attainments of the day in his profession." In accordance with this rule, which we quote from the *Statesman*, the three Assistant Surgeons applied to qualify themselves and they were duly examined by independent examiners. When their papers went up to the head of the Department, Dr. Hilson, who, "having inspected them, doubted whether the assistant surgeons, professional knowledge as displayed in them was such as to justify him in recommending that they should be declared as having passed the examination," drew up a fresh set of questions and asked the examiners to re-examine the candidates therein. The candidates objected to this. Dr Hilson in his letter to the examiners wrote as follows "The written answers given by the above mentioned Assistant Surgeons to the professional question put to them at the first supplemental examination held in May last, do not appear to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to represent accurately their own knowledge of the subjects of examination." This was the reason given by *him* for the re-examination. The candidates rightly complained that in this an unfair and unfounded imputation was made against their honesty and that it should be first removed. They asked that the second examination should be a supplementary one and not in substitution of the first as the latter would mean that they had not submitted themselves fairly to the last examination. This was every just request. But Dr Hilson thought otherwise and recommended to Government their dismissal first suspending them himself. The Government acted on the recommendation and dismissed them. The facts here are all plain. Three native servants of Government got dismissed simply because they had the self respect to protest against an unfair imputation. As the *Statesman* says the case ought not to rest here. The case ought to go to the Secretary of State and thence to Parliament.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER OF TROOPS

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—It is not often either prudent or expedient to meddle with Hyderabad affairs, but when the intrigue and mischief always rife in the Nizam's dominions go to the length of interfering with a scheme of imperial scope and the highest military importance it is high time to speak. More than once we have drawn attention, on information which reached us from Hyderabad, to the fact that nothing had been done with regard to the offer of assistance from the Nizam towards Imperial defence. Now the offer of Hyderabad was first, both in time and in importance. The Nizam indeed struck the keynote of the loyal chorus which our Punjab Chiefs, among others took up so readily, but when we turn from pleasurable contemplation of the splendid work which has been done to Patiala, Sind, Nabha and Kapurthala to glance at Hyderabad, we find that there absolutely nothing has been done. Since the original offer of 4,000 men was put forward, no progress has been made. We do not say that the Resident is to be blamed for this, but we would like to know whether it is with the Government of India or the Government of Hyderabad that the unseemly delay is taking place. The offer of Hyderabad was acknowledged in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament and if the Queen's representative in India is responsible for the stiffness character of the offer, such conduct is unseemly to a loyal feudatory. If, on the other hand, that feudatory has been playing fast and loose with the sovereign power, such action is no less than insulting. Practical jokes are all very well in their place, but joking of this kind is not to be borne. We do not believe, however, that Government is wilfully neglectful of the matter, but rather that mischief-makers and obstructives are playing upon the weakness of both.

MESMERISM

Through the medium of a press syndicate "Kellar, the Conjuror," has been enlightening the British public on the "Mysteries of Mesmerism" as practised in India. He says he has known and studied the methods of almost every hypnotist and mesmerist of note in Europe during the past twenty years, and he gives the palm to their Indian rivals. Then he describes a performance which he witnessed in Secunderabad in 1878. "It took place in the broad corridor of the palace of Salar Jung, the Nizam. I was one of a party of Englishmen among whom were Dr Crawford, Surgeon of the British Army, and Mr John Hodgkins, formerly an officer in Her Majesty's Lancers but at that time in the employ of an English banking and mercantile firm in Hongkong. We were in the front rank of the spectators, nearly all of whom were Europeans. After we had waited a few minutes, fanning ourselves, for the day was oppressively hot, the *fakirs* made their appearance." There is nothing like being circumstantial when one has a strange tale to unfold and the English reader would no doubt feel a proper respect for a front ranker among the guests of "Salar Jung, the Nizam." The *fakirs* "as all itinerant performers are generally termed," went to work in a business-like style to the droning of a monotonous chant which ran thus—"Ram, ram, amaram, amaram, ram, amaram, amaram, amaram, ram." An old *fakir* magnetised a young man so completely that he seemed to be dead. "The doctor examined his heart and felt his pulse. His blood had stopped flowing through his veins. To make the test even more complete the doctor stopped his nostrils, his eyes, and his ears and mouth with a thick, putty-like paste that made breathing an impossibility. In every previous mesmeric or hypnotic experiment I had witnessed the subject always breathed." The victim's hand was pierced with large bodkins, a glowing cinder was placed on his palm and allowed to remain there till the odour of roasting compelled the audience to interfere. In vain the doctor made "every effort known to medical science to resuscitate him, but the *fakir* did the trick by a few swift "passes," after the man had been in this trance for an hour. "Horrible agony" was depicted on the revising face. The veteran "Conjuror" hopes never again to look on such a sight.—*Englishman.*

ARE THE HINDU RELIGIOUS BOOKS FEETE?

It is contended by some of my brethren, that the Hindu religious books, which were written in the dark ages, do not suit the present *Kaliyuga*, and as such, they ought not to be the standard upon which the advocates of social reforms, should work upon. As the question whether the Hindu religious books suit or do not suit the present age has been fully threshed out by men of sound education and mature experience, I shall not tax the patience of my brothers with an exhaustive examination of the subject, but shall place before them a few simple and plain instances, which may convince them that our religious books suit all ages. The first and the foremost authorities of the Hindu religion are the Vedas, which are said to have sprung from the Supreme Being himself. All other authorities are the offshoots of the Vedas, and are of secondary importance. The Supreme Being in his infinite wisdom, should have framed our social laws in such a manner that they may adapt themselves to all generations. As He has created all human beings as equals, it is simply impertinent in us to [illegible]

that he must have framed one set of laws for one generation, and another for another generation. The priests who were the sole authorities of the people, in the dark ages, and who were said to be the repositories of the Hindu religious books, have not brought to light these religious books, to suit their own ends and purposes, they have interpolated many of the original texts and placed these books before the public for their guidance. Moreover, several spurious translations have been made from these original texts, and were called religious books. It is these spurious additions to the original texts that give room for much criticism, and mark out a broad line of social and religious demarcation between one generation and another. Our religious and social laws are so blended together, in those so called religious books, that it is beyond the purview of a superficial observer, to distinguish between the two. Many of my brethren, taking these spurious books to be the originals, assert that they cannot suit the present age as they are old. Their superficial observation is nothing but natural, as these authorities give room for such an observation. Let any of my brethren who are really anxious to understand whether our religious books are old or not, take the trouble of examining the original texts, and then tell me whether they will suit all generations or not. If they have not the patience of making such examination, let them consult Dewan Bahadur Raghoonath Row or Mr G M Ranade, and the like authorities, who will give them the real Vedic knowledge. Without taking the pains of ascertaining the real condition of our religious books, it is simply useless to say that they cannot be applicable to this age, as they are old. The Vedas are written in Sanskrit, which is a dialect with which many are not familiar, and for want of such a knowledge, we are obliged to have recourse to the Telugu and Tamil translations, these have been done by our priests, which at times prove gross misinterpretations. The two points which I cite below to substantiate my statements well, I believe, prove beyond contradiction that our religious books have been interpolated by our priests. The Vedas affirm that a bride does not become one with her husband, in pada, gotha and sathaka, before consummation, while the other authorities which have been invented by our priests affirm that even before consummation, the bridge becomes one with her husband, in pada, gotha, and sathaka. A Brahman does not become an outcaste by making a sea voyage according to the Vedas, but according to the unauthorized laws of the priests, he becomes an outcaste. To say what other men have said without thinking who that it is right or wrong, is not consistent with human reason. Let all my brethren who say that our religious books do not suit the present age, examine carefully the original texts and then say whether they are applicable to all generations or not.

C. P. SRINIVASA NAIDU

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

The students' troubles, which are here called riots but with such exaggeration, have, telegraphed the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* on April 2nd, been going on almost daily for the last two weeks. Every day the police, in anticipation of irregularities which they by their mere presence help in provoking, are marched to the University and other special schools, in order to watch the irritated students and prevent them from committing the heinous crime of assembling within the building or outside. When the police are not within the University court yard they may be seen roaming in twos and threes from the house yards round about the University, where they have been in waiting, like so many gnomes from the bowels of the earth.

General Gresser, the military prefect of the town, and high censor of the public and private morals of the capital, is ever active, and always on the spot when he is wanted, and sometimes when he is not. It is believed that he never goes to bed. It was remarked when the accident happened to the British Ambassador's son outside of the town in the small hours of the morning that General Gresser knew of it immediately, and was on his way to the British Embassy before the Ambassador himself was informed.

On Saturday last the agitation reached a climax in the Technological Institute of St. Petersburg. The students held a meeting inside the school, and discussed their own grievances and those of Russia from nine in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. The police arrived and arrested 264 of the young men, but did not march them off in batches to the various police stations and prisons until eleven o'clock at night. In the University 170 students were arrested and sent to prison, and from the School of Forestry 120 more have been arrested. On Friday last the Medical Academy, which is under military control was surrounded by three sotnias of Cossacks, and projected meetings were prevented. I should like to know what his Imperial Majesty would say if, during one of his afternoon drives in the Newski, he met with several hundreds of students, "the future of Russia," being marched off to prison by the police and Cossacks.

One of the students of the Technological School, it is reported shot himself the other day for the following reason. He was among the number who were making the protests or demands which I have already sent to you, and he told the director that he would not be treated as a child. The director reported that they were all stupid children and would be treated as such. The afflicted student, who knew, as he said, that if he told the director what he thought of him he would be sent to Siberia, that he went away and committed suicide as the best way out of the difficulty. Here you have a good example of Russian character. But we not all the Russian people children to their high emperors. Do not they all call the Czar their father? A paternal Government can treat its people only as children. The enlighted men of Russia say that the Russian people are now full grown, but their Government does not believe it.

I see these student troubles are called the constitutional agitation in Russia. There can not be a constitutional agitation in a country where there is not the shadow of a Constitution. It might be called an agitation for the introduction of a Constitution, but it is not even that. Only the few concessions which have already repented are demanded and the agitation is confined entirely to the students, school boys, and professors. The spectre of a reign of terror coming from Odessa to monarchic Society and the general public even in St Petersburg seem not to care one straw about it, and quite naturally, for they have seen it often before.

As to the reported increase of clandestine presses, secret pamphlets and seditious publications, there is nothing like the activity in this respect, of former years. The most widely circulated secret manuscript, for it is not allowed to be printed, is Count Tolstoi's new work called "The Kreutzer Sonata" and this is so fearfully realistic and coarse that it would have to be considerably modified in translation before being published even abroad. I believe it was not the action of the director of the sections in Moscow in forbidding the circulation of this literary sonata of Liszt which particularly irritated the students, but that the lecture was very much annoyed with the students for playing and singing quite a different kind of a sonata—namely the well-known satirical song of the poet Nekrasoff. This was probably the reason for taking away the piano. I hear that police or Cossacks have been sent to watch the houses and lodgings of professors who like Mendeleeff are known to sympathise with the students, but it is quite impossible to verify all the rumours and reports when secrecy and mystery are not only the weapons of officials, but are also enforced by fear of consequences on nearly every body concerned.

One thing only I would recommend to impartial English readers, and that is to receive with all reserve the marvellous statements about Russia that now reach England from Austria. The correspondents of Vienna newspapers seem to act upon the principle that as things are so bad in Russia it is utterly impossible to exaggerate. There is a strong belief that the student disturbances are closely connected with the agitation in England and America in regard to the Siberian horrors and Madame Tchaikovsky's letter to the Czar. He this as it may, there is another report all over the town concerning your correspondent which is very amusing. It is said that I must have written under pressure from the Russian authorities the conservative view of the Siberian measures which appeared in *The Times* a week or two ago. I hope to be allowed to refer to this beautiful myth on a future occasion. It is quite true that I may have been seen entering the dreaded headquarters of the secret police, but you can imagine, in the circumstances, that such visits are not likely by any means to be very welcome even when the satisfying urbanity of Russian officials makes them in every way agreeable.

The question now asked is. What will be done with the arrested students? One report will have it that the Emperor has declared that he will change the entire governing body of the higher schools but will not punish the students. Another report, which I think is more likely to turn out true, is, that the student prisoners will be divided into four categories. Those of the first category will be sent to remote parts of Siberia, those of the second to places not so remote, those of the third will be excluded for ever from all educational establishments, and those of the fourth will be allowed to enter certain other special schools.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH POLICY

His Highness the Maharajah's Government is doing things in a queer way, and we cannot account for their ways, though a few who may be especially qualified may exert themselves in the way of explaining things and upholding the acts of the powers that be. The Dewan's pay was cut down to Rs 5000 per mensem, though he does not do anything extraordinary, which is supported with his large salary and talented professors, to whom no doubt Mr. K Seshadri is a valued friend. The Mysore Government has set down the case of Rs 5 grant for the Sanitary Inspector of the Kolar District, and effected a saving of Rs 60 per annum! Is this not effecting economy with a vengeance? Is a man who is a great deal of business in the way of looking after the sanitation of a town not to be allowed a pittance simply to effect a saving? Such measures should commence from the top of the official ladder?

Yes, really, but this is India, all over in its official life. They strain at the cost of Rs 10 per annum to be spent upon a man's income pay by Rs 5 a month, to use the saying, and say nothing of the Rs 4000—yes, they can even swallow the Rs 40,000 and the double pay of the Dewan. A Bengalee friend is at present in Mysore, I am sure, from the country, I know not what is Gr', Bhed India at such a monstrous economy! Who will justify? We know Whitehall Times. Will may Cotton and other honest men of the Civil Services write books and tell Young India—yes, may they say, our world alone will meet India's difficulties and that word, "retrench" is not?

But is *this* the way to replace Europeans by native administration? Let us be just and reasonable. What is the use of giving the worthy Natives a share in the government of the country—a share in the appointments—if you have some jobbery and despotism? We know Natives live in their own country, naturally, for less than half the cost for the ordinary subsistence of an European.

Here, then, is one for legitimate economy, and doing a fair for Natives. But I am not sure we have the right to be so serious. Is there not many persons, retired of long service—worthy men too—upon whom there is a very, who would be had from Rs 200, and so passed over in order to secure an officials, pay here and there Rs 2000? Depend upon it, the day is coming, when rupees in the bank will take the place of rupees in thousands, and fill the pocket of officially. That you will see by and by, India will not only be governed from a chapter on half the charges now made. But I fear probably under half and half—I forgiving, and sell, and the increased duty in spirits and the duty on kerosene oil will all have to go! It is only a question of time. I have shown how a saving of 900 per cent, for, if we say 150, we have a very respectable margin.

The duty of highly paid men is only to be determined by the present holders, and I ask without "Rockinson and Elephants" for ploughing, will be but a country ill-cared and they at their will be able to do. It is are to govern India we must think in the time she can do it herself for, and continuous.

Europeans must in future live in India to help her as well as to help themselves—(and on much as we moderate terms)—a fact we must be determined to compete with the Natives aye, even on their own ground? We must admit, of course, champagne and pate, and, also all that is colorable and not true. Whether civil servant, merchant, writer, professional or commercial—cadet, clerk, or shopman: he must consider the coming new India, and if he does not think he will be able to stand it, he must arrange to retire, or go on pension, half-a-head. For everything will be shortly changed, luxury will be replaced by economy in every sphere for the European. "The good old times" will be a thing quite of the past—they are now disappearing like darkness before the morning light and all the better too. No further "chasing in Jubilee"—but everything "upon a new and cheaper basis"—But are we to abandon India? Think you the Anglo-Saxon race will do that? No! you will still find as many Britishers of the Old Country as ever, but of a different type, and more of the worker than of the drone, and, like horses of good breed and mettle, they will always hold their own, and be with their prize notwithstanding all the "country competition."

Madras News

PRECOCITY OF HINDU GIRLS.

Hindu girls, although several superstitious rites in order to obtain a good husband. The "worship of Gouri" is a well known festival throughout India. Gouri or Parvati is the consort of Shiva and Parbati, in his "Kumar Mahi, tells us that, in the 12th day of the bright half of Ashadi—the first month of the monsoon season—"little girls, between the age of six and ten years from our neighbourhood of Gouri, and dressed up in clothes "Gouri or sits" he continues "they set across a hill of earth in which they have sown wheat and barley. In the morning of the twelfth, as soon as they get up, they get the corn and bathe it in the tank, from thence, they proceed to some place where all the male children of the village or quarter. The town are assembled, and then in the whole procession, they sing songs to the tune of some Brahman to whose every thing. Gouri is then carried. They now worship the girls with the sixteen ceremonial ceremonies, making the presents, which all are presented to the Brahmin the mother, and the sisters of the girls, at the time prompt to ask of the girls to be and the children, most of the day say Gouri May God send us good husbands." A similar account of this worship, with a few variations is given by a Bengalee author. The festival is not a little suggestive. It is not so much as that other festival celebrated by Marwari, during which Hindu maidens take lamps on the Ganges and, as they drift down, the tiny lights drift much the opposite way. In Kasi, at which numerous girls dance and sing devices, in, Christmas, to forecast their future partners. The numerous fools who have had checkbook hearts, in the invention of the night, I mean two large mirrors. On each side, shepherd's candle, and, carefully watches until she sees twelve candlelights. If the lines are propitious she might also discern the first and sole of stress portrayed in the glass before her. Another method of learning is to have supper for two. If the young lady is in bed, the appearance of the future husband will come and sit on beside her, but in order to secure success, the girl must not feed, many one I imagine of this attempting to dive into futurity.

Sometimes in parts the bridegroom will take a cake, not bad to eat, way, put it on the sun after which she sits down discern in the hardened substance the likeness of his face, which a very fortunate omen must certainly be in the year, not when several girls are congregated under the same roof to divine by the aid of a cake. Each girl taking some cake, and so soil it up on the floor and there cannot be error. The chastity is thus in retained, and in fact so high the cow. Presently her guess up to the shape of genie Atlas, and the rings is exposed to view, when the owner is going to the popular belief, will an sleepier companions in the cake for matrimony." In Russia there are some of the numerous Cadet girls, but in India it is common in the days of fun and frolic to pay for a lodge, and make fill the pockets of fashions. It is the only familiarity of the mind with the significance of matrimony that is the cause of precocious development in Hindu girls. The refined notions of the feelings excited by such worship works on the physique and things about precocious sensuality. This is an evil of a most nauseous character, and it is a pity it is such by all educated men. But, we see little done to improve the inner manners of young girls.—(*The Indian Spectator*)

Bangalore.—Printed and published at the KARNATAK PRESS, No 108, SHRIYAS MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH—1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890. [No. 19.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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NOTICE

No. 7.

It is hereby notified for general information that dogs found straying apparently owned close within the City Municipal limits will be destroyed commencing from the 1st proximo up to the 15th June 1890. All persons desirous of preserving their dogs are requested to have them tied up or if allowed to stray to put collars on them

A. S. RAGHAVACHARLU,

Vice President,

City Municipal Commission.

The 30th April 1890

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 4; half yearly Rs. 2 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, Dated 1st May 1890.

It is hereby notified for public information, that the building formerly occupied by the Ancho Department, situated in Doddaketi, Bangalore, except the portion forming Ganesa's Temple, as particularized below, will be sold by Public Auction before the District Treasury Officer, on the 6th June 1890, on the spot. The sale will commence at 11 A. M. and will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

2 The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent of the purchase money immediately after the bid is knocked down, and if the remainder is not paid within 15 days from the date of sale, the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

3 When such deposit shall not be made over, nor the remaining purchase money paid up, the building shall be resold at the expense and risk of the first purchaser.

4. Persons bidding at the sale may be required to state whether they bid on their own account or as agents, and in the latter case, to deposit a written authority signed by their principals, otherwise their bids will be rejected

5 The sale will not become absolute, until it has been confirmed by the Dewan

6 Purchasers having completed the payment of the purchase money will, as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Dewan, be placed in immediate possession, and a certificate of sale signed and sealed by the Deputy Commissioner, will be granted to him.

7. The plan of the building is available for inspection at the Bangalore Taluk Cutchery

Particulars of Building.	Extent in Sqr. Yds.	Boundaries.
Large portion left to the Ganesa's Temple.	about 169	*North.*—Bommalinganna's shop and Gundachari's House. *East.*—Public Road *South.*—Ganesa's Temple *West.*—Plaintiff Seetharamaiah's and Kalappa's Houses
Open yard.	" 70	
Mud roof building in the open yard	" 8	
Small portion of the Building right to the Ganesa's Temple	" 30	*North.*—Ganesa's Temple. *East.*—Public Road. *South.*—Small Lane. *West.*—Plaintiff Seetharamaiah's House

G. RAGHUNATHA ROW,

For Deputy Commissioner,

Bangalore District

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 3rd May—The motion of Mr Charles Cameron, Member for the Glasgow University, for the disestablishment of the Church in Scotland was rejected by the House of Commons last night by a majority of 31. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion

London 4th May—Strikes are extending in the province of Malaga. They are also being renewed in Austria and Hungary. All trades in the United States are successively striking in favour of an eight hours' day movement.

Madrid, 2nd May—Strikes accompanied by riots have taken place at Barcelona, Valencia and Saragossa, and the military have had to intervene to preserve order. A state of siege has been proclaimed in Barcelona.

3rd May—Strike disturbances continue at Barcelona, where frequent collisions are taking place between the strikers and military.

Paris, 3rd May.—Fifty thousand operatives are now on strike at Tourcoing. Demonstrations took place last evening, but the mobs were dispersed by cavalry.

Later—Demonstrations at Tourcoing continue, and the strikers are stopping others from working in the neighbourhood.

4th May.—A collision has taken place at Roubaix between the troops and the strikers, in which several of the latter were wounded.

Calcutta, 3rd May.—Yesterday, Solomon was brought up, having been arrested at Ulpilla, in the suburbs The Chief Magistrate being sick, the prisoner was put in the lock up Application was made before the Northern Division Magistrate on behalf of Solomon for his release on bail. The application was opposed by counsel for the Bank. The Magistrate refused the application and remanded Solomon to jail.

London, 6th May—Sir John Gorst, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said Government was sending the resolutions of the Berlin Conference to the Indian Government, recommending them to their consideration in connection with the amendment of the Indian Factory Law

Poona, 5th May—John Aloysius, Signaller, G. I. P., was placed before the Magistrate yesterday, charged with a rash and negligent act in having lowered a signal to an incoming passenger train while another was being shunted whereby an accident occurred at the Victoria terminus on Saturday, when two or three carriages were derailed, but fortunately no injuries to passengers are reported. The case has been remanded to the 6th instant, pending the attendance of witnesses.

Calcutta, 6th May.—At the Marine Court yesterday, Captain Wundermore, of the ship *Eusebio*, was tried on the four charges framed against him on Friday last. He pleaded not guilty to the first two, having reference to his negligence in not acquainting himself with the Government notification regarding the change of light in the river, and he pleaded guilty to the last two charges of negligence and unskilfulness in navigating his vessel. The Court agreeing with the Assessors, found Captain Winder more guilty of negligence on all four charges, and suspended his certificate of competency as master for six months.

Berlin, 6th May—The German Reichstag was opened yesterday by the Emperor William, who, in his speech from the throne, declared that his efforts were unceasingly directed to the continued maintenance of peace. He had succeeded in strengthening the confidence of the Powers by that policy, and he will cultivate the existing defensive alliances and friendly relations with all Foreign Powers. Any displacement of the balance of power will, he said, endanger the equilibrium forming the basis of the peace policy of Germany.

The Emperor alluded to the resolutions passed by the Berlin Labour Conference, and expressed his greatest solicitude for the interests of the workmen, and pointed out the urgency which existed for the amelioration of the conditions of labour, in

regard to which the Powers were concerning measures of relief The proposed increase of the Army, which begins on October 1st, was, he said, in consequence of the action of their neighbours in the same direction.

Berlin, 6th May—Among the Bills announced in the Reichstag are the Military Bill (which is already known) and measures for the protection of workmen.

Montreal, 6th May—The Lunatic Asylum near this city, containing 1,000 inmates, has been burned down, and it is feared that 100 perished in the flames. A dozen of the lunatics were seen roasting alive. Many refused to quit their cells, and had to be forcibly removed by the firemen

Poona, 6th May—At the Provincial Conference to-day, it was resolved that the number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drinks be gradually reduced to a safe minimum, that the power of determining the number and localities of the liquor shops be entrusted to the Local Boards and Municipalities, subject to the control of Collectors and Commissioners, and that the "minimum guarantee" clause be omitted from the license of the liquor contractors It was also resolved that H E the Governor be requested to receive deputation from the Conference, and permit them to place before him the wants and wishes of the people

Calcutta 7th May—Mr C C Stevens Commissioner of the Patna Division has been appointed to act as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence of Sir John Edgar

The greater portion of the Kashmir army now at Jummoo will be moved to Gilgit as soon as the pass is open, their place being taken by other troops

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890

MIGHT IS RIGHT

We are told by a contemporary that the British Government intends to take possession of the public Buildings in Cubbon Park For some time past this report has been prevalent, and it seems certain that the transfer may ere-long take place. The Public Offices in Mysore are nearing completion, and the employees of the Government will have to take up their abode in the capital The inconvenience caused by this step will be very great, the exodus will bring grief and loss to many homes, but this will not be regarded by the British Government. It has its own interests to serve, and it will serve them, whatever the people may suffer The Public Buildings are required as offices for the Resident, and Courts for the Magistrates and Judges To most people the right plan would appear to be to build what was required, and not to take away the property of others If this act of spoliation came done there would not be so much to be said against it But it does not come alone. It follows on the heels of several other acts of the same description First, there was the railway which the Durbar had to give up to a private company, the money realised being pounced upon by the British Government The Maharajah was unwilling to part with the line while other Native States were allowed to retain their railways Whether any protest was made we cannot say, but if it was, no notice whatever was taken of it

The Government of India next cast longing eyes on the Residency and longing was soon followed by seizure The fort was given in exchange, a totally useless building and one that entails great expense But the Mysore Government had to take what was worthless for what was of value, and nothing was said against the matter The Mysore Durbar has had to spend a good sum in putting the fort in repair, and every year some thing will have to be spent upon it

The Anche was the next institution to go. The pretence was that it was antiquated and could not be brought up to the requirements of the day. A trial was not allowed to be made to improve the system, the fiat went forth that it must be destroyed, and destroyed it was The transfer of the postal system to the Imperial Government has burdened the Mysore treasury very heavily. Numbers of men had to be pensioned and gratuities paid to others who might have worked on for many years if the change had not been brought about The people protested, but it was too late and the change was carried out in spite of their wishes to the contrary

The seizure of the Public Buildings is a fitting sequel to the other acts we have mentioned, and we are not at all surprised at it It is true the buildings were erected while the British administered the Mysore Province, but the money spent was Mysore money and consequently the structure belongs to Mysore The Supreme Government can lay no claim what ever to it It is therefore an act of pure spoliation, and no defence can be made with regard to it

It ought to be asked whether the buildings are to be paid for We are not aware that the British Government possesses any tumble down structure in the Mysore Province, or near it, or we may be sure it would be handed over in exchange for the handsome block in Cubbon Park If the Supreme Government is bent on this it ought to pay the money the structure cost to its erection, but this we feel quite sure it will not do It will take the buildings and retain them for ever

The effect of these acts of injustice has caused a bad feeling throughout the province The people can place no confidence in the British Government, and many say that the last vestige of the authority of the Maharajah may before long be swept away It is not to be wondered at if they should hold such an opinion, and the fault does not lie with them but with the British Government If the authorities considered what evil they were causing they would not, we fancy, be guilty of such gross injustice as they have been and would mend their ways for the future Mysore is treated worse than any other native state in India It is the Cinderella or rather the Sinko, of them, all, a not enviable position for it to occupy A protest should be made—or rather should have been made—against the contemplated wrong, and it should be made in a tone so loud that the Government of India would hear and attend to it

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND BANGALORE

The Indian National Congress is making great strides in England Its supporters are travelling from town to town spreading its doctrines and enlightening the people with regard to the wants of this country It remains to be seen whether they will gain the object they have in view—the insertion of the elective clause in the Bill shortly to be introduced into the House We think they have a fair chance of success, and then the measure would be one that the people could appreciate, one that they could value But whether the elective principle should form a portion of the Bill or not the agitation now going on in England is sure to produce good, it will enlighten the people as to their duty towards India, and a portion of the ignorance that now prevails will be swept away It is sad to have to state that although India has been under the dominion of England for so long a period, yet lately the ignorance with regard to it was more than Egyptian A little of this has been dispelled—plenty is still left—and those who speak in favour of the Indian National Congress will do much to make matters square It will be interesting to note what effect the agitation has upon the Bill, but we may be sure it will have some

But we wish to know what Bangalore is doing in the matter. Other places have sent memorials in favour of the elective principle, but this place remains deaf, dumb or dead. This is not creditable to it, and though late in the day some thing should be tried A memorial might be sent to be presented to the House, by Mr Bradlaugh or some member favourable to the cause Bangalore seems willing to partake in the victory, but it does not seem to care to help in the battle This is not the right sort of conduct, to say the least, it is something like appropriating what does not belong to a man instead of gaining it honestly Nothing has been done either in the City, or Civil and Military Station, and we have not heard of any scheme being taken in hand to enlighten the people with regard to the Congress We protest against such lethargy, and trust that even at the eleventh hour the people will be up and doing.

Occasional Notes

A fire has destroyed a picture by Gainsborough, valued at £10,000, at Waddesdon Manor, the property of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild

A similar rumour reaches us that in order to the establishment of a new force six more regiments of the Madras Army will be disbanded

Mr Childers, in an interview with a Press representative, says he has formed a high opinion of the resources of India and the capacity of the Natives

A suit for Rs 15,000 damages is filed by Mr Crofton, Theatre Manager, at Calcutta, against Mr and Mrs Hayes, for a defamatory article in the *Hayes' Sporting Magazine*

A society of disappointed lovers has been formed in an American town It is designed as a mutual consolation society The constitution requires every man to shun female society at all times

Dr Bradshaw, the Inspector of Schools, left on Monday for England on a well earned year's furlough The Doctor is accompanied by Mrs Bradshaw Mr G H Stuart, Professor of English, Presidency College, is to be Dr Bradshaw's locum tenens

Orders from the Amir have been received by the Governor of Jellalabad to send ten old women from Jellalabad who are well versed in the art of making bombs (a sort of gun bag) to Turkestan to teach the art of making them to the women of that country

A Travancore correspondent hears "that the long rumoured return of Mr J C Hannyngton, the British Resident at Travancore and Cochin has at last been confirmed and that Mr Gregg the Director of Public Instruction, Madras will succeed him"

The services of Mr E C Orange, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has for the past year held the appointment of Survey and Settlement Commissioner under the Baroda Durbar, have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government with effect from the 30th ultimo

In consequence of Government not being able to spare the services of Colonel West Ricott, the Baroda Durbar is said to have applied to the Government of India for the loan of the services of Captain R G Jones, of the Madras Army, as Military Adviser to His Highness the Gaekwar

Local legislation in India is said to be as remote as ever, for although the local Governments are believed to have reported upon the draft Paper Bill it has been decided not to move in the matter until the home medical authorities have decided whether the disease is really contagious or not.

A Palindrome is a word or sentence that reads alike backward and forward One of the best is Adam's first observation to Eve "Madam I'm Adam" Another is the reply of Napoleon when at St. Helena On being asked by an Englishman if he could have cricked London, he is said to have replied "Able was I ere I saw Elba"

It is in contemplation to establish in Upper Burma a frontier force on a footing some what similar to that existing in the Punjab The men composing it will mainly be drawn from the tribesmen of the country, with a small proportion of Gurkhas to leaven the mass They will be under the Commander-in Chief of Madras, but will not enter into the system of relieks in this Presidency

There is some talk, writes a London correspondent, in literary circles of getting up a memorial to the Czar, praying for the liberation of Madame Tschebrikova She is known to several Englishmen and Englishwomen who have visited Russia, and there is much just indignation at her treatment Her letter to the Czar contained nothing personally offensive to the ruler of Russia, and the expression of her opinions would, in any other country, have been considered harmless.

Although it has been announced that a railway is to be constructed into Cashmere, in Bombay press hears on good authority that no definite arrangements have yet been arrived at In all, four routes are proposed, each of which has been more or less discussed, and it is not improbable that one of these will eventually be selected There is, however, no reason to believe that any immediate action in the matter will be taken

An order has been issued that all military officers residing within the walls of Mandalay are to have sign-boards, showing their name and designation, affixed to their houses—in order which also applies to military officers residing in town One Mandalay contemporary thinks "this is very well so far, but why not do the thing properly and insist upon officers giving their ages, parentage &c, as well as their sign boards"

The deaths among the native clerks from the effects of influenza in the Secretariat at Simla have been somewhat numerous. A contemporary hears that in every case where fatal results have followed an attack of the epidemic the victims have been more or less addicted to opium eating and smoking, a fact which is somewhat curious. The total number of deaths from influenza among those who made the exodus from Calcutta is said to have been fifteen

It is not a bad solution of the problem of Hindu enforced widowhood, says the *Indian Spectator*, to introduce what may be called enforced widowerhood. "If it is good for a woman to remain a widow it ought to be good for a man to remain a widower Let each sex stand on the same footing, and have but one chance of marrying The result will be the most careful selection, and such selection is sure to produce the happiest effects If men were less selfish and women more enlightened, reform would be easily practicable"

The English language, it is now estimated, is daily spoken by a hundred millions of people, and understood by half a million more, and no doubt is bound in course of time to become the language of the world On the 1st of this year it was calculated that the population of Great Britain was 38,127,000, the revenue £90,000,000, the public debt £693,500,000, and the value of the exports and imports the sum of £656,000,000 The public debt of India at that date was £178,000,000 The total of Britain and her colonies throughout the world was £1,110,000,000 in the shape of public debt.

Some papers just published in the official *Pekin Gazette* relate to the relief measures which were organized after the floods on the Yangtse in 1887, and continued till last year A number of officials and private persons are awarded gifts or honours for their zeal and self denial in collecting subscriptions, superintending arrangements and personally distributing relief It is recorded that more than 1,890,000 persons were relieved, and an unexpended balance in hand of 17,000 dollars is ordered to be sent to two districts in the Shantung province which have recently been visited by a similar calamity to that on the Yangtse.

Two German engineers have invented a new method of locomotion They propose to use three continuous platforms moving along the streets side by side The lowest of these platforms is 4 inches high, and moves at a uniform speed of 5 feet per second Any ordinary pedestrian can, they state, mount this platform from the ground without difficulty, and from this he can with equal ease step on to a second platform 6 inches higher than the first, and moving twice as fast. The passenger thus acquires a speed of 10 feet per second, and, stepping on to the third platform in the same way, he is carried at a speed of 15 feet per second, or 10 miles an hour, to his destination, where he steps off in the inverse order

Says the *Patriot*—Virginia Gomes, who branded her daughter in law, Lucy Gomes, a girl of 16, with a heated ladle, was punished with 3 months' imprisonment by Mr.

Police Magistrate Handley. The offence of the girl was that her work did not satisfy her mother-in-law. When a Hindu branded his wife, for having spread dirty scandals against his mother, some of the Anglo Indian papers regretted that the Magistrate, though he had awarded the highest punishment the law allowed him, had dealt with the accused very leniently. The same Anglo Indian papers are directly silent about the case of Virginia Gomes. In this connection we cannot help noticing another case decided by Mr Handley. One Mr Steven and his wife assaulted a Mussalman woman, their creditor, who had gone to their house with a bailiff to attach their property. Thereupon Mussalman woman was assaulted by the husband and wife, and the former struck the woman on her back and legs with an iron rod. The penalty inflicted was a fine of Rs. 10! What would have been the punishment if a native had, under similar circumstances, hurt a European woman? We do not insinuate anything, we simply want to know.

Local and Provincial.

INFLUENZA.—This epidemic, is now in its full vigour in Mercara and several are laid up with it.

SCHOOLS.—All the native schools in the Presidy, still remain as a week after the midsummer vacation.

DR. THOMSON.—This gentleman, who has been officiating at St Martha's Hospital, will leave for England on Wednesday next.

THE MAHRATTA.—It has now been settled that His Highness will leave City on the 12 forenoon by Mysore on the next day.

CITY VICE PRESIDENCY.—It is reported that this post is to be given to Dr Cameron. We do not know how much truth there is in it.

ST MARTHA'S HOSPITAL.—Mr. Atchuta Rao, has taken charge of the duties, as Assistant Surgeon at St Martha's Hospital vice Dr Costello deceased.

LADY CANDIDATES.—For the special Middle Pass Examination held in Mysore, three ladies appeared of whom two are Europeans and the other is a Brahmin.

A PROBATIONARY INSPECTOR OF POLICE.—Mr. Sham Row, B. A., has been posted as an Inspector of Police in the Chittadroog District on probation for six months.

TEMPORARY HOSPITALS.—During the influenza epidemic two temporary hospitals were established in the City. These have now been closed, the complaint having abated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The authorities have formed a quarantine camp at Bangalore, for taking charge of pilgrims from Tirupati and other places, who are affected with epidemic diseases.

REMOVAL OF THE BOWRING INSTITUTE, to THE NEW BUILDING.—It has been decided by the managing Committee to remove the institute to the new building in St Mark's Square on the 1st proximo.

GENERAL JAIL.—Mr R H Sparkes, Railway Magistrate, is said to be in charge of the Central Jail without prejudice to his other duties until such time as a Superintendent, vice the late Mr. F B. Clerk, is appointed.

GUBBI NEW DISPENSARY.—At a little distance from the site of the new Taluk Cutcherry a dispensary is to be built at a cost of Rs 7,000. These two buildings on completion, and the new cutcherry will give a good appearance to Gubbi Town.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have intimated to the Local Governments that servants of the Crown must not take part in political movements or attend Political Associations or be seen at other public places where their presence is likely to give rise to observations of an unpleasant or compromising character.

A CHANGE OF HEAD QUARTERS:—A Correspondent writes:—Rumour says that permission of the local Government has been sought for by the Commissary General to remove his head quarters from Madras to Bangalore; also that the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has already been obtained to the contemplated change. If the above can claim any truth, it is feared that this exodus to the "land of beers" will not be welcomed by the voice less clerks, for more reasons than one.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

ANOTHER CASE of a man who had been living in a most sordid manner dying and leaving a fortune behind him has just come to light in Patna. He lodged alone in a garret for many years, his only food being bread and a little jam, which was taken up to him regularly from a neighbouring eatinghouse. On the 19th ult. he was found dead in his room, lying on a heap of filthy rags. Under these was discovered no less than 100,000f.

THE MINISTER ELECT OF BARODA.—It is rumoured that the Government of India has accepted the resignation by Dewan Bahadur Manilal Jashat of his appointment in the British Service as Native assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda. Jashat is at present Minister-elect of Baroda State and will assume charge of his new office as soon as the formal sanction of Government is received.

THE STUDY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.—The following modifications have been made in the regulations for the study of the Russian language by officers of the Indian Army.—(1) The maximum number of permissions granted for officers of the Indian Army to proceed to Russia for a course of study shall be 15 per allowed year. (2) Officers proceeding to Russia will for the future be required to reside in such Russian towns as may be selected by the Director of Military Intelligence, with a view to report the results for instructions. (3) Only those officers will be recommended for permissions to avail the benefits of the Regulations for the study of Russian who, from their character as soldiers and the nature of their service, appear likely to be entrusted as Russian interpreters, on the staff and regimental offices on the frontier or in India. (4) No officer on leave or on deputation will be allowed to proceed to Russia on duty, and so reported to by the Medical Board of the India Office.

BENGAL.

ATTEMPT OF RAPE.—Mah Chane, a niece of the ex-Dowager Queen of Burmah, charged Maung Chee Nyo, a Burmese servant in the employ of the ex Queen with intending into her bedroom and outraging her modesty. Mr Manuel, with Mr Cannonbugh, appeared for the complainant, who, he said, resided with the ex Dowager Queen in Circular Road. The accused claims to be a nephew of the Queen, which claim is denied by other members of the family, but is favoured by the Queen herself, with whom he is a favourite. Presuming upon his claim and this favouritism, the accused entered the apartments of the Queen at midnight. The complainant, who had been asleep, awoke and screamed in spite of the accused trying to silence her by placing his hands on her mouth. Other members of the household went to her assistance, and saw the accused running away. The accused, it was alleged, had been in the service of Prince Nyaung Oke, who dismissed him for misconduct, and he had since taken service with the ex Queen Dowager. Baboo Ganesh Chunder Chunder, with Mr Moses, appeared for the accused who denied the charge. The evidence for the prosecution having been heard his Worship framed a charge against the accused of outraging the modesty of the complainant. The case was then adjourned till Tuesday next, the accused being enlarged on bail.—I. D. N.

MURDER OF A FAMILY AT FOLLY GUNGE.—Seven men named Bishto Mondal, Ramnath, Nobin, Prem Chand, Mohurram, a priest, Womesh Thakoor, and another man, charged with murder at Follygunge, were placed on Wednesday before Mr K N Ray, joint Magistrate of Alipore. The victims were with a cultivator named Jadub Nikodah, his wife who was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and their two children. From a statement made by the prisoner Mackersan, it appears that three or four days prior to the occurrence Narain, the eldest son of Jadub, and some of the prisoners, were going along a public road when he picked up a currency note for Rs 20. His companions made repeated demands for a share of the money but were refused. To add to this disappointment, a matrimonial alliance, previously entered into between the daughter of one Troylokho Mondal and one of the prisoners, was broken off, and a fresh alliance was entered into between the same girl and Narain. Being under the impression that his father was instrumental in this transaction, the prisoners entered into a conspiracy to plunder his house, so as to frustrate the impending marriage ceremony. At first, they celebrated a Kali puja by way of invoking the blessing and sanction of the goddess for the satisfactory carrying out of their iniquitous scheme. After feasting on a duck, which they had offered as a sacrifice, they went in rather freely for toddy and country spirits. At about midnight they proceeded to the house of Jadub, armed with *daos*, and found him and his family fast asleep in the mandab. They awoke Narain, and again demanded their share of the twenty-rupee note. On his refusing, they beat him. Narain then called out to his mother to give up the money, but she declined to part with it, when she was struck several blows with a *dao* and killed on the spot. Her husband, being roused up from his sleep, by the cries of his children, ran to their rescue, and he was attacked and killed. Two of his youngest children, aged three and five years, attempted to leave the house, but were soon seized. One of the prisoners with a stroke of his *dao* severed the head from the body of the youngest child, while the elder child was cut across the shoulder down to the stomach, and killed. Narain and his younger brother succeeded in escaping, though they received some severe cuts. They took shelter in the house of a neighbour, and on the following morning they were removed to hospital where they are progressing favourably. The case stands adjourned.—I. D. N.

THE N. W. PROVINCES

THE LANSDOWNE BRIDGE.—It may interest our readers to know that the Lansdowne bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, which oscillated in an alarming manner under foot passenger traffic when the opening ceremony was being performed by Lord Roy, has since been stiffened by the introduction of additional bracing, got out from England for the purpose. The work has just been completed, and the bridge was tested to day by the Government Inspector, Colonel Dowden, R. E., and passed as the tests satisfactorily, the maximum oscillation being *a* fifth of an inch on each side of the centre line. It is to be hoped that able and skilful engineer, Mr F. E. Robertson, who built the finest of Indian bridges, may now receive his well-earned reward. He should be in time for the birthday honours.—C. and M. G.

WESTERN COAST.

THE WEATHER AT TRIVANDRUM.—We have occasional showers accompanied by loud detonations of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Small-pox and other epidemic diseases have made their appearance in the town and are doing sad havoc on the people. Influenza is a little abating in its fury.—W. S.

Extracts.

POLICE ZULUM IN THE PUNJAB.

The *Mahratta*.—Our Punjab contemporary of the *Tribune* is reasonably indignant at what may be called the atrocious recklessness of the Punjab police. The Punjab police take a descriptive role of all those who have had to undergo a sentence for a criminal act of any description. Persons so examined naked in a public place even though they happen to be women. Such a procedure is shameful indeed, but when we read an account of the deeds of the Amritsar police our indignation rises to its highest pitch. We give instances of the abominable treatment as mentioned by the *Tribune*. Nat Ved Kour was the daughter of a respectable Brahmin. Unfortunately for her she was convicted and imprisoned for some offence. Since the return of the girl from the prison she was passing a retired and secluded life with her parents. This unfortunate girl was forcibly brought out by the police into the street and there subjected to the examination, the entreaties of the parents and relatives to show some consideration to the age and sex of the person notwithstanding. What can be more brutal, more humiliating, and more horrible? Can our readers conceive what that girl of eighteen must have felt? She has gone away, fled from the face of man, no body knows whither. We shall cite another instance. Some years ago a leading merchant of Amritsar was fined by an Honorary Magistrate for some trivial offence. On appeal the merchant was acquitted, and yet in spite of the fact of his acquittal, and years after that sentence and acquittal the merchant was made to endure a degradation of a public examination of his naked person in a crowded place. That such deeds should be allowed to take place is a disgrace to the rule of the most refined nation. Why have the Punjab police been taking a descriptive role of the convicted? and why are they allowed to commit such abominable acts as are calculated to injure the feelings and sully the honor of the poor subjects? The Punjab Government is responsible for this and is bound to satisfy the public by a full inquiry or explanation.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The *Mahratta*.—Surely a change, slow but pronounced, is coming over the spirit of the Government of India. Upto this time Government did not think it necessary to bind down hand and foot its servants; but this complaisance is no longer deemed safe. Henceforward the men in Government service are not to attend political meetings, not even as spectators. Evidently Government wants its servants not only to be servants, which is galling enough, but to be slaves, to have no opinions of their own, to think and act as their master would direct them. This is our Herodian Herod. We have been reminded times out of number that the present Government is an enlightened Government, not oppressive or autocratic or despotic like that of Russia or like those with which India had been formerly cursed. But judging from recent events we think that our Government has begun to look back with regret at the absolute and altogether irresponsible rule of the former Governments. It is trying to curtail the liberty of action and thought which in the first exuberance of generous sentiment it gave to the people. The police are set to watch us and to interfere with our meetings. The Government servants have been gagged long since but now they are to be bound to their office and their homes. They are to forget their country. What makes this despotism more remarkable is that in the matter of curtailing the liberties of the natives, whether in Government service or out of it, Government observes a certain distinction. For instance there is Mr. Lee-Warner. He has recently contributed an article to a Magazine. The article is full of political matter. Mr. Lee-Warner's lectures too often touch upon political ground. And yet no one seems to chide him for it. Now what has become of the gagging rule that Government servants are not to contribute articles on political matters to the newspapers? If there is no such rule now, the fact ought to be made public. Otherwise the impression cannot but gain ground that there is one set of rules for the natives and another for the Europeans.

AN EVENTFUL JOURNEY.

The *Advocate of India* (Bombay) gives the following particulars of what it styles "an eventful journey," and which is certainly curious.—"Towards the latter part of last year, Mr Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Mehta, a leading Parsee merchant of Calcutta, opened communications with Dr Hoshang Jamasp Dastoor, the High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, requesting the learned doctor to give him facilities for opening a new Fire Temple for his own private use at Calcutta. Under the instructions of the Dastoor a party of Mobeds headed by Dastoor Nusserwanji Byramji Meherjirana, left Poona for Calcutta on the 1st December last, taking with them a small portion of the eternal holy fire and other things necessary for the new Fire Temple.

The Parsee Scriptures ordain that the sacred fire must be carried to its destination from the chief Fire Temple by priests, who, during the journey, must not touch any one who is not himself a Mobed. Nor must they touch wood, nor eat food prepared by a layman. In the face of such strict ordinances travelling by rail was out of the question. The party, therefore, undertook to perform the journey on foot—a distance of some fifteen hundred miles. They left Poona on the 1st of December last and in order to avoid passing over wooden bridges which are to be found at various stages of the journey they were obliged to make long *detours* by the banks of rivers. They travelled without any serious difficulty until they came to the pontoon bridge which spans the Hooghly between Howrah and Calcutta. Here a difficulty arose. The bridge is made of wood. How should the poors Mobeds pass over to the other side? In their embarrassment they turned to Bombay for guidance. A telegram was sent by them to the High Priest, and that dignitary declared that it would be lawful for the priests to walk over if they first took the precaution of wearing iron soles to their shoes, and if they crossed when no other person was on the bridge at the time. The latter of these injunctions necessitated a special application to the Government of Bengal, which, after due consideration, kindly arranged that the deputation should be allowed to cross the bridge on the conditions deemed necessary by the Dastoors. The entire journey from Bombay to Calcutta occupied three months."

A NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR GOA

A Correspondent writes to the *Hindu* from Goa:—A movement similar to the National Congress in British India has been set afoot in Portuguese India. A meeting was convened on Sunday, the 13th inst, in the Municipal Hall of Nova Goa, in which nearly 800 persons took part. It consisted of Barons, Jahgirdars, and many influential men from different parts of Goa, and both the official and non-official Portuguese elements were well represented. The Raja of Sanoda who generally lives at Madras but who happened to be here to inspect his large estates in Portuguese India, was elected President of the meeting.

At the commencement of the proceedings a paper in Portuguese was read by a Hindu officer in the Customs Department with the object of stating the reasons for which the meeting was called. A similar paper in Marathi was read by a Brahmin Vaid of Pundi. These papers spoke of the grandeur of the Portuguese Government in past days, and cited the names of many natives such as Drs Narayan, Bhau Dap and Ananta Chandraba who had flourished in British India.

Then Dr. Narayan Raghunath Satpute, F. E. A, and L. M. and S of the Bombay University, who is at present living with His Excellency the Governor of Diu in Panjim, was called upon by Baron Dempo, and the Director of Public Instruction to deliver an address.

After thanking the audience for the honor conferred on him Dr Satpute contrasted the past and the present condition of the Portuguese subjects, with that of residents in *British Indian territory and pointed out the* reasons why the subjects of Portuguese India were backward. He said that they were not in the least inferior to British Indian subjects in intelligence, but they had not been able to advance for want of liberal education. As proof of what higher education may do for Indians, he cited the names of the Hon Mr Kashinath T. Telang, and others. He eulogised the laws and regulations of the Portuguese Government, but said that the execution is somewhat defective and slow. He said that what few schools exist at present are not properly supervised. Arts, sciences and trade are not encouraged, and there is a sort of difference observed between the Christian and other natives in the conferment of certain rights. He suggested that the standard of education should be raised and that technical schools should be established. As a large quantity of cotton was grown on the borders of Portuguese India, he recommended that a regular trade in this commodity should be opened with the Portuguese West-ern colonies. He said that the population of Portuguese India was rapidly increasing, that there is not sufficient land for all the people. Therefore he agreed with the Portuguese Consul-General at Bombay in recommending emigration to Africa. But the Government must offer certain aids and concessions to the emigrants. Finally, he suggested that a Committee be formed to draw up a scheme of public improvement, and place it before the Portuguese Government.

Dr Subramanya, of Madgao, then spoke about various difficulties that exist in gaining liberal education and proposed that a Committee of 27 members representing the various districts of Portuguese India be formed to carry out the wishes of the Congress.

The members having been elected, rules for the conduct of subsequent meetings were then framed, and a subscription list was handed round.

THE DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

The *Bheet Gavitta*.—Every one can perceive that a critical time—mark these words a *critical time*—has come for India. Is it so? yes. How? let us see. English Civilization has opened our eyes. We insist on our rights. The vested interests would frustrate us, and we have appealed to the English nation. Yes, the case India Vs Bureaucracy *is pending to-day* before the tribunal of the British Public. We have sent some of our best men as our representatives to plead for us, to advocate our cause. The Bureaucracy is there in person, determined to give us good fight. Great interests are at stake. If we gain what we seek, we are happy; if not, we are miserable, wretched, slaves, nowhere. All will depend on the evidence adduced. If the evidence is sound, convincing, the English public will grant us the relief sought.

The question naturally arises on what point we are to produce evidence, and what *sort of evidence will satisfy. We shall attempt*, then, briefly to state those points.

I. Is the Local and Municipal Self Government scheme working satisfactorily?

II. Do the people generally understand and appreciate the Local Self-Government measure?

III. Is the general advancement, educational, commercial, fiscal and otherwise, sufficient to warrant the grant of the rights of Citizenship to the people?

IV. Do the people generally want the relief sought?

V. Is the present system working badly, hindering progress and causing discontent without being able satisfactorily to deal with grievances?

VI. Is there danger ahead of the wishes of the people are not gratified?

VII. What is the opinion of the Governors and Governors-General who now are or within the past decade or two were at the head of the administration, and who are generally free from bureaucratic prejudices, in respect of the matter under consideration?

VIII. In what form should the demands of the people be met?

These and similar questions will have to be decided. The answer to the question I II and IV must be given by the people themselves. On those points, their evidence, their testimony will be conclusive. Fifty thousand men from the Madras Presidency have by petitions to the House of commons answered those questions in the affirmative. If similar and larger numbers from all India bear the same testimony, we, the people, will have done our duty. In fact the signature of every person, man, or woman, who can write his or her name, ought to be in the petitions. We remember that a memorial was sometime ago submitted by the people of Mannargudi to the then L. G. and the petition was signed by 2000 men. The time required in getting these signatures was just a week. With better arrangements and more time for preparation the number of signatures would have swelled to 40,000. We have not the least doubt that if our first men were to put forth adequate efforts, if they could feel their heavy responsibility, if *they had the heart to feel for their fellow nation*, they could easily secure 40 or 50 thousand signatures from the district of Dacca alone. The example would have fired the country, and Bengal would be present at the bar of the British Public with a petition, a couple of miles long, containing signatures of 10 lakhs of men and women. Is it very difficult to get these signatures? It is necessary for this purpose to make abstruse calculation, to fight out great cases, to conquer great opposition, to surmount great difficulties? Nothing of the kind. Give a thousand Rupees, just the sum spent upon idle fancies by a rich man any time. Make a list of the principle villages and centres of population and call it A. Make a further list of men of some relative importance who can take charge of the several centres, and call it B. Print off a number of petitions, send them to the persons whose names are in the B list, with a request that they should secure signatures from their respective centres. In the course of a fortnight or a month, *a very large number of signatures can be got*. It is a simple affair. And if our *leaders fail to do this, we cry shame to them. We know* that a boy, a stripling, a young fellow of 18 can do all this. Now if by this effort which does not require any the least self sacrifice we can effectually serve our country why like stocks and stones should we sit idle? In so long these petitions remain the whole duty of the people our betters will grapple with other questions.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND REFORM FOR INDIA

The first of a series of public meetings convened by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, "on behalf of the unrepresented millions of British Indian subjects, and for the reform, on a partly elective basis, of the nominated Councils in India," was held at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell Road, on April 14, Sir William Wedderburn, formerly Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government, and President of the Session of the Congress held in 1888, presided. After the opening address of the president, in which he introduced the speakers that followed, as representative of the aspirations of the good people, Sreesh Nath Banerjee, B.A., principal of the Ripon College, Calcutta, said that he asked for the fulfilment of promises and the redemption of sacred pledges *uttered by the Parliament of this country* and by the ruling authorities of India, but which up to the present moment remained inadequately redeemed, and for those representative institutions which invariably followed in the path of English valour and civilisation and which inaugurated new eras of peace and happiness for the people. The Indian National Congress was the highest expression and the noblest embodiment of the spirit of reform and change which was manifesting itself in Indian society, and it seemed marvellous that any Englishman should view such a movement with suspicion and mistrust. He then described the composition of the Indian National Congress, and enumerated the various points in the programme, which did not include a democratic or Home Rule form of government, but simply took as its broad basis the principle of "No taxation without representation." It pressed for the reform of the legislative Councils which imposed the taxes and made the laws, but which were absolutely unpolitical shams, inasmuch as the members were all nominated by the Government, and none of them owed their seats to the suffrages of the people or to the confidence of their fellow subjects. Lord Cross's Bill took away with one hand what it appeared to give with the other. Lord Salisbury had not yet been able to overcome the racial prejudice, for he had stated that the Eastern races were unfit for the elective system, and that it was incompatible in them. Their hope was in appealing to the English nation to accord the right of the people to have a voice in the Government of the country.

D Naoroji (President of the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress, 1886) was the next speaker. He said that the mission of the English people, in accordance with the principles of righteousness and justice was to raise the 200 millions of fellow subjects in India to the rights of citizenship, which would be mutually beneficial, but without which administration would still be a failure. The speaker argued that though the spirit of the British rule in India had conferred good upon the inhabitants, yet its shortcomings had tended to prevent further progress, and that the people as a whole were still affected toward British rule, as was stated by the Viceroy in the Council, who declared in most unmistakable terms the thorough loyalty of the people of India, because under British rule they got security, law, and order, and any *idea of subverting* the British rule was viewed with horror by the Indian people. The educated natives were equally fitted with the English to take part in the political life of the country, upon the testimony of the highest authority. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Mr Bradlaugh M. P., and Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee delegate from the Indian National Congress, were the principal speakers at a meeting in Northampton Town Hall on April 16, it being the first of a series of meetings in the provinces to stimulate the redress of Indian grievances. Resolutions were adopted sympathising with the efforts of the people of India, and emphasis was laid on the fact that 200 millions of the natives of India had no constitutional share in their government.

ZADAFIL IN BENGAL

W (*Weekly Post*) have received the following forecast of the Bengali year, 1297 (which commenced on the 12th April, 1890) by Pandit Prasch Neogey, the Astologer, 282, Upper Chitpore-road, Calcutta.—

1. There will be numberless deaths in all parts of India, beginning with the year and up to its close.

2. The corners of the earth will assume destructive aire. New diseases will be imported into India from foreign lands, and they will cause havoc among the poor subjects. The dance and festivities of the God of Time have commenced, and the big people have been invited to them. Medicine and medical treatment will not much avail. Only the virtue previously secured by the people will save them.

3. As in the preceding year, people will suffer from the effects of excessive rain and floods.

4. There will be no quarrelling this year between the Lion and the Bear. For some time to come, there will be an exchange of frowning looks.

5. The Maharaja of Cashmere will soon meet with divine favour.

6. The general of Germany will for some time sorrow for the rest taken by old Bismarck. One or two Powers in Europe will be excited. The wise monarch will reinstate him in his position, but the independent Minister will, up to his dying day, stick to his own view.

7. From day to day wars will cause death in Cabul and adjacent countries, and disease will be in Bengal.

8. In the year to come, the people of Bengal suffer very heavily from the effect of a famine. Symptoms will appear from the middle of a famine. Symptoms will appear from the middle of this year.

9. Most countries will have cause to be alarmed with the prospect of tornadoes suddenly passing over them.

10. Journey with aid of steam, whether by sea or land, will not be attended with safety.

11. There will be no open warfare in India during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne. The beginning of his administration is peaceful, but towards its close, there will be a number of physical revolutions. He is a lover of peace.

12. The condition of international commerce will be deplorable. Whoever will launch a new enterprise with new capital will have to return mourning losses.

13. The excitement for war will gradually increase with the presence of new devices in France, Germany, China, and Russia.

14. The Maharaja Dhulip Sing will, in her the influence of a sorceress, soon forget the dream of misery of the Indian people. Already he has forgotten a good deal.

15. The day is not far distant when military practices will have to be learnt in every house.

16. This year there will be an outpouring of general grief in Bengal.

17. The heat will be intolerable, and cause injury to crops.

18. The Government will turn its eyes on the Calcutta Municipal Act, and take advantage of the rate payers.

19. The objects with which Surendra Nath Banerjee and his colleagues have started for England will meet with some success.

20. The English administration of India will this year be full of liberal views.

21. The wishes of the Congress, as regards the reform of laws and administrative affairs, will soon be fulfilled. But a political gath ring of this kind will not bring about the union of hearts nor will it advance the interests of physical strength, national death, and religion. When due necessity will knock against the body and mind, and make us set no value on *life, then* a new Congress will be established in India.

22. Spies and many people in disguise will this year visit Calcutta, and from other places in India.

23. There is a likelihood of the health of the noble representative of the Majesty in India breaking down a little towards the close of the year.

24. Russia will adhere to her own resolution regarding the Siberian affair, and will not listen to any one.

25. Accidents will overtake several of the visitors to the American Exhibition this year. Many will fall a victim to the cyclone.

26. No common assassin will be able to take away the life of the Czar at Russia. He is endowed with a long life, and will preserve it, warding off several attempts and threats.

27. By the grace of God the Empress of India will soon be restored to health. We shall have this year to sympathise with her account of her suffering from rheumatism and other diseases which attack her, owing to the unfavourable influence of the moon over her.

28. The wise Gladstone will again be seated as Prime Minister by the request of the public. Heaven grant him health this year.

29. Prince Victor will marry the lady of his choice. Neither will leave the other when the time comes.

30. Lord Harris on his arrival in this country will show his sympathy with the Congress. He is of a sportive and independent disposition.

31. *The Government* will do well to keep a timely eye on the Hooghly Railway Bridge which is the last achievement of Bradford Leslie, the divine architect of the *Kali Yuga*. Its construction was both commenced and finished when there was a *tegapparsha* (an unfavourable conjunction of three *thithis* or phases of the moon.)

BANGALORE.—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 114, SRINIVASA MUDDIAH ROAD PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, MAY 19, 1890. [No. 20.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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	YEARLY ADVANCE	ARREARS.
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KANARESE	4-0-0	5-0-0
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Bangalore City Municipality

NOTICE

No 79

It is hereby notified for general information that dogs found straying apparently ownerless within the City Municipal limits will be destroyed commencing from the 1st proximo up to the 15th June 1890. All persons desirous of preserving their dogs are requested to have them tied up or if allowed to stray to put collars on them

A. S. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

The 10th April 1890.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 4, half yearly Rs. 2 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, Dated 1st May 1890.

It is hereby notified for public information, that the building formerly occupied by the Audit Department, situated in Doddapeta, Bangalore, except the portion forming Ganesa's Temple, as particularized below, will be sold by Public Auction before the District Treasury Officer, on the 6th June 1890, on the spot. The sale will commence at 11 A M and will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

2 The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent of the purchase money immediately after the bid is knocked down, and if the remainder is not paid within 15 days from the date of sale, the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

3 When such deposit shall not be made over, nor the remaining purchase money paid up the building shall be resold at the expense and risk of the first purchaser.

4 Persons bidding at the sale may be required to state whether they bid on their own account or as agents, and in the latter case, to deposit a written authority signed by their principals, otherwise their bids will be rejected

5 The sale will not become absolute, until it has been confirmed by the Dowan

6 Purchasers having completed the payment of the purchase money will, as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Dewan, be placed in immediate possession, and a certificate of sale signed and sealed by the Deputy Commissioner, will be granted to him

7 The plan of the building is available for inspection at the Bangalore Taluk Cutchery.

Particulars of Building	Extent in Sqr. Yds	Boundaries
Large portion left to the Ganesa's Temple	ab at 169	North—Bommalugunna's shop and Garudachar's House. East—Public Road. South—Ganesa's Temple. West—Plender Seetharamaiah's and Kalliah's Houses.
Open yard	" 70	
Mud-roof building in the open yard	" 8	
Small portion of the Building right to the Ganesa's Temple	" 60	North—Ganesa's Temple. East—Public Road. South—Small Lane. West—Plender Seetharamaiah's House

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For Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District

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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises on Friday the 23rd May 1890 at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current and Monthly returns for the Month of April 1890.

II Letter No 342 dated 29th April 1890, from the Comptroller of Mysore requesting to remit to the Treasury the sum of Rs 4204 being monthly of charge to be borne by the City Municipality on account of constructing buildings connected with the Quarantine Camp

III Letter No 124 dated 10th May 1890, from the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, submitting certain proposals in connection with Octroi for consideration of the City Board.

IV. Letter No 290 dated 28th April 1890 from the Comptroller of Mysore requesting to consider the resolution passed by the Board regarding the remuneration payable to the Auditor of the Municipal accounts for the half year ending 30th September 1890.

V Proposal by Mr. Annayappa Chetty to appoint an Itinerant Medical Officer for the Town in place of Mr S. Arokiam Pillay, deceased.

A. S. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Vice President.
City Municipal Commission.

BANGALORE, *16th May, 1890*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 10th May.—Sir Joseph Weston, Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected for *Bristol, to replace Mr Cossham*, the deceased member, and defeating Mr. Inskip, the liberal Unionist candidate, by a majority of 2,500.

Constantinople, 10th May.—The Minister of Justice has been dismissed from his post.

Constantinople, 11th May—The dismissal of Djevdet Pacha, Minister of Justice, is due to his action in the Monson Bey case.

London, 12th May—Lord Cross replying to a question in the House of Lords said that the policy of the Government in India was to interfere as little as possible in the national affairs of Native States, while their rulers govern justly, but his Lordship said he would communicate with the Government of India with a view to the latter advising Native States in which there were factories working to follow the factory legislation of British India.

Calcutta, 12th May—Mr C. Stevens takes charge of the Chief Secretaryship to the Government of Bengal on Tuesday the 13th instant. He does not go to Darjeeling on the same day with the Lieutenant-Governor, but remains for a week.

Allahabad, 12th May—The Government of India will no doubt accept the reduction of the overland postage rate, but it will probably be 2½ annas and not 2¼.

London 12th May—The delegates of the Indian National Congress have addressed meetings at Bristol, where a telegram from Mr. Justice Norris, of the Calcutta High Court, was read, wishing every success to the movement. Sir Charles Hobhouse presided at meetings in several of the London divisions last week The Hardwicke Debating Society, in the Temple, after four hours' warm debate, carried a resolution favouring Indian reform. A meeting of the delegates takes place at Reading tonight, and on Friday the Manchester Reform Club will entertain them at a dinner, and a meeting will take place afterwards. On the 20th instant the delegates will be at Birmingham where they will hold a meeting under the presidency of General Phelps. On the 22nd instant the Oxford Union will hold a debate, which the delegates have been specially invited to attend During the Whitsuntide holidays the meetings will be stopped. Meetings will be held on the 2nd June at Newcastle, and subsequently at Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dublin. A meeting of the Federated Associations of South Wales will be held at Cardiff on the 16th June. Mr. Mudholkar Joshi, Mr. Eardley

Norton, and Mr Surendranath Banerjee will take part in the later meetings

Washington, 13th May—Senator Plumb has introduced a Bill into the Senate for making the unit value of the dollar, either in silver or gold, each a legal tender

London, 14th May—In the House of Commons this evening, the Irish Members taking advantage of a talm house, took the opportunity of moving a second reading of the Bill for the erection of labourers' dwellings The motion for the adjournment of the debate was then brought forward, but notwithstanding the support of Government it was negatived, and the Bill was read a second time without a division Mr Balfour said that the vote for the adjournment of the debate, which was carried against Government, was without any significance

A governing body of the Imperial institute was formed yesterday, and consists of 150 members, including representatives elected by the various industries of the United Kingdom India will have 10, of whom the Viceroy will choose 3, the minor provinces 6, the Chambers of Commerce 4, and Native institutions 2

Bombay, 15th May—The two Mahomedans who are stated to have recently attempted the life of the Dewan of Cambay have been committed to the Criminal Sessions of Cambay, which open on Saturday Mr Cook Political Agent, is expected to be present during the trial

Poona, 14th May—A deputation from the Provincial Conference will wait on Lord Harris at Poona next month

London, 15th May—In the House of Commons Mr Bradlaugh presented a petition signed by 300 indigo ryots of Jessore, accusing the Magistrate there of cruelty and perversion Lord Cross has promised to refer the matter to the Government of India

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Cross replying to a question regarding the alleged misgovernment by Sivaji Rao, admitted that the last report was not altogether favorable but the Government had no intention of interfering at present in that quarter

Washington 15th May—The general feeling of the Congress and notably in the Senate is in favour of free coinage of silver. The Debate on the Silver Bill meantime continues.

Bombay, 16th May—Mr E T Candy, C S, has been gazetted Judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr Justice Jardine

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have sent in a vigorous protest to the Government of India against the vagaries of the Income Tax Commissioner of Calcutta

An extensive fire took place last night at the Gordon Spinning Mills near Mahalaxmi Station The mill were entirely burnt down, and the damage is estimated at thirteen lakhs.

Poona 15th May—A gharawalla has been killed in a scuffle between seven soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment and several natives in a billiard room near the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, the cause being an assault by Private Foley on a Mahomedan named Abdul Hosein In the struggle Private Bunner is said to have struck the gharawalla on the head with a pole Four of the soldiers were arrested, but Privates Bunner and Foley have escaped

Calcutta 16th May—The salt strike is virtually at an end The salt dealers have decided to take delivery and pay duty on the salt from the ship sides, and not from the Golahs, pending a reply from the Board of Revenue If this is against them, they have decided to take delivery from the Golahs under protest

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1890

A SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT

The success attending the Congress movement in England must be very gratifying to all those interested in the welfare of this land It seems to have spread further than those who first took it in hand over anticipated The delegates are moving from town to town, and wherever they go, they are well received and crowds listen to what they have to say In future the people of England cannot plead ignorance when any subject connected with India is brought forward. Light will be cast upon the doings of the Government of this land, and the darkness, long so prevalent, will be dispersed

It is exceedingly gratifying that the foremost men of the movement not only proceeded from India, but are Indians—natives of this country This fact speaks volumes with regard to the education imparted to the people of this land and shows that with all its shortcomings it is working wonders It turns out men who can make themselves listened to by English audiences, and not only listened to, but with respect. This is something for the educational department to be proud of, something that ought to redound to its credit It can turn out men equal to those in other parts of the world, men who can hold their own even when addressing an audience in a foreign tongue

It remains to be seen what effect the agitation now going on will have upon the Indian Councils Bill It must have some, we may be sure But we are not certain that it will compel the authorities to insert the clause for which so many in this land are contending It may not have this effect, that is at once, but the elective principle must be granted in the near future, and the movement in England will help to bring it nearer Of this there can be no doubt Even those most opposed to the Indian National Congress have to acknowledge that the elective principle is inevitable, and they only attempt to stave it off as long as possible There need therefore be no great amount of sorrow on this head The required change will come shortly and in the meantime the Councils will be enlarged, and with the exception of the principle we have mentioned all the other things asked for will be granted

We may look at the matter from another point of view When Mr Bradley Norton delivered an address in this place he said that the Indian National Congress had attracted to itself all the talent of the country This is perfectly true, all the men of light and leading in India have joined the movement, and most of them are actively engaged in forwarding the interests of the Congress Even should the elective principle not be granted, these men would be nominated to sit in the Council, for as Mr Norton said, beyond them is a blank In fact, in all probability the same men—or the same class of men—would enter these institutions whether nomination or election prevailed The different Governments could not for very shame nominate any but the best men, for should they do so an agitation could easily be got up, and they could be brought to their senses Till the principle contended for was granted the men chosen by Government could show what they were capable of performing, and prove to the world that they might safely be trusted to become the representatives of the people In this way the elective principle may be claimed as a right, not asked for as a favour As we have said before there need not be much grief expressed if this part of the Bill should be left out for the would be but temporary It will come in good time and till it becomes a part of the machinery of Government much good work might be accomplished The prospect of Indian reform is now bright and cheering The delegates who proceeded to England have put new life into the movement, matters are looking up, and progress is the order of the day As we pointed out in our last issue, this place is doing nothing to forward the good cause, its people are dumb, and it is about time they attempted to regain their speech

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS

In the month of April His Highness and members of Government leave the capital of the province and retire to the cool heights of Ootacamund, to return in May, or it may be in June This has been a grievance ever since the custom began in 1881 the year of the rendition The great objection to the exodus is that the Maharajah and those who accompany him leave the province altogether, and thus lose all influence over it during the time they are away This is an evil of no small magnitude, and we cannot discover any compensating good We feel quite sure there is not one of the subjects of His Highness that objects to his going away to some cool place during the most trying part of the year, but people think one could be found in Mysore itself There is Nandydroog, which even at the hottest time in Bangalore and Mysore is cool and pleasant It might be converted into a first class sanitarium, and though not so cold as Ooty or Coonoor is very nice in the hot season, and quite cold at some seasons of the year Then the Maharajah would have the whole place to himself He would not be an item among many, as he is at the place where he now goes in the hot season The money spent on the trip to Nandydroog would be spent in the province, and the people would be satisfied now they are not They object to the annual exodus to the Neilgherries, and though not much may be said on the subject they think a good deal Probably if a remonstrance were sent to His Highness it would be attended to At least the attempt is worth trying The whole subject of the flight to the Hills requires to be ventilated, and it would be well for the Indian National Congress to take it up Money is spent unnecessarily, and a stop should be put to the present system

Occasional Notes

The news from the Dubaa Keddahs is extremely satisfactory, Mr Sivi captured no fewer than 247 elephants in his last expedition

Reports on the present season's rain and other crops in Bengal are somewhat unfavorable owing to excessive rain which fell in the middle of November and destroyed the seed which had been newly sown

A rumour reach s a contemporary that at the termination of Sir Auckland Colvin's tenure of office the Lieutenant Governorship of the North West Provinces will be given to Sir Charles Crosthwaite, at present in Burma

Influenza is said to be still raging throughout Coorg, and a contemporary regrets to record the death of Mr H Hume, coffee planter, and Superintendent of the Dubarry Coffee Estate, Pollibetta, South Coorg

Balkishen Dass, the Hyderabad sowcar who was convicted last week of issuing a forged document, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of one lakh, is to be released on bail in two lakhs, pending his filing an appeal within one month

Mr A O Hume since his arrival in England, has seen the Marquis of Ripon, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr Bryce, and other prominent public men, and he was to have an interview with Mr John Morley as soon as the Irish Land Bill had been disposed of

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says—"A telegram from Berlin received here says that the Emperor has requested Prince Bismarck to return certain letters and documents he communicated to him while he was the Crown Prince Prince Bismarck refuses to do this and threatens to publish them"

The Thakore of Morvi, it is said, intends to construct a new line of railway in Kattywar Negotiations are going on with the Chief of Nawanagar to connect Rajkote with Nagger by rail It is also the intention of the Thakore Saheb to open another line between Wadhwan and Dhrangdra

Bani Parna Chunder Gupta, a Bengali novelist, has brought out a novel illustrating the changes wrought on social life in Bengal by English ideas and thoughts The author endeavours to show that Bengal social life has degenerated under the influence of the contact with the Western nations

Raja Murli Monohur, Bahadur, a cultured noble representing an old Hindu family in Hyderabad proposes opening a club in that city on the lines of that at Harbingham Outside the grounds there will be arrangements for all sorts of fashionable outdoor games, and within will be found all the comforts of a first class club

Regarding the forest dwarfs in Central Africa Mr Stanley states that they are the oldest aristocracy in the world He will prove that their race dates back for fifty centuries They are olive coloured and highly intelligent, workers in iron, and their arrows are beautifully designed They have a Queen a charming little woman who made great friends with the white man Dr Parke adds that the dwarfs are a most moral and virtuous race the only monogamous one, probably, throughout Africa

The Amir continues, it is said, to push forward the manufacture of arms, cartridges and guns in the factories at Kabul, and has recently been urging his son, the Governor of Kabul, to obtain better and greater results and outturn of work from Mr Pyne and the other English mechanics employed there He is much interested in the new magazine rifle and smokeless powder of the British Army, and bent upon obtaining samples of both for experimental test and future local manufacture

Bhoya Lavan, a well known dacoit in the Madura district, who had been sentenced to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Madura Sessions Court for committing the Hughes dacoity and another in the same district, recently made his escape while being escorted by a strong Police guard to the District jail He was however, with the greatest difficulty re arrested on the 10th instant, by Abdulsoobhan Sahib, a local detective officer This prisoner, it appears, had concealed himself on a hillock to the south of Vyapatti in the Periaulam Taluq

Should the Supreme Government decide on making English weights and measures the legal standards for the whole of India there can be little doubt that the change will be welcomed by both the European and Native community Already the bulk of the seaborne trade is estimated according to the English system and the mercantile community of Bombay have requested that this system should be recognised With the native community the change might at first be a source of confusion, but they would soon find, thanks, a contemporary, that it was exactly adapted to their own system

The following appears in the last *Gazette of India*—"The Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Revenue Recovery Act I of 1890, to all territories in India, which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but which are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that an arrear of land revenue accruing in any part of British

India, or a sum recoverable as such an arrear and payable to a Collector or other public officer, or to a local authority in any part of British India, may be recovered in any of those territories under the said Act as hereby applied."

The people of Sheffield recently invited Mr Dadabhai Naoroji to go down to show them how to accomplish their wish of increasing their trade with India. The audience was exceedingly large. Mr Dadabhai argued that if the people of India were as prosperous as he contended they might be the advantage to English manufacturers and working men would be enormous. The gentleman who moved a vote of thanks to Mr Dadabhai remarked that the ladies of the native inhabitants of India accounted for their not wanting such a large quantity of Sheffield products as would be the case if their customs and tastes were the same as those of the English. Mr Dadabhai replied to this that if the people were able to afford to buy them, they would soon acquire a taste for Sheffield wares.

A native paper, referring to the Madras Standing Congress Committee's Resolution with regard to the letter of Sir T Madhava Rowlatt in his resignation as a member of the Committee says—"We look upon this Resolution as an insult to the Raja and quite a gratuitous insult. It is a distortion of the tenor in which the Committee does not propriety act. A lukewarm Government would have accepted in a less offensive manner the resignation of a council. The Congress can in many phrases. It is in vain, we think, it is impossible to deny that the Rajah is one of India's greatest patriots, that he has done an immense work in life, that the Committee is most likely to do and will be remembered long after the Committee has been forgotten."

The Indian Tribune has brought very serious charges against Mr Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar. It accuses him among other things of compelling people to make false declarations that they have never been illused in the manner described by the *Tribune* previously, that he is indebted to the amount of Rs 70,000 of which sum Rs 20,000 has been extracted from Amritsar people, and that he "We are prepared to prove many of the scandals and have witnesses for them all." Other serious charges are brought against Mr Warburton and his subordinates and in appeals made to the Lieutenant-Governor for the instant suspension of Mr Warburton. Matters have now gone so far, and the only course open to Sir James Lyall is to call upon Mr Warburton to clear himself of these charges by prosecuting the *Tribune*.

Local and Miscellaneous

The Dewan—Mr Seshadri Iyer returned to Bangalore from Mysore on Friday last.

The Chief Judge—Mr C C Plumer, the Chief Judge, will return to this place from Ooty on the 27th of this month.

Dr McGann—This gentleman returned to Bangalore last Tuesday morning, and resumed the duties of his office the same day.

The Maharajah—His Highness returned to the capital from Ootacamund on Tuesday last, having left the latter place the day previous.

A Reward—Sandal and ivory boxes of exquisite workmanship are manufactured in Shimoga. The Mysore Government recently forwarded two gold bangles for presentation to two manufacturers for a pair of boxes supplied to the Mysore Government.—B S.

The Maharajah's Council—It has been ruled by the Dewan that when one of the two members of the Maharajah's Council is absent from Bangalore, the remaining member may hear and dispose of all revenue appeals that may come up before him for decision.

Mysore Army—We understand that out of the four Cavalry and two Infantry Regiments offered by the Mysore State for frontier service, only two Cavalry Regiments have been accepted by the Government of India in addition to a supply of transport bullocks.—M H.

Increase of pay—We are given to understand that Rao Bahadur A Narasimha Iyengar, Durbar Bakshee, has been given an increase of Rs 100, his pay now being 800 Rs per mensem. The pay of Mr E R Subbrayer, the new Police Officer, has been fixed at Rs 600 per mensem.—M H.

The Mysore Local Service Examinations—On the application of several candidates, the Chief Court have directed that the Mysore Local Service examinations will be held this year on the 11th of August instead of in June, as usual. The complaint of the candidates was, that owing to the spread of influenza, they could not prepare satisfactorily for the examination.—M H.

Rain—Thursday last was very hot till about four o'clock in the afternoon when a violent dust storm took place. When the wind fell there was a good down pour of rain which continued for some time. It has been much pleasant since the rain, and we think there is more to come down. The tanks and wells received a small supply.

The Late Mr K Thimmaiah—We are sorry to state that Mr K Tirumaiah, brother of Mr K Shamanaiah, Amildar of Heggadevanna Kote died of influenza, on the 1st Chitra month at Sulekere. He was one of the Mysore students who passed since recently one of the Madras Agricultural College. After passing the examination this enterprising young man went to Sulekere where he intended agriculture as a profession, and used his knowledge of agriculture for the benefit of himself and the neighbouring ryots. It is very much to be regretted that the career of this enterprising and promising young man came to such an abrupt close.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, Saturday 17, May 1890.

The 6th May 1890 Camp No 234—Ponnappamanager, Deputy Amildar of the Kundagore Sub Pahal, Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days with off reckoning such date as he may avail himself of thereof.

Chinnappa Pillai Sheristadar of the Pavagada Taluk, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Kundagore during Tirumaiah's absence and further orders.

Camp No 293—Venkata Rao, Amildar of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Kolar District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days with off reckoning such date as he may avail himself of thereof.

Gangadharappa, Sheristadar of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the said Taluk during Venkata Rao's absence, and further orders.

Camp No 295—Mr V N Gopalamanager Police Assistant Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District is granted 15 days privilege leave from the 17th April 1890.

No 18—Ulsingamanager, Deputy Amildar of Yedehalli, has been granted privilege leave for 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 9th May 1890 No 15—Shamanaiah, Amildar of the Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District, not having availed himself of the 7 days' casual leave granted to him in Notification No 378 of the 21st April 1890, the same is hereby cancelled.

No 16—P Shamanaiah, Amildar of Bagepalli Taluk, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 Gulam Mahiddin Deputy Amildar of Gudibanda Range is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Bagepalli including the Sub Taluk of Gudibanda, during the absence of Sitaramayya on leave, or until further orders.

The 11th May 1890 Camp No. 243—Mr E R Subrayer, Executive Engineer, Hassan Division, who has been appointed by Government as Officer in charge of Palace Establishments, Mysore, handed over charge of that Division on the afternoon of the 24th April 1890 to Mr C A Mahadeva Sastri, Assistant Engineer.

2 Mr. A Govindachariulu, Assistant Engineer, assumed charge of Hassan Division on the forenoon of the 30th April 1890.

General Summary

The Madras Small Cause Courts—Orders have been received from the Secretary of State approving of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts, being extended from Rs 2000 to Rs 5,000.

Collection of Revenue by Postal Orders—The Post Master General has issued orders to the Post Masters in the districts in which a trial is to be given to the system of collection of revenue by Postal Money Orders, to bring the system into force from the 1st August next.—S.

A New Small Cause Court Judge—We hear that Mr J Stevenson, Registrar of the Original side of the High Court is to be appointed second Judge of the S C Court. Why have Mr Muskett's claims been overlooked?

Death of a Zemindar—We have received information (says the *Madras Mail*) of the death at Ponneri on Thursday the 1st instant, at Kriparam of Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Yettappah Naira, the Zemindar of Ettapuram. The deceased was only about 32 years old and fell a victim to diabetes. He has left behind him a widow and a minor aged 10 years.

Pudukota Affairs—With reference to the Abkari Administration in Pudukota State, the Government agrees with the Board of Revenue in their opinion that no objection can be offered to the proposals of the Dewan Regent for giving a trial to the British excise system, provided that no shops are allowed to be established in that territory within one mile of the frontier.—M M.

The Mahant of Tirupati—A memorial, signed by a large number of people of the Bellary District praying H E the Governor to show mercy and release the Mahant from jail was recently, as we have reported, forwarded to H E Lord Connemara. Mr M Ramanujah Naidu a Railway contractor who sent the petition on to Government on behalf of the Bellary people has received from the Governor's Private Secretary an acknowledgement stating that Lord Connemara will dispose of it officially.—M M.

Hyderabad Civilians—The Nizam's Minister recently requested that three recently passed members of the Hyderabad Civil Service class, namely Fazlul Hq Syed Abbas and Muhammad Ali, might be sent to the Madras Presidency, the first two to be trained in ordinary revenue work and the third in settlement work. The salary proposed to be given to each of the officers is Rs 200 per mensem, with railway fare and travelling allowance when on tour. Each of them will also be granted certain establishment allowances. The Madras Government has granted the Minister's request.

District Circular—The following circular of the Collector of Madura has been published—As the Government has ordered that from April 1891, no person who has not passed the Primary School Examination, shall be deemed qualified for all appointments Under Rs 15 (fifteen) which are classed as superior as well as for some of the appointments classed as inferior, all Village Officers in the District are warned that they may take it as certain that from April 1891 newly appointed officers will be required to have passed at least the compulsory portion of the Primary School Examination and it is therefore helpful to them to see to the education of their children as soon as possible.

The City Orphan Reformatory School—The very first boy who has left this school and who has had an industrial training of about two years has turned out a complete success. The lad was sent to the Reformatory School from Bangalore, and while at the institution was taught a blacksmith's trade. On his leaving the school he was sent back to Bangalore and the Second Magistrate there secured for him employment in a coach manufactory where he gave such satisfaction that the Magistrate recommended him to the Colar Gold Fields for work, and he is earning there an honest livelihood as a blacksmith on Rs 12 per mensem.

The Elephant Special Train—Yesterday evening an elephant special train conveyed to Bangalore *enroute* to the Mysore kheddas the 18 tuskers recently imported from Burma by Mr Sanderson for the Maharaja of Mysore. The elephants were loaded at the Salt Cotaurs in nine 10 ton low sided goods waggons, which had been fitted up specially for the purpose, two elephants being accommodated in each truck and being securely fastened to ringbolts fixed in the flooring of the waggons. The animals were loaded before 5 o'clock in the morning some of them giving trouble before entering the waggons. The Mahouts accompany the elephants some in trucks and others in a third class carriage, attached to the train as also a Jemadar Mahout. Mr Nicholas, the well known Photographer on the Mount Road, took some excellent photographs of the animals as they stood on the trucks.

Extracts.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT

The Madras Congress Committee informs us that this week they have sent about 19 petitions. The following is the list of petitions with 15,000 signatures to the Hon'ble Members of the House of Commons, praying for the expansion and reform of the Indian Legislative Councils on the lines of the Congress resolutions. At the request of the Rajamundry Committee the memorial from Ellore has been forwarded to Sir Richard Temple. Last week the petition from the inhabitants of the Zemindary of Venkatagiri, which about 840 signatures, was sent to Sir James Ferguson. This week another petition has been sent to Mr W S Caine with the signatures of the Hon'ble Rajah Velugoti Sri Rajah Sir Gopala Krishna Yachendra Bahadur. He is the present Zemindar of Venkatagiri—an Estate in the Nellore District with an area of 2,117½ square miles. The estate includes the whole of the Taluq of Venkatagiri, besides large tracts in the neighbouring Taluqs. The Zemindar pays to Government a peishkash of £37,431. The present Zemindar claims to be the 27th in lineal descent from the founder of the Family—

Place	*Addressed to Member*
Kombakonam Mannargud	Sir J Gorst
Sirangoodi Kargud	Earl Cranbrook
Ellore	Sir Richard Temple
Aravacoorichy	Mr Henry Fowler
Thiruvanam & Villupuram	Mr Edward Harrington
Nandyal —	Rt Hon Earl of Cross
B Baria —	Sir Thomas Esmond
Voyalpad —	Viscount Baring
Pudukottai	Sir B Saunderson
Tullimpatti and Cudappah	Dr Robert Wallace
Alamanadabad and Nongamiry	Mr Herbert Gardner
Chingleput and Malurpadukadai	Mr Joseph Nelson
Nellore —	Sir Joe W Peace
Seendaramal	Sir J G Smith Kulick
Trichinopoli	Mr Wm Boyle Barker
Malabar	Hon'ble G N Curzon
Madras City	Mr Alexander Asher QC
Venkatagiri —	Mr W S Caine
Nellore	Mr Wm Fuller Maitland

30,000 BUDDHISTS IN PARIS

It was recently stated that extraordinary progress was being made by Buddhist doctrines in Vienna and in other towns of Central Europe. It is now said that a decided move in this direction is taking place in Paris. This phenomenon (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) is probably to be accounted for by the fact that people who have discarded Christianity find themselves unable to get on after a time without some kind of religion or philosophy, and so turn their attention to any new thing in the hope of filling up the vacuum. M Leon de Rosny, one of the most popular of the Sorbonne Professors, has been lecturing recently on Buddhism and he says he could never have imagined that it could have taken root in France as it has done. He is of opinion that the growing favour in which it is held is due to the fact that, far from being in conflict with modern science, it really contains the principles of the truths expounded by our *savants*. Its disciples are most enthusiastic, and herein lies a danger, for they complicate Buddha's pure philosophy with a variety of supernatural theories, and dabble in spiritualism, hypnotism, and other occult practices in the forefront of which "magic" may be placed, but M Leon de Rosny declares that the leaders of the move

ment deplore this diversion, which is at variance with Buddhist doctrines, and proclaim that they have absolutely nothing to do with the "occult sciences" He fears, however, that the most ridiculous extravagances will be indulged in, as no conception can be formed of the amount of fanaticism which is a special feature of the new school Everyday he receives visits from distinguished persons who affirm that they are thoroughgoing Buddhists, and one of them has just asserted that he has at least 30,000 co religionists in Paris The Vice President of the Academy of Medicine has entered their ranks, and the captain of a French frigate who returned from a cruise in Chinese waters lately says that one-third of his crew has embraced the doctrines of Buddha

THREATENED ABOLITION OF HIGH SCHOOLS

The *Indian Spectator*—It is currently reported that the Director of Public Instruction has ordered to abolish all high schools that are not self-supporting or cannot pay at least two thirds of their expenditure out of their fees. The Government high school at Ahmednagar has been taken over by a new association, under pressure from the Director The Dhulia high school will also shortly cease to exist as a Government institution, and the Director proposes to abolish the high school at Hyderabad, Sind, also if no local body can be found to accept its transfer We must confess these proceedings have taken us by surprise We were under the impression that at least the principles laid down by the Education Commission will be followed by Government but it appears we were mistaken Nothing can well be more opposed to the recommendation of that Commission, than this wholesale transfer of high schools in places where the people are hardly ripe for the management of such institutions The rule upon which the Director appears to be acting is, that any school which fails to raise 66⅔ per cent of its expenditure from fees is a fit subject for transfer It is true the Education Commission added that other considerations, besides the issue of self-support attained by a particular school, should be attended to, but these other considerations may be granted from the general conclusion arrived at by them after weighing the *pros and cons* of the question It appears, however, that the Government has obtained such guarantees in backward towns and not in advanced cities, like Bombay or Poona. We remember a proposal was made at Poona, some years ago, to take over the Deccan College, but the proposal was eventually negatived But a city like Poona is not yet prepared for managing the Government College or the Government High School, how can Ahmednagar, or Dhulia, or Hyderabad, Sind, be said to be prepared for it? The recommendations of the Education Commission in the opinion of several publicists went too far but the present policy of Government casts even those recommendations to the wind and unreasonably swoops upon all expensive high schools with a view apparently to reduce educational expenditure The Director has not yet ventured to abolish any high school altogether, but he has taken indirect steps to secure this end These indirect steps are to raise the fees to a prohibitive scale to do away with the lower standards, so as to cut off the necessary supply for the higher and so impose stringent restrictions on admission By these means even a flourishing school can be made to appear a failure and a burden, and we will not be surprised if this policy vigorously pursued ends in reducing the number of efficient feeders to our few colleges, and retarding high education

PETITION ON BEHALF OF THE MAHANT

The following petition has been sent to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, from the inhabitants of Madras for the release of the Mahant of Tirupathi, now in the Trichinopoly Jail The petition is unanimously and influentially signed We find among the signatures the Rajah of Kalahasti, Sir Seshia Rungasawmy Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur R Raghunatha Row, the Zemindar of Desaveedu, Mr Vartharajulu Chetty, Krishna Dass, Bhamukundass, Kasal Dass Khandass Rajah Easwardass, P Thangaraya Chettyar, G Kappusawmy Naidu and several others. The memorial also bears the signatures of several leading Mahomedan noblemen and merchants The chief among them are Prince Goolam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadur, Prince Abdul Allikhan Bahadur, Anwardoss Saheb, Nawab Abdul Waheb Khan Bahadur, Mahomed Nizammuddin Khan Bahadur, Nazir Allikhan Bahadur, Hajee Mahomed Abdulla Badsha Saheb, Hajee Mahomed Abdul Shakar Saheb, &c.—

That Bhagavan Dossjee, the spiritual Head of Hatteswamjee Matt of Tirupathi, and Manager of Tirupathi and Tirumalai Devastanam, has been convicted by the Sessions Court of Chittoor (North Arcot) of having committed the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of temple's fund and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

That the conviction was affirmed by the High Court of Madras, but the sentence was reduced to one of simple imprisonment for 18 months

That the said Bhagavan Dossjee is now undergoing simple imprisonment in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

That as far as your Memorialists can see, the said Bhagavan Dossjee has not only carried on the charities performed by his predecessors in office, but also went somewhat further in founding useful institutions and in aiding and assisting the founding of such institutions in and out of Tirupathi according to the enlightened views of charities is and

That the Memorialists' views are supported by the fact that the Mahant has no wife, children or private property of his own, that it could not be that he had taken the money to the Matt, for the Matt has an income of one lac of rupees from their disciples, that the Matt has an income of one lakh per annum is evident from the Income-tax return of the Mahant for 1887, 1888 and 1889

That the Memorialists consider that the punishment already endured by the Mahant is sufficient for the lax management of the Temple property under a mistaken notion that he is the lord of all and that he could not be questioned, and therefore pray Your Excellency in Council to order that the said Bhagavan Dossjee be released from jail after remitting the sentence passed on him under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code —*Hindu*

GOLP AND GOSSIP

(*From our own Gupshi*)

THE ORATOR OF THE DAY

Already, the speeches of Mr Surendranath Banerjee in England have begun to tell Mr Surendranath is no mean orator. If there is one man in India at the present moment, who by the power of his tongue, is able to stir up a rebellion or suppress a revolt, that is Mr Surendranath Banerjee. Oratory is a gift, but there are few in India who have cultivated it as successfully as Mr Banerjee In appearance, he is of medium height, thin and dark When you see him for the first time, you are disappointed, it is impossible for you to reconcile the idea you have formed of him from the eloquence of his speeches, with his image before you in flesh and blood You might have fancied him to be a giant, but he is nothing of that sort Called upon to speak he rises and moves from his seat amongst his numerous colleagues The mention of his name sets our curiosity on end; you throw your eyes on the pit. There is a slight movement, you see something starring in a particular place. You cast your eyes in that direction The movement glides past Your anxiety is all the greater Every moment you except to see a tall gigantic form emerging from the crowd, reach the platform and walk majestically to the chairman's table But concerning your surprise when, instead of such a great you find a dark form of middle height, physiently very ordinary, step nimbly on the platform and walk briskly on to the Chairman's table to take his stand He is now in his element He begins The first sentence pleases you The second, delights you. Over the third, you are in raptures When the fourth is uttered, you are excited As first you hear with calmness Then you begin to cheer Then you lapse into silence, all at sudden dies away into a solemn stillness Last comes the peroration which completely upsets you. You rise unanimously from your seat and wave your handkerchief violently till you send down the roof amidst vociferous cheering. It is curious to watch his movements when he is on the platform. He does not rest on both his feet Generally he rests on his left and makes his right foot serve the purpose of a pivot whereon he turns to the right and to the left. In addressing his audience, he is impartial He seldom faces you steadily for a minute. His body is in perpetual motion from right to left and from left to right If he begins a sentence when he faces the portion of the audience on his right, he finishes it by facing the portion on his left. His head is thrown back and is always inclined on one side. When he turns to the right, his head is inclined to the left, and when he turns to the left, his head is inclined to the right. Naturally, he is heard by all. When he has reached one of his highest flights and succeeded in throwing the audience into a deep silence, he brings into play the admirable cadence of his voice. One portion of a sentence he utters in his highest pitch and the other he utters in a half-whisper which is equally well heard by every one of the audience It is something like a billow which rising very high falls with a tremendous noise, and all its force having spent itself by the fall, kisses the sandy shore fanning in silent stillness. While the effect of this is simply splendid, he is able by such a trick to take enough of breath for an eloquent peroration and such a peculiar adjustment of his voice is resorted to only before a peroration. The remarkable effect of his eloquence may be judged from the fact that he is able to obtain cheers from his audience whenever he wants them I remember on occasion when he had to address a very large audience The place was over crowded and not a seat was vacant He had reached that stage of his speech when he kept his hearers in profound silence At the end of a long sentence either for the sake of obtaining time to think of what he had to say next or with some other object he wanted to call forth a loud cheer But when he found that the audience did not readily respond, he stopped for a bit and made his right arm with which he was all the time furiously gesticulating, common outstretched vertically to his body for a quarter of a minute with his pointing finger directed towards a portion of the audience. The effect was immediate The audience who were almost spellbound, woke suddenly, and as if they were reminded of their duty, cheered him vociferously An orator must not, in the least, be affected by interruptions. There may be people of all shades of opinion among his hearers, and the exclamations or questions from them should enlarge his mind He must always be equal to the occasion. Sris Mr Surendranath Banerjee. The interruptions of his hearers simply add fuel to the fire of his eloquence He answers the interrupter immediately, and even at times adopts the phrase used by the interrupter as the key-note to the rest of his speech and very often he turns his interlocutors into the form of interrogatories which produce a wonderful effect on the audience Mr Surendranath Banerjee is an irrepressible spirit As the Editor of the *Bengalee*, as the Principal of the Ripon College, as the Professor of History in that institution, as the President of the largest number of scientific associations in India, as Municipal Councillor and as a Congress wallah, he has made his influence felt by a very large body of people. Where Mr Banerjee is, there is force, energy, action He possesses an iron frame and indomitable courage, and he is never tired of work All that energy and eloquence could do for India, Mr Banerjee will achieve for us in England We want in us men of that stamp, more Banerjees.—*The Standard*

HINDOO MARRIAGE EXPENSES

The following is a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the Kayasthas of Berhampore. The meeting was convened for the object of devising the best means of putting an end to the pernicious custom that has of late sprung up amongst the Hindoos of spending more money than they can afford on the occasion of a daughter's marriage.—

Proceedings of a public meeting held by all sections of the Kayasthas of Berhampore at the Grant Hall on Sunday the 16th March 1890 to consider the best way of reducing the exhibitant cost which the Kayasthas have now to pay to meet marrying their girls

There was a very good attendance at the meeting, more than 100 members of the 120 families of Kayasthas of all classes residing in Berhampore being present at the meeting and taking a very lively interest and active part in its proceedings Owing to dissent from the station, or ill health the representatives of 20 families could not attend They have however since expressed their fullest sympathy with the object of the meeting. Babou Mahendra Nath Basu, B L occupied the chair Babou Hara Dhan Nag Chaudhuri, M A, and B L, a pleader of the local Bar, explained the object of the meeting and in an interesting and instructive speech forcibly depicted the evils of the present system of marriage and called upon the Kayasthas community to avert the impending national calamity by making rules among themselves instead of seeking the aid of Government

Babou Nibaran Mitra moved the first resolution which was that the expenses incurred by a father for his daughter's marriage shall not exceed his half year's income, that the father of the bridegroom shall not be allowed to make any demand, that may necessitate the expenditure by the bride's father of a higher sum, nor shall the bride's father be permitted to spend any sum in excess of the six months income That in case of any Kayastha having for his uncle same one daughter, he may if he likes, and without compulsion by the father of the bridegroom, spend any sum not exceeding his one year's income on the occasion of the said daughter's marriage Such demands as that the bride's father will have to educate or pay for the education of his son-in law and the like, shall not be made by the bridegroom's father This resolution was seconded by Babou Jaini Mohan Ray, B L and after discussion was carried unanimously.

Babou Bishan Charan Sen proposed that in no case and under no circumstances shall the father of either the bridegroom or the bride be allowed to demand any money in cash from either party, save and except money in the shape of *Kula marjada* viz., (high caste pressumm) in accordance with the religiously recognised custom of Hindoo society. The amount of this boons is regulated in the succeeding resolution. The second resolution being seconded by Babou Nitya Gopal Dhar Majumdar was also unanimously adopted by the meeting

Babou Haradhan Nag Chowdhuri proposed that the sum provided for in the first resolution be spent by the bride's father in the following proportion; the total sum being divided into 12 parts, namely—

For ornaments	6 parts
" Feeding caste people and others	2 "
" Offerings to priests, payments to servants, barbers, &c, for flower bed ceremony and for other petty matters	2½ "
" Presents to bridegroom and *kula marjada* (premium for high caste)	1½ "
Total	12 parts

This resolution was seconded by Babou Hari Chandra Mitra and after a short discussion was carried *nem con*

Babou Sitram Behari Sen, zemindar, proposed that in the case of a man utterly devoid of means, the marriage of his daughter shall be celebrated with only the auspicious *sankha* (conch) and plain wearing apparel Being seconded by Babou Nikhil Nath Ray, this resolution was unanimously carried Babou Satyapada Mallik proposed that every member of the Kayastha community shall solemnly agree to be bound by the rules as framed above, and if the father of either the bride or the bridegroom be found to have violated the said rules or any one or any portion thereof openly or in secret, he shall forthwith be excommunicated from the pale of Hindoo society It however at a public meeting of the Kayastha he subsequently expresses his regret for having violated the rules and craves pardon of the caste-men and refunds in full the money gained by an infringement of the rules and otherwise makes amends, he may be reinstated as a member of Hindoo society. Being seconded by Babou Ramakrishna Roy, this resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Proposed by Ramakrishna Roy and seconded by Babou Nitay Charan Sen and carried *nem con* that a subcommittee with power to add to their number be formed to carry out the objects of the meeting consisting of Babou Rasbihari Charan Sen zemindar, President Babou Hara Dhan Nag Chowdhri, M A and B L, Vice President, Babou Purna Chandra Basu, Secretary and Treasurer, Babou Tarini Mohan Ray, B L Joint Secretary, Babou Nibaran Chandra Basu, Babou Ram Krishna Ray, Assistant Secretaries, and of 35 leading Kayasthas of the place as members

The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair.

PURNA CHANDRA BASU,
Secy Kyostha Sava

Berhampore, April 1890

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDILIM ROAD PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 26, 1890. [No. 21.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 18th May.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Lowestoft yesterday, adverted to the horrors that were being perpetrated in Armenia and to the denial of any justice by the Porte. He deplored the barbarous treatment of political prisoners in Siberia, but said that England was debarred from expostulating the subject, because Russia might retort by referring to the conduct of the English authorities at Mitchelstown.

Constantinople, 18th May.—The Porte having ignored the last Russian Note regarding the payment of arrears of the indemnity due from the Russo-Turkish War, M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador has sent another Note insisting on payment being made from the proceeds of the new loan Otherwise Russia will reserve to herself the right to adopt measures to recover the same.

Berlin, 17th May.—The Prussian Minister of War is preparing a new organisation scheme for the army which will provide for the addition of 53,000 men to place the effective strength beyond the 18,000 provided for in the present Bill.

A despatch from the Secretary of State is published in the *Gazette of India* re the excise administration. It states that the despatch of the Government of India places a different complexion on the matters mentioned during the debate in the House of Commons. Lord Cross accepts the general principle laid down for the guidance of the Local Governments and Revenue officers, and is confident that the Government of India and the Local Governments are fully desirous, as is the House of Commons to prevent an increase of intemperance. The recent discussion will have strengthened the position of Government and its officers in their efforts to restrict the use of liquors and drugs.

London, 19th May.—The delegates of the Indian Congress were entertained today by the Manchester Reform Club at a banquet. Mr. Jacob Bright, who presided said he thought the claims of the Congress moderate, and it was desirable they should be conceded.

Mr. Mudholkar described in detail why India needed representation, and quoted Mr. Maclean in support of his argument.

Mr. Banerjee, in reply to Mr. Goschen's recent charge that Indian reformers were in correspondence with the Irish American League, declared the assertion to be absolutely baseless. Only one Indian he said, had been known to correspond with the Fenians, and he was an anti-congress wallah and was recently quoted in the *Times* as such.

Sir William Wedderburn also spoke, and all the speakers gratefully referred to the services of the late Mr. John Bright to India.

London, 20th May.—In the House of Commons Sir Richard Temple presented an Anti-Congress petition signed by 20,000 Mussulmans of the Punjab and Delhi.

London, 22nd May.—Mr. Goschen's Budget has passed the Tariff Committee.

Washington, 20th May.—A canvass which has been made of the Senate shows that all the Democrats but three support free coinage, making with the twelve Republicans, a majority of four. It is reported that Senator Dolph made his speech yesterday at the request of President Harrison, who is working against free coinage.

The Maharaja of Bhurtpore has been granted an extra personal salute of two guns, making nineteen altogether.

Allahabad, 22nd May.—Two Mahomedan drivers in the Transport Service in Upper Burma have been arrested on a charge of seditiously endeavouring to inflame the minds of certain police sepoys with the sense of the rights and wrongs of Dhuleep Singh.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1890.

THE CRAWFORD CASE AGAIN.

Although the Crawford Case has been dragging its slow length along for years, it has not yet come to an end. Perhaps we ought to say that its after-results are still felt. It is very true, as the great dramatist has said the "evil men do live after them." Judgment was passed upon Mr. Crawford both by the Government and the public; his official career was put a stop to; he had to leave the service, and was disgraced for ever on account of the shortcomings that had been proved against him. Then, it might be thought, the matter would rest. Not so, however. It is cropping up in all sorts of ways; questions are asked about it in the House of Commons; memorials concerning it are sent from India, and the Secretary of State for India and the late Governor of Bombay have come to blows—metaphorically, of course—in reference to it. The literature of the Crawford Case would fill a library, but it will not be read a few years hence. It must be looked upon as ephemeral, and it is well it should be so.

In order to understand the matter thoroughly we must go back some time in its history. It will be remembered that difficulty was first experienced in bringing the charges home to Mr. Crawford. It was felt that he had abused his office; that he had been guilty of gross corruption; that he had taken large sums of money from subordinates; but the difficulty was to make the case clear against him. Those who had given bribes in order to be promoted were afraid of the consequences if they came forward and voluntarily tendered their evidence, and they did not tender it. They were quite right in thus holding back, for no man is called on to criminate himself. It was thought necessary to promise an indemnity from all loss if they would give a faithful account of what transpired between them and the Commissioner of Poona. Many then came forward, and among them several Mamlatdars who gave evidence to the fact that they had supplied to Mr. Crawford, through an agent, large sums of money in order that they might be promoted in the service to which they belonged. Without this evidence the arch culprit could not have been reached; it was only right, therefore, they should be protected, and that the promise made to them should be kept in its entirety. The Governor of Bombay, Lord Reay, was fully determined that the terms of the agreement entered into with the Mamlatdars should be kept to the very letter. He believed that a promise when made should not be broken. He has fought the battle of these men, and will fight when he reaches England. It was wise originally to promise indemnification to these officials we need not stay to consider, but Lord Reay believed that, as it had been made it ought to be kept. Others, however, were of a different opinion. Some of the Judges of the High Court sent a protest to the Governor against the action he had taken in the matter, and declared that the course of justice would be polluted if these men were allowed to continue their magisterial functions. This protest was sent to the Secretary of State who adopted its sentiments, or most of them, as I wrote to the Governor of Bombay not to allow the men to occupy the positions they did before the trial took place. Lord Reay however did not see the matter in this light; as we have already said he believed that a promise when made ought to be kept. In a speech he made shortly before he left, he said:—"My own object has been to carry out strictly the principles of Her Majesty's Proclamation, which is the Magna Charta of the humblest labourer no less than of the noblest Chief in the

land And when I considered a great departure from those principles was ordered from England, I at once tendered my resignation" This he felt bound to do because he believed the home Government wished him to act contrary to his convictions. A short time ago Sir John Gorst declared in the House of Commons that Lord Reay had never tendered his resignation How the matter will be settled when Lord Reay reaches England remains to be seen But there can be no doubt that the matter stands as here stated, for we have his Lordship's word to that effect. It has been contended that Lord Reay overrode acts of Parliament when he allowed the Mamlatdars to continue in their posts But we have the express sanction of the Parliament of England to such an agreement as he made with these officials The same course was pursued with regard to those who gave evidence against Lord Macclesfield Chancellor of England. The masters in Chancery had given money to their head in order to procure promotion, and they were promised an indemnity if they would make a clean breast of the affair This they did and the Lord Chancellor was degraded and punished The terms entered into with the Masters in Chancery were strictly kept and no blame was attached to the Government that shielded them from harm.

In the same way the Mamlatdars who gave evidence against Mr Crawford ought to be similarly protected They entered into the agreement in good faith, fully believing they would be held blameless, their evidence was the means of clearing the service of corrupt official, and we see no reason why they should be persecuted after they had rendered all the service required of them It would be a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Government if these men were compelled to leave the service. It seems bad and mean to make a promise in a time of need and break it when that need is past. Lord Reay seems fully to understand this part of the question, and he thinks it would be an infinite disgrace to the Bombay Government and to the British name if the terms of the agreement were not strictly kept It must be borne in mind that the men who paid the money to Mr Crawford's agent were invited to do so, they were tempted to buy their promotion, and they bought it This most certainly should weigh in their favour. Now their case has to be decided

The matter may be looked at in another light still Lord Reay always showed himself a great friend of the natives he looked upon their interests as his own, he did all he could to assist them, and he was always delighted to hear of their advancement. The interest which he took in this country may not have been so welcome at head quarters as it was in the Bombay Presidency, and it may have created a prejudice against him We do not say actually this was the case, but there are signs to show that it was, and hence we can well understand why the opposition against his policy has arisen The matter will soon come before Parliament, and we may hope to find out the truth about it

Occasional Notes.

An Italian doctor claims to have proved by experiment that cigar smoke will destroy the cholera microbe

Latest advices from Puerto Alegre, Brazil, state that the troops have joined the citizens a their rebellion against the Government

Five lakhs of rupees left Peshawar for Jamrud on the 2nd instant under escort for the Ameer's subsidy What a heavy price to pay for a bad policy!

A Cairo telegram states that the populace of Soudan have expelled the Amir of Dangola, because he ignored the Mahdi's order to attack the British and Egyptian force at Wady Halfa

It is rumoured that Colonel F W Campbell, C I E Agent to the East Indian Railway, purposes to retire, in September, and that it is not unlikely that he will be succeeded by Major Blackenbury, R A

An Allahabad doctor has found out that in most of the influenza cases, the application of a solution of nitrate of silver to the throat with a dose of quinine morning and evening, effects a cure in a few days

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has sent to Rao Bahadur Arcot Thanacoty Moodelliar a handsome gold watch, in commemoration of the laying of the foundation stone of the Free Library and Technical Institute

Imam ud Din, a Mahomedan of Cawnpore has been sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for having realised some money from several villages in that district by falsely personating himself as an income tax assessor.

A shock of earth quake was felt in the southern portion of the North Western Provinces on the afternoon of the 18th instant. At Allahabad it was comparatively slight, but at Benares it was sufficiently sharp to be very noticeable

The field work of the survey of the East Coast Railway from Cuttack to Bezwada is completed, and Mr Walker will be in a position to report immediately It is likely therefore, that the work will be commenced after the rains

The Nizam has presented to Fitzpatrick, C S I the huge long gun which was one of the most remarkable and authentic relics of the presence of Mr Raymond and his French officers in Hyderabad territory The gun will be placed in the Residency grounds

A new vernacular weekly paper has just been started in Calcutta by the orthodox Hindu party It is printed in Hindi and will be issued from the office of the *Bangabasi*, which is well known for its strong opposition to the Congress movement.

Relief works are to be opened by the North West Provinces Government for the relief of the people in the distressed tracts of Garhwal In Kumaon, where there has also been a failure of the harvest the distress is not so great, but even there some work will be begun shortly

There is a talk of Mr Warburton's prosecuting the Lahore *Tribune* The fact is the *Tribune* has brought such serious charges against Mr Warburton that no compromise is any longer possible The *Tribune* says that he is fully prepared to encounter and meet the charges

Mr Chaplin, speaking on the 14th instant, at the banquet of the London Bankers' Association, said he hoped that the American Silver Bill would be passed, and this done, that Europe would imitate America in this respect, otherwise evils similar to those under which India has suffered would certainly ensue.

A newly married Hindoo girl is, in certain parts, still interdicted by custom, when living under her husband's roof, from talking to any but her younger sisters-in law or brothers in law A suicide has been committed by a little Hindu wife in a village in Burdwan because she could find "no one to talk to or to play with"

The *Deccan Times* is "glad to hear that Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami has been appointed Sanskrit Examiner to the Madras University. We heartily congratulate this talented gentleman on the unique compliment that has been paid to him. A Mahomedan appointed as a Sanskrit Examiner! It is a thing as yet unheard of"

It is hoped that within two months the Taj will be permanently lit with the electric light. It is proposed to place 1,200 candle power lights on each of the front minarets, and 1,000 power lights on each of the back minarets and on the Musjid and Jawab The main building will have to light stationed upon it, and so will be magnificently thrown into relief The expense has been computed at Rs 12,000

The experiments made in the Burdwan Division of paying rent under the Bengal tenancy Act, through the medium of postal money orders, has proved so successful that the Board of Revenue have recommended the general adoption of the system throughout the Lower Provinces The Lieutenant Governor, while not accepting the recommendation in its entirety, has directed that rent may be paid in this way in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Presidency and Dacca Divisions —

Some Russian newspapers in Vienna publish a telegram from Bokhara which, if true, would go to show that Russia has scored another success in Central Asia It is to the effect that the Amir of Afghanistan has now officially given leave to Russian caravans to trade, not only in the towns of Afghan Turkistan and the vilayet of Badhur, but also at Herat itself The Muscovite Press rightly remarks that Russian trade will greatly benefit by the opening of the markets of Afghanistan

A Mahomedan and a Parsee are being tried at Rangoon on a charge of abducting a girl, fifteen years of age, named Julia Sirseo, the daughter of a Frenchman by a Japanese woman The part the Parsee is alleged to have taken in the affair is that of interpreter between Julia and her admirer, Ebrahim, and assistant to the latter in carrying the girl off After she had been missing for three days, she was found by the police and her father with Ebrahim in a house in Kemendine The girl declares that she was carried off forcibly against her will.

A most astounding surgical operations has been performed, says a Paris correspondent, in that of *degrassage*, or the removal of fat from the body of a lunatic, M Hirouelle. The Doctors raised the skin and cut away four-and a quarter pounds of the adipose tissue The patient was under chloroform while this being pared away The skin was then stitched up. A week after the operation, M Hirouelle felt quite well, and was overjoyed at the improvement in his figure It is arranged that he is to undergo further *degrassages* in other parts of the body

The phonograph is not likely to be introduced into India for at least another eight or ten months Our Company has secured the monopoly from Edison for all countries of the world except America, China, and Japan This Company will sublet its interests or establish agencies The phonographs will be hired out and not sold, the annual fee being about £10 At present some 500 machines are turned out by Edison in a week, but the demand for them is still larger, and will be so for some time to came

The following is the account of the Simla fire which was sent to the *World* — "Simla is on fire just now, and they are "putting it out" with the water which has been stored for the summer, so that the inhabitants will have to drink wine and baths in soda-water from Umballa about the beginning of June The fire has made a clean sweep of the new market, the old theatre, and native shops just below the church The latter is said to have been threatened, but I doubt the story, though there was a high wind blowing"

A correspondent states that a large party of Theosophists from Europe are going to visit India in winter this year The party will include Madame Blavatsky and Mrs. Annie Besant, and several other ladies. They will spend a few weeks in Ceylon before leaving for Madras, their head quarters The Ceylon Theosophists will give the Arch Priestess of Theosophy and her followers a hearty reception, and a missionary tour will be arranged for Mrs Besant and other speakers throughout Ceylon A delegate from Ceylon is now on his way to Madras to represent Ceylon. Mrs Besant is collecting funds for the erection of a commodious head quarters at London.

If we are to believe a writer in the *Bombay Gazette*, the Western Presidency has reason to rejoice at the possession of its new Governor, Lord Harris, whose methods of work are said to be giving great satisfaction The writer states —

"The new Governor, of Bombay, says the *Bombay Gazette*, has tired days and hours for each of the Secretaries, and the papers are promptly and thoroughly gone into and disposed of, and in the event of further light being required, they are put aside for the consideration of the Council There is a regular Council day on every Friday and all outstanding matters are then brought forward, sifted, and decided Lord Harris is said to show great fairness in hearing both sides and great capacity for separating a real practical issue from its accidental circumstances and a determination always to have all facts laid before him with perfect accuracy The general opinion so far is that we are decidedly fortunate in our Governor"

Local and Provincial.

The Courts.—The Courts, both in the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore Province, were opened on Wednesday last, and this week are in full play.

The Birthday Review—This review took place on Saturday last and went off without a hitch The troops marched past, and then returned to barracks There was, as usual, a large number of spectators

The Rain—Nearly every day last week rain fell, generally in the evening, and about three inches were gauged The weather has become much cooler and the mornings and evenings are very pleasant Many visitors are coming into the place

A Good Example of Promptness—Mr. Meiklejohn, the energetic Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, paid a sudden and unexpected visit to the Municipal Slaughter House the other day Finding the place in a very dirty condition, he at once sent for the Overseer and suspended him for negligence of duty—M H

Mysore Tailors and the Maharaja—The *Mysore Herald* learns that on Friday before last, Mysore Tailors about 100 in number waited upon the Maharaja at the foot of the Chamundi Hill and presented a petition praying for exemption from the tax recently imposed by the Municipality, and represent ing that they had always been exempted The Maharajah it would appear, declined to interfere This is to be regretted

Official Changes.—There have been several changes of late in the Mysore service Mr Hamajoo Row has reverted to his post of Registrar of the Chief Court, and we believe this has been done at his own request Mr Subroy Iyer has gone to Mysore as town Magistrate while Mr Narahary Row has been transferred from the Sessions Judgeship of Shimoga to the same post at Mysore, Mr C Cress relieving him at the former place, Mr Tirumalachar is to take Mr Cress's place at Tumkur

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway—Mr Prevostinck, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, came up to Bangalore on Saturday to investigate the cause of the frequent derailments we have reported, as having occurred in the Pottah Railway Station It is to be hoped the Agent's investigation will be thorough, and the matter set right, as there must be something radically wrong somewhere, to cause those frequent runnings off the line. —*Spectator*.

A New Regulation—The Maharaja's Government have passed a new Regulation I of 1890 making modifications in the administration of the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore A new section is substituted for section 11 The new section empowers Government to appoint any one as President or Vice President of the Boards, and to pay him any allowance out of Municipal Funds The powers of the Commissioners remain as before in regard to overruling any act of the President—*The Herald*

Re admission into caste—It appears that a lad of the Smarta community who lived at the Halo Agrahara, Mysore, was missed about

6 months ago He has been now brought to his parents by a Mussalman of Coorg who said that the boy sought refuge with him in Coorg and he tied and took care of him at his house A question arose as to whether under the circumstances the boy could be readmitted into Brahman society, and a reference was made to the Sringeri Math His Holiness the Swamy, it would appear, sanctioned the readmission The boy was then readmitted There have become two factions among Smarta Brahmans in consequence, some for and some against this indulgence —M H

MR DEVARAJA URS A D C TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA —Our readers are aware that Mr Devaraja Urs, a relation of the Mysore Royal family, holds the commission of Subedar Major in the British Military corps, and he has been serving for the last two years as A D C to His Highness the Maharaja We hear that the Mysore Durbar applied to the British Government to extend Mr Deva Raja Urs term of service to three years more, and the Paramount Government have signified their regret that the Subedar's services could not be spared longer than a year, but sanctioned the measure of Mr Devaraja Urs pay from Rs 130 to Rs 150 on condition of the Mysore Government contributing proportionately towards his pension —M H

CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPT —Consequent on the appointment of Mr G Dunning, Headmaster, Kolar High School, as Inspector of Police for the Gold Fields, the following transfers have been sanctioned with effect from the Second proximo —Mr B Srinivasa Iyengar, B A to be Headmaster, Kolar High School, vacating his appointment as the Hosur High School, Mr J Arbuthnot B A to be Head Master, Chitaldrug High School Mr S Cross, B A from Chickballapur to be Head Master, Hosur High School Mr C Krishna Rao, B A to be Head Master, Chickballapur High School vice Mr S Cross —L M

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURE —We are credibly informed that Mr Nagesh Rao Amildar of Shikarpur taluk, has taken an interest in the manufacture of soap out of dry cocoanut butter, as well as oil from the same material with certain other ingredients The orthodox Hindus have their scruples about the use of English soap as it has a mixture of fat, and we can easily understand their objections to this The development of native industries is a thing worthy of every encouragement Sahib's Ink is rapidly displacing Stephens blue black—it is sold in Mysore—and very soon Brown and Watson's soap and Spurgin candles will have to withdraw from the field —S

APPOINTMENTS IN POLICE DEPARTMENT —Hanoomantha Rao Head Quarter Inspector, Shimoga, has been transferred to Chitaldrug, vice Yedwin Venkatachari, dismissed Sooba Rao Head Moonshi, District Police office Shimoga has been appointed Head Quarter Inspector of that District vice Hanoomantha Rao, Krishna Rao, acting Head Quarter Inspector Kadur District, has been confirmed in the appointment Hussain Ali Beg acting Head Quarter Inspector in charge of the Bangalore Police School, has been confirmed Krishna Rao, Inspector, Chintamani, Kolar District, has been degraded to the rank of Jemadar and transferred to the Tumkur District, and Jayakomaraiah, a Jemadar in the latter District, has been promoted Inspector and transferred to the former District Sreepathi Rao, Inspector, Kolar District, has been degraded to the rank of Jemadar and transferred to the Tumkur District, and Gous Khan, Jemadar in the latter District, has been promoted Inspector and transferred to Kolar —S

Legal Intelligence.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LIMITATION

This is a suit on a Registered Bond for Rs 1031 8 0 payable by 7 yearly instalments failing any one of which the whole amount becomes due, and which, according to a clause in the document, is to be paid when required by the plaintiff. The bond was dated 17th May 1881, and the defendant failed to pay the first instalment, which fell due on the 17th May, 1882 No demand was ever made by the plaintiff, and 8 years afterwards the present suit was filed. The question then arose as to whether the suit was barred by the statute of limitation. Yesterday, before Mr Ponnuswamy Pillay at the Small Cause Court, Messrs. Champion and Narasimachary for the plaintiff, Rungaswamy Chetty, and Mr Willie Grant, Counsel, instructed by Messrs. Thiruvengadaswamy Pillay, for the defendant, Chidambram Pillay, argued the point at considerable length Mr. Grant contended that the document sued upon being a registered bond the limitation was six years, and that therefore the suit was barred. The first instalment having become due on 17th May 1882 and counting 6 years from that date the bond would be 'dead' on the 18th May 1888, and the suit was only instituted in April 1889 He quoted several authorities in support of his contention. Mr Champion, in reply, argued that it was simply optional with the plaintiff to take advantage of the conditions in the document and the terms of the bond are that in default of one instalment the whole amount shall become due, if so required by the plaintiff He maintained that the suit was not barred counting 6 years from the date on which it became due without reference to the clause in the document. His Honor however, was of opinion that some of the instalments were not barred Considering the importance of the question at issue, and the conflicting decisions quoted on both sides, he thought it was a fit case to be placed before a Full Bench and accordingly referred the question to that tribunal.

General Summary.

SUSPENSION OF A MAHOMEDAN OFFICIAL.—Syad Abdul Ali, Divisional Magistrate and Collector of Nagar, Kurnool, has been suspended by the Revenue Secretary, Hyderabad pending a query into certain charges brought against him by ryots within his jurisdiction

DEATH OF A NATIVE PRINCE —Ibrahim Shah a member of the Mysore family, died in Calcutta on the 14th of last month, at the early age of 28 years The funeral took place the same day, and was largely attended, the chief mourners being the father, younger brother, and other relatives of the deceased The deceased left a widow, but no children

SIR S RAMASWAMI MOODELIAR —His Excellency the Governor has presented Sir S Ramaswami Mooduliar, K C I E, with a handsome gold watch in commemoration of the laying of the foundation stone of the Library and Technical Institute Sir Ramaswami it will be remembered, presented His Excellency with the gold trowel with which the stone was laid

CANCELMENT OF EXAMINATIONS —It has been notified by the authorities that the results of the Special Test Examinations held in October last, at Bindrichalam, in the Rajamundry District, have been cancelled, and all those candidates who were declared to have passed their examination at that centre are not to have certificates awarded them

EXEMPTION FROM THE PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX —The Government of India have decided that a Military officer in civil employ cannot claim exemption from the payment of Income-Tax on his tentage allowance although he may be in possession of a serviceable tent and certify to that effect This decision is irrespective of the duration of the appointment —S

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS —It has been decided that, for the future, all applications for appointments of Examiners or Assistant Examiners in the Madras University, shall be made to the Registrar of the University and not either personally or in writing, to the members of the Syndicate Applicants not complying with this rule run the risk of having their applications disregarded by the Syndicate

HYDERABAD CIVILIANS —His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in complying with request of His Highness the Nizam that three of the recently passed members of the Hyderabad Civil Service may be sent to this Presidency in view to two of them acquiring a knowledge of the revenue system obtaining in Madras and the third a knowledge of settlement work The Resident at Hyderabad will be addressed in the Political Department "

A EUROPEAN CHILD FALLING OUT OF THE MAIL TRAIN.—A European child, named Mary Doran, aged 12 years, who was travelling in a second class carriage of the 5 45 P M, South West mail train, on Friday, was found missing by her father when the train reached Goodattum Station on the night in question. The Station Master along with the father trolled down the line and found the girl two miles away from the Goodattum station. The child was found very slightly injured.—S.

THE MADURA POST OFFICE.—A correspondent writes —Robbers entered the Madura Post Office on the night of the 19th instant, opened a cash chest and pocketed the contents, about 3 or 400 rupees another chest was meddled with, but they could not succeed in opening it Thus was said to contain a larger amount What I premised in one of my letters to you when the Post Office was removed to this building has become an accomplished fact. The public inconvenience and the protest against its removal to the present building was not attended to The town is infested with robbers at nights, and the Town Police is not up to the mark.—S.

DAMAGED OR SPOILED COURT FEE ADHESIVE STAMPS.—All officers invested with the powers of a Collector under sections 51 to 54 of the General Stamp Act are authorised to exercise the powers of a Collector under Standing Order No. 46 B within the limits of their respective jurisdictions Paragraph 1 of the Standing Order restricts the Collector's power of renewing damaged or spoiled court-fee adhesive stamps to the cases of stamps purchased within his district, the Government is of opinion that this restriction is unnecessary, and that the power may be exercised in the case of all damaged or spoiled adhesive labels produced before the Collector, irrespective of where they were purchased. The Board of Revenue is requested to amend the Standing Order accordingly.—S.

A CURE FOR LOVE —"M Lall" of the Medical College, Lahore, writes to a native paper —"I send the following prescription for the love sick and you will publish it Open the vein of Consideration and let flow the blood of Inordinate Affection, then prepare the following infusion into a pint of water of Oblivion, put the essence of Resignation two grains of Prudence and Patience each three grains and of sound judgment one drachm Mix well and after they have stood for some time take off the former membrance and sweeten the mixture with the syrup of Hope Pass it through the filter of Common Sense by the funnel of conviction in the bottle of Firm Resolution, stoppering it tightly with the cork of Indifference Take a drachm night and morning or oftener if the constitution will bear it, reducing the dose as the disease decreases The ingredients which are rare but genuine can be had from Professor Wisemans Perception Street, Comfort Crescent, Skill Town and Direction Country The purchase money is virtuous Fortitude and courageous Determination

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE DEWAN OF CAMBAY.—The trial in connection with the recent attempt on the life of Mr Shamrao Narayen Lad, Dewan of Cambay, was held at Cambay on Sunday last before Mr Morewajee Postonjee Dinakhanwalla, Sessions Judge, and two assessors. The prisoners, who were placed on trial, were Mahomed Peerbhoy, Hameer Valli, and Ratanchand Panchand, the first two being charged with attempted murder, and the third with aiding and abetting the offence. Mr Bulroodin Tyebjee appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Nawab of Cambay, and Mr Dinshaw Dwar, barrister at law, Bombay, represented Ratanchand, the other two accused being undefended by counsel. It appeared that the third accused was a maternal uncle of Mirza Najoomkhan, the Nawab's brother and the other two accused had made a confession before the Committing Magistrate, incriminating Ratanchand and Najoomkhan as the instigators to the murder. Bulroodin, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that, having gone through the deposition in the case and the confessions of the other two accused, he did not intend to proceed against Ratanchand, against whom there was no independent evidence to corroborate the statement of the accomplices and the learned counsel had therefore advised that the prosecution of Ratanchand be dropped at present Mr Dwar objected to this course. He said his client had been formally committed for trial at the Sessions, and if the prosecution had no evidence to convict him, he should be, formally acquitted and discharged After some discussion, this proposal was agreed to on behalf of the prosecution, and Ratanchand was acquitted and discharged amidst the cheers of a large crowd of persons who had assembled in the precincts of the court. The trial against the other two accused was then proceeded with, and resulted in their conviction They were sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment —G

Extracts.

TURKEY THREATENED BY RUSSIA.

The *Madras Mail* —Russia has again demanded payment of the arrears of the indemnity due from the Russo Turkish War, and this time a threat is added which makes affairs look serious M Nelidoff, it appears, has sent another note to the Porte, insisting on payment being made from the proceeds of the new loan, otherwise Russia will reserve to herself measures to recover the same The original total war indemnity amounted to £32,418,180, of which £32,100,000 was the Russian war indemnity proper, payable by yearly instalments of £318,180, while £318,180, represented the indemnity to Russian subjects, payable by yearly instalments of £50,000 Of the Russian war indemnity proper, the sum of £1,531 709 had been paid up to October 13 in 1889, and of the indemnity to Russian subjects £99,910 had been paid. There is thus a balance due of £30,803,570. It was arranged by the Berlin Treaty that Bulgaria, Servia Montenegro and Greece should take upon themselves a portion of the Turkish debt, but little appears to have been received them except an annual payment of £138 200 from the Bulgarian Government How Turkey is to pay off the heavy sum that she owes to Russia, it is hard to say, but the latter seems determined not to let the opportunity presented by the successful floating of a new loan pass without demanding a share of the same M Nelidoff's threat may be but an idle one, but it is dangerous to drop even the smallest spark amongst such inflammable material as is now to be found on the Continent The possible results of such a threat during the present state of affairs in Europe are incalculable.

BABU SURRENDRA NATH BANERJEE.

There is an excellent likeness of the learned Babu in the last *Pall Mall Budget* The Babu is the first of the six delegates sent to England to re the National Congress He was formerly for five years a student at University College, and the Temple, London, and this is his third visit After graduating the Babu entered Government Service from which in 1874, when only 26 years of age, he was dismissed for some irregularity which "seeming calamity proved a blessing in disguise, for he no longer gave up to red tape what was meant for mankind" To quote from the *Budget* "The Babu devoted himself to fostering national spirit, and made himself extremely popular, among the educated and the ignorant, the lion and the lamb alike Seven years ago he compared Judge Norris in the *Bengalee* (of which Mr Banerjee is editor) to 'Jeffreys or Scroggs,' in connection with a case necessitating the introduction into court of a Hindu idol For this "contempt" he was sent to gaol for two months There was an agitation set up all over India for his release, the authorities were inundated with telegrams, and when the Babu had "done his time" he was accorded a popular reception probably equalling in

forever anything that M William O Brien has experienced" Mr Banerjee is the founder of Ripon College which with its branches contains no fewer than 2,500 students, the education ranging from the lower standards to the M A and L L B Degrees, and is also a Municipal Commissioner and J P for Calcutta.—*The Cosmopolite.*

THE BOMBAY CIVILIANS AND THE MAMLATDARS.

The following letter by "One who signed the Circular" has been addressed to the *Pioneer* —

As the circular to the members of the Civil Service, which was marked "private," has become very much the reverse, it may be expedient to remove misconception by relating its history The report telegraphed to your paper that Lord Roy approved it (or was indeed aware of its existence) is absolutely devoid of foundation Some of us who had ascertained that the feeling of the Civil Service was practically unanimous as to the ill effects likely to follow the dismissal of the witnesses in the Crawford case were anxious that this feeling should be represented to the Secretary of State Joint action is practically impossible to a scattered service like ours, and the only possible manner of intimating the strong opinion held by those in whose hands the administration of the country rests was by means of individual representations from a sufficient number to make them representative To endeavour to secure this the circular was drafted and sent out It was written before the final debate in the Viceroy's Council, and when we still had some hope that the indemnity given by the Act would fully cover the promises of the Bombay Government Owing to a delay in printing, it was not sent out until immediately after the debate, and for this reason, probably, although many of us did address the Secretary of State, the number who did so was comparatively small No member of the Bombay Government was, so far as I know, consulted by any of the signatories to the circular, and in order to keep it from the cognisance of the Government no copy was sent to any member of it, or to any Secretary or Under Secretary I will not be tempted into any defence of our action Those who acted with me feel equally with myself that we are debarred from any thing like an appeal to the Press, and that the only channel for any criticism of the policy of Government lies in temperate representation to Government itself My only object in writing is to give a most emphatic denial to the report alluded to above, and as I am intimately acquainted with the history of the circular, from its inception to its issue I trust my assurance will be accepted as final

EUROPEAN VIGILANCE

"Pro Bono Publico" sends us the following account from Nagapattam —

On the 11th April a man by name Vencata claiming policy in the temporary establishment of the S I Railway was carried by his superior to whom ask one of the rooms of the quarters of Mr G H Trimenheere, the General stores keeper of the said Railway To clear all misconceptions, it must be plainly stated that the room in question was closed and placed at the sole disposal of the man On the day under reference to the man with his chit of his water was white washing the side of the room, standing on a bamboo ladder, the doors of the room being half shut and the latter standing by their sides In the afternoon two of the sons of the Gentleman to hoax wantonly tried to force their way into the room, in spite of the urgent requests of the coolie N thing prevailing they blow open the doors, the man, the tub of lime water and the bamboo ladder violently came to the ground with a loud crash The man was hurt, the lime water spilt over him and a few drops of it on the master's sons The two boys then ran to the mother and represented the matter as they saw Presently all in rage came to the room with two of his servants The servant about to be severely beaten took his escape to the room of his master, the Permanent Way Inspector Unfortunately the P W I was not there then but a few minutes afterwards Mr Trimenheere with his clerk and peon and his wife all turned up in the office room of the P W I to inquire The peon and the wife held the hopless man as a witness The master gave his age I flaring red with all the cross bill for revenge a fillet to his hearts content Without this peon and this pretended witness, not daring to intervene on his behalf The back, thighs and the legs of the poor man were roughly so then with beating The man then preferred a complaint to the Head Assistant Magistrate Mr Fox members also put in a counter complaint The two cases were heard on the 7th instant and guilt was in sight to be and Mr Francis there was fined Rs 7 —12—0 while the poor man in addition to flogging was also made to pay a fine of annas eight Such is the double edged weapon of law —*Southern Star*

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS —I

Sir —I am a youth of four and twenty summers with some education and experience As one of the rising generation, it is but natural that I should try to know what the burning questions of the day are, how are they received by the public and what effects are they likely to produce on both my country and its people First I take *appetites*, though not without difficulties, and at once proceed to examine the demands of the National Congress the all-absorbing topic of the day

The deliberations of the Congress have been judged from various standpoints, but I take a different route to see how they stand in relation to our country I do not trouble myself with the Policy of 1885 nor with the Resolution of 1889, but simply take in one hand the Resolutions of the Congress, and, in the other, the present circumstances of our country and, then, determine, the reform, the reasonableness or otherwise of the Congress proposals The present circumstances of our country are as follow —

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8 Our sympathisers in the West are gradually increasing in number and power

9 A strong public opinion is growing up in our country to which Government and Viceroys are, sometimes, constrained to pay deference

10 Indian questions are oftener discussed in Parliament

11 Our Indian Legislators show more independence

12 Public questions are discussed in every Association throughout India

13 The idea that Legislators are 'white Gods,' and that they are *infallible* and 'infallible' is dying out

14 Educated Indians are coming now more to the front

15 Local self-Government is achieving more success every year.

16 A great amount of political thought is accumulating every year and it is impossible to keep it within the present restricted limits

17 The consolidation of an Indian Nationality is ever present in the mind of the thinking Indian

18 The reputation of British and Foreign statesmen kindles the like feelings of ambition in the breast of every educated Indian

19 Smart study is receiving and teaching us how glorious we were in the past

20 The great importance of the *retention* of Civil Legislation, in order to fill and improve Englishmen have settled permanently in India

If so we have taken up each of your speeches, and shall conclude soon, reserving the rest for a future occasion

Here, we see that our country is now conscious of a time which shall see a progressive nation, and, unless, that progressive nation is Indian, exit in vision, the country must, some or later, fall in a sphere of inter-national and political chess The demands of the Congress at the solid results of our past of the sort we propose for the present state of our country

I cannot say anything of those who oppose, tooth and nail, the proposals of the Congress, for it is of the nature of the world, as will be seen from the following, first to ridicule and then to appreciate

So runs the world—a hamlet or in city,
Cabin or palace While the climber climbs,
Out on him! So off, sneer, pluck him by the legs!
But when he has climbed,—off hats! We told you so!
We said he'd win the height—and helped him to it,

Embryo

THE MAMLATDARS AND THE CRAWFORD CASE

The following correspondence relating to memorials from members of the Civil Service as to the Mamlatdars nominated in the Crawford case, has been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr Bradlaugh —

From the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, dated Calcutta, 4th February 1890, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India

My Lord,—With reference to the correspondence ending with our despatch No 36 (Judicial), dated 10th December 1889, we have the honour to inform your Lordship that we have received memorials addressed to you by three members of the Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency, in which they pray that the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to the Mamlatdars who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission, may not be departed from, and that the dismissed Mamlatdars may be reinstated

We pointed out to those officers, through the Bombay Government, the impropriety of the step taken by them in addressing memorials to Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding our action in a matter with which they are in any way personally concerned, and at a time when they must have become fully aware that the course taken by us was adopted after very careful consideration, and with your Lordship's entire approval But as these memorials contain nothing with which your Lordship and we ourselves have not already fully dealt, it seems unnecessary that they should be forwarded for your Lordship's information, and we therefore withhold them

We have, however, since received the accompanying memorials from Mr W H Propert, Commissioner of the Northern Division, and Mr Keyser, Magistrate and Collector of Satara, and we do not consider that these ought to be kept back from your Lordship We forward Mr Propert's on account of the high position which he occupies, and Mr Keyser's, both on account of his connection with the Crawford inquiry and because it contains the most forcible statement we have seen of the typical arguments which have been advanced against the action taken in the matter of the guarantee to the Mamlatdars who mutilated themselves —We have &c,

(Signed) LYTTON, C A ELTON,
G CHESNEY P P HUTCHINS,
A R SCOBLE, D M BARBOUR

(Enclosure No 1)

To the Right Honorable Viscount Cross, G C B, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India

The humble Memorial of William Henry Propert, Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—1 That your memorialist, who is now the oldest member of the Bombay Civil Service, arrived in this country just previous to the most critical period of Anglo Indian history, namely in 1856, and has ever since been engaged in the executive administration of various districts in the Presidency of Bombay He was selected very early in his career for a responsible and difficult post, and has therefore had an unusually long experience of practical district management He has always lived in sympathy with the people, and, as a matter of fact, for some years he had but few chances of meeting his Europe in brethren He has ever studied the feelings and wants of the people, and the means of most readily influencing and governing them Having stated his claims to your Lordship's attention, your memorialist will proceed to enter upon the subject of this representation, which he makes out of a sense of duty

2 You memorialist as a British officer and gentleman cannot but feel astonished and pained on learning that it has been decided to punish some of the guaranteed witnesses in the Crawford case It appears to your memorialist unjust and ungenerous to the last degree to take any notice whatever of the offences to which those witnesses confessed, when account is taken of the manner in which those confessions were recorded Such procedure on the part of a dominant power towards subject race appears to your memorialist unbecoming and impolitic, giving rise, as it does and will do, to the gravest misconception in quarters where the acts of Government should be above suspicion Your memorialist fails to see why, if the removal from the service of some of the witnesses were considered necessary, it could not have been effected in some less public and objectionable manner, viz, by inducing the men to retire of their own accord

3 Your memorialist questions the policy of depriving the local Government of the services of men who have shown themselves to be open to good influences, and who by their actual confessions give promise of future good conduct His experience convinces him that the removal of the few witnesses selected for dismissal, will in no way cleanse the public service, and he feels sure that the Government method of differentiating the cases has succeeded in the least degree in discovering the really corrupt men, while from his knowledge of Native character and customs, he has no hesitation in pronouncing the dismissal, that those who have paid most necessarily endeavour to recoup themselves, unfair and arbitrary

4 Your memorialist finds it somewhat difficult to express his feelings regarding the breach of faith, in becoming language, so grievously detrimental to British reputation and prestige of Government It offends against the first principle of Indian administration, and provides a theme to all who for any object are anxious to disturb the public mind The officers of Government are held with loath, hatred and shame, the people with distrust and contempt A breach of faith in high quarters may be likened to a poisonous seed which will surely flourish in Indian soil and bear plentiful crop of baneful fruit

5 None but district officers with the requisite experience can understand to what extent the work of administration is facilitated by the ready acceptance of responsibility on the part of those brought into contact with the people Should however, the district officers be forced to entertain the feeling that Government is likely to act in a fickle or irresolute manner, the consequence must and will be most deplorable Now it appears to your memorialist that the breach of faith lately committed must assuredly have the demoralising effect, and he ventures to think that the difficulties attending any exceptional political danger would be enormously enhanced thereby

6 Your memorialist cannot think that your Lordship has fully realised the evil effect likely to follow an official breach of faith in a country where the people have not yet learnt to distinguish between the promise of a British officer and that of the Government he serves

7 The limits which your memorialist has prescribed to himself do not permit him to go further into detail, but he trusts that his long service and experience will carry weight with your Lordship in the consideration of the suggestions he has now to make

8 It is urgently necessary that the confidence, both of the public and the servants of the Government, should be re-established as far as possible, and the British character for justice vindicated against the attacks now, with too much reason, levelled against it This can only be done by observing the guarantee given by the Bombay Government in its entirety Thus, a certain number of honest men would be preserved from merited disgrace, a deep of the principal grounds of public discontent removed It will not be difficult for your Lordship to direct such inquiries as you may deem fit, for the purpose of removing from the service those officers who may be found to be really corrupt

9 In conclusion, your memorialist, while trusting that your Lordship will grant him full credit for a desire to maintain the efficiency and purity of the public service, feels bound to state that he himself would have no hesitation whatever in carrying on the administration of that portion of the country confided to his charge, through the agency of the witnesses who have passed through the ordeal of the Crawford Commission

And your memorialist, as in duty bound will ever pray.

1st January 90 W H PROPERT, Bombay C S

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 114, SIMPSON MANDIRM ROAD PETTAH —1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890. [No. 22.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 23rd May—Lord Salisbury, speaking at the Merchant Taylors' banquet last night, denied the insinuations of Mr Stanley that the British Government had ceded to Germany large tracts of country in Africa, and added that no agreement had yet been concluded between the two countries, and perhaps never would be

London, 26th May—Sir James Ferguson, speaking at Kilwinning, maintained that England must be contented with a fair share of Africa, and that if she desires to dictate to the whole of the world, a larger Army and Navy than she now possesses will be necessary

Constantinople, 23rd May—The wife and daughter of M Ivanoff, Chief Dragoman to the Russian Embassy here, have received a gross outrage at the hands of two Turkish Officers, who assaulted and kissed them while they were walking at Buyuk Dere Some Russian sailors who witnessed the outrage immediately went to the rescue and secured the four assailants who are now confined in the Russian Embassy

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, refuses to give up his prisoners to the Turkish authorities, as he puts no trust in Turkish justice

Constantinople, 24th May.—The Turkish Officers who assaulted the wife and daughter of M. Ivanoff have been tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a place of exile The Sultan in addition, has ordered their banishment afterwards to Tripoli for life.

M. Nelidoff has expressed himself satisfied with the punishment of the offenders

Berlin, 23rd May—The *North German Gazette* commenting on the recent Blue Book on Egypt, endorses the absolute necessity for the continuance of the British occupation in order to maintain the excellent state of the finances there, and to ensure internal peace. The article highly praises British supervision in that quarter, and especially remarks on Sir Evelyn Baring's services.

London, 23rd May—A successful debate took place last night at the Oxford Union, which was crowded, many ladies being present in the galleries Mr Bridley Norton moved "that the house views with regret the non recognition of the elective principle in the India Councils Bill," arguing from Imperial and European unofficial standpoints. Mr. Calbraith and Lord Hugh Cecil opposed the motion, the latter saying that England had too much of representative Government already. Messrs Cotton, Magee and others spoke in support of the motion Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee pointed out what Congress really wanted Social questions, he said, were stimulated by political activity. Politically, educationally, and socially India needed such reforms as were urged by Congress, and the question was above a party one. Mr. Bannerjee's remarks were much applauded. At the conclusion of the debate the motion, on a division, was carried by a majority of 60

London, 26th May—A proclaimed meeting was held yesterday at Tipperary Notwithstanding the efforts of the police, Messrs Dillon, O'Brien and other Nationalists proceeded to the town in cars. The police charged the mob several times and many were injured.

Poona, 24th May—The mail train from Bangalore to Poona, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, was blown over on Thursday evening at 5 10 P. M, while nearing the Pachhapur Station, 22 miles this side of Belgaum A perfect hurricane was blowing at the time, accompanied by heavy rain The accident is precisely similar to the one that occurred on the South Indian Railway near Chingleput The engine, tender, and rear brake van were derailed, while all the intermediate vehicles were capsized on the west side of the line. Several hundred passengers were in the train, but none of them were very seriously injured. About twelve passengers were slightly injured. The Mail which left here on Thursday night returned from Pachhapur on Friday night, with the transhipped passengers. It took twelve hours to clear the line. An enquiry into the cause of the accident takes place tomorrow at Pachhapur by the Agent, who has gone there from Dharwar

Calcutta, 26th May—A warrant is out for the arrest of Shama Charan Sen, Cashier of the local branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, for embezzling over four lakhs of rupees. The man has, it is alleged, absconded, but it is believed he is hiding in the neighbourhood. The police are sanguine of arresting him.

Paris, 29th May.—It is understood that France will endeavour to secure the adhesion of Italy to a plan for the neutralization of the Suez Canal

Fourteen male and three female Nihilists have been arrested in Paris, bombs and explosives being found at all their lodgings. It is believed that the prisoners are connected with a plot to murder the Czar.

Washington, 27th May.—In the Senate Senator Plumb has introduced a Bill for the purchase of silver by notes for use as lawful money.

Rumours are current that President Harrison will not approve of the Silver Bill if Congress should pass it, and it is therefore considered probable that no legislation regarding silver will be passed during the present Congress.

London, 27th May.—A *Daily News* telegram from Washington says there is a growing sentiment among Republicans against the free coinage of silver.

London, 28th May—A meeting which had been proclaimed at Cashel was yesterday held on the outskirts of the village of Boherlahan Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon addressed the meeting, and on entering the village were charged by the police, Mr. Dillon being struck with a baton. The police being unable to cope with the mob the Cavalry were called up, and finally dispersed them Further charges with the baton were made by the police on Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and their followers whilst on their way back to Cashel.

Sofia, 30th May.—The trial by Court Martial of Major Panitza and others for participation in the late plot against the Government has ended. Major Panitza is sentenced to be shot, but is recommended to mercy M. Kaloubkoff (a Russian) is sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, and six other officers to a term of from three to six years each.

Belgrade, 30th May—A massacre of some Christians by Arnauts has taken place in the vilayet of Kossovo

Calcutta, 30th May—Solomon was rearraigned to day and committed to the Sessions Charges were framed against the accused under Sections 467,470 and 478 of the Indian Penal Code Mr. Allen addressed the Court on behalf of the accused contending that there was no evidence against him in respect of forgery. He submitted that the offence was one of uttering forged documents, which was bailable. The Court without calling on Counsel for the prosecution, committed Solomon to take his trial at the next Sessions.

The case against the same accused by the Hongkong Shanghai Bank will be heard on Wednesday next.

The British India Association has memorialised the Viceroy on the taxation on consignors' profits, and against the whole system of direct taxation.

forrour anything that M William O Brien has experienced' Mr Banerjee is the founder of Ripon College which with its branches contains no fewer than 2,000 students, the education ranging from the lower standards to the M A and L L B Degrees, and is also a Municipal Commissioner and J P for Calcutta.—*The Cosmopolite*

THE BOMBAY CIVILIANS AND THE MAMLATDARS

The following letter by "One who signed the Circular" has been addressed to the *Pioneer* —

As the circular to the members of the Civil Service, which was marked "private," has become very much the reverse, it may be expedient to remove misconception by relating its history. The report telegraphed to your paper that Lord Reay approved it (or was indeed aware of its existence) is absolutely devoid of foundation Some of us who had ascertained that the feeling of the Civil Service was practically unanimous as to the ill-effects likely to follow the dismissal of the witnesses in the Crawford case were anxious that this feeling should be represented to the Secretary of State Joint action is practically impossible to a scattered service like ours, and the only possible manner of intimating the strong opinion held by those in whose hands the administration of the country rests was by means of individual representations from a sufficient number to make them representative To endeavour to secure this the circular was drafted and sent out. It was written before the final debate in the Viceroy's Council, and when we still had some hope that the indemnity given by the Act would fully cover the promises of the Bombay Government Owing to a delay in printing, it was not sent out until immediately after the debate, and for this reason, probably, although many of us did address the Secretary of State, the number who did so was comparatively small No member of the Bombay Government was, as far as I know, consulted by any of the signatories to the circular, and in order to keep it from the cognizance of the Government no copy was sent to any member of it, or to any Secretary or Under Secretary I will not be tempted into any defence of our action Those who noted with me feel equally with myself that we are debarred from anything like an appeal to the Press, and that the only channel for any criticism of the policy of Government has in temperate representation to Government itself. My only object in writing is to give a most emphatic denial to the report alluded to above, and as I am intimately acquainted with the history of the circular, from its inception to its issue, I trust my assurance will be accepted as final

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18 The reputation of British and Foreign statesmen kindles the like feelings of ambition in the breast of every educated Indian

19 Science study is receiving and teaching us how glorious we were in the past

20 The great importance of the *question* of India is beginning more to be felt in our Englishmen have settled permanently in India

It seems I have taken up much of your space, and so I shall conclude soon, reserving the rest for a future occasion

Then, we see that our country is now moving towards a line which shows a progressive tendency, and, unless, that progressive tendencies be broken, but moves, the country must, sooner or later, land in a sphere of more intellectual and political class The demands of the Congress let the select few only and are just of the sort we require for the present state of our country

I cannot say anything of those who oppose, tooth and nail, the proposals of the Congress, for it is of the nature of the world, as will be seen from the following, first to attribute and then to appreciate

So runs the world — a hamlet or in city,
Cabin or palace While the climber climbs,
Out on him! Scoff, sneer, pluck him by the legs!
But when he has climbed,— off hats! We told you so!
We said he'd win the height—and helped him to it,

Embryo

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From the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, dated Calcutta, 4th February 1890, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,—With reference to the correspondence ending with our despatch No. 36 (Judicial), dated 10th December 1889, we have the honour to inform your Lordship that we have received memorials addressed to you by three members of the Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency, in which they pray that the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to the Mamlatdars who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission, may not be departed from, and that the dismissed Mamlatdars may be reinstated

We pointed out to those officers, through the Bombay Government, the impropriety of the step taken by them in addressing memorials to Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding our action in a matter with which they are in no way personally concerned, and at a time when they must have become fully aware that the course taken by us was adopted after very careful consideration, and with your Lordship's entire approval But as these memorials contain nothing with which your Lordship and we ourselves have not already fully dealt, it seemed unnecessary that they should be forwarded for your Lordship's information, and we therefore withheld them

We have, however, since received the accompanying memorials from Mr W H Propert, Commissioner of the Northern Division, and Mr. Keyser, Magistrate and Collector of Satara, and we do not consider that these ought to be kept back from your Lordship We forward Mr Propert's on account of the high position which he occupies, and Mr Keyser's, both on account of his connection with the Crawford inquiry and because it contains the most forcible statement we have seen of the typical arguments which have been advanced against the action taken in the matter of the guarantee to the Mamlatdars who manipulated themselves —We have &c

(Signed) LANSDOWNE, C A ELLIOTT,
G CHESNEY, P P HUTCHINS,
A R SCOBLE, D M BARBOUR

(Enclosure No. 1)

To the Right Honorable Viscount Cross, G C B, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India

The humble Memorial of William Henry Propert, Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—1 That your memorialist, who is now the oldest member of the Bombay Civil Service, arrived in this country just previous to the most critical period of Anglo Indian history, namely in 1856, and has ever since been engaged in the executive administration of various districts in the Presidency of Bombay He was selected very early in his career for a responsible and difficult post, and has therefore had an unusually long experience of practical district management He has always lived in sympathy with the people, and, as a matter of fact, for some years he had but few chances of meeting his European brethren He has ever studied the feelings and wants of the people, and the means of most readily influencing and governing them Having stated his claims to your Lordship's attention, your memorialist will proceed to enter upon the subject of the representation, which he makes out of conviction and sense of duty

2 Your memorialist as a British officer and gentleman cannot but feel astonished and pained on learning that it has been decided to punish some of the guaranteed witnesses in the Crawford case It appears to your memorialist unjust and dangerous to the last degree to take any notice whatever of the offences to which these witnesses confessed, when account is taken of the manner in which those confessions were recorded Such procedure on the part of a dominant power towards subject race appears to your memorialist unbecoming and impolitic, giving rise, as it does and will do, to the gravest misconception in quarters where the acts of Government should be above suspicion Your memorialist fails to see why, if the removal from the service of some of the witnesses were considered necessary, it could not have been effected in some less public and objectionable manner, viz, by inducing the men to retire of their own accord

3 Your memorialist questions the policy of depriving the local Government of the services of men who have shown themselves to be open to good influences, and who by their actual confessions give promise of future good conduct His experience convinces him that the removal of the few witnesses solely for disgrace, will in no way cleanse the public service, and he fails to see that the Government method of differentiating the cases has succeeded in the least degree in discovering the really corrupt men, while from his knowledge of Native character and character, he has no hesitation in pronouncing the opinion, that those who have paid most necessarily endeavour to recoup themselves, unfair and arbitrary

4 Your memorialist feels it somewhat difficult to express his feelings regarding the breach of faith, in becoming language, as grievously does it affect British reputation and prestige of Government It offends against the first principle of Indian administration, and provides a theme to all who for any object are anxious to disturb the public mind The officers of Government are filled with doubt, hurt and shame, the people with distrust and contempt. A breach of faith in high quarters may be likened to a poisonous seed which will surely flourish in Indian soil and bear plentiful crop of fruitful fruit

5 None but district officers with the requisite experience can understand to what extent the work of administration is facilitated by the ready acceptance of responsibility on the part of those brought into contact with the people Should, however, the district officers be forced to entertain the feeling that Government is likely to act in a fickle or irresolute manner, the consequence must and will be most deplorable Now it appears to your memorialist that the breach of faith lately committed must assuredly have this demoralising effect, and he ventures to think that the difficulties attending any exceptional political danger would be enormously enhanced thereby.

6 Your memorialist cannot think that your Lordship has fully realised the evil effects likely to follow an official breach of faith in a country where the people have not yet learnt to distinguish between the promise of a British officer and that of the Government he serves

7 The limits which your memorialist has prescribed to himself do not permit him to go further into detail, but he trusts that his long service and experience will carry weight with your Lordship in the consideration of the suggestions he has now to make

8 It is urgently necessary that the confidence, both of the public and the servants of the Government, should be re-established as far as possible, and the British character for justice vindicated against the attacks now, with too much reason, levelled against it This can only be done by observing the guarantee given by the Bombay Government in its entirety Thus, a certain number of honest men would be preserved from a great disgrace, and one of the principal grounds of public discontent removed It will not be difficult for your Lordship to direct such inquiries as you may deem fit, for the purpose of removing from the service those officers who may be found to be really corrupt

9 In conclusion, your memorialist, while trusting that your Lordship will grant him full credit for a desire to maintain the efficiency and purity of the public service, feels bound to state that he himself would have no hesitation whatever in carrying on the administration of that portion of the country confided to his charge, through the agency of the witnesses who have passed through the ordeal of the Crawford Commission

And your memorialist, as in duty bound will ever pray

1st January 90 W H PROPERT, Bombay C S

BANGALORE :—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 111, SENNAYA MANDIRE ROAD PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890. [No. 22.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 23rd May—Lord Salisbury, speaking at the Merchant Taylors' banquet last night, denied the insinuation of Mr Stanley that the British Government had ceded to Germany large tracts of country in Africa, and added that no agreement had yet been concluded between the two countries, and perhaps never would be.

London, 26th May—*Sir James Ferguson*, speaking at Kilwinning, maintained that England must be contented with a fair share of Africa, and that if she desires to dictate to the whole of the world, a larger Army and Navy than she now possesses will be necessary.

Constantinople, 23rd May.—The wife and daughter of M. Ivanoff, Chief Dragoman to the Russian Embassy here, have received a gross outrage at the hands of two Turkish Officers, who seized and kissed them while they were walking at Bayuk Dere Some Russian sailors who witnessed the outrage immediately went to the rescue and secured the four assailants who are now confined in the Russian Embassy

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, refuse to give up his prisoners to the Turkish authorities, as he puts no trust in Turkish justice.

Constantinople, 24th May—The Turkish Officers who assaulted the wife and daughter of M Ivanoff have been tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a place of exile The Sultan in addition, has ordered their banishment afterwards to Tripoli for life.

M. Nelidoff has expressed himself satisfied with the punishment of the offenders

Berlin, 22nd May—The *North German Gazette* commenting on the recent Blue Book on Egypt, endorses the absolute necessity for the continuance of the British occupation in order to maintain the excellent state of the finances there, and to ensure internal peace. The article highly praises British supervision in that quarter, and especially remarks on Sir Evelyn Baring's services.

London, 23rd May—A successful debate took place last night at the Oxford Union, which was crowded, many ladies being present in the galleries Mr. Eardley Norton moved "that the house views with regret the non-recognition of the elective principle in the India Councils Bill," arguing from Imperial and European unofficial standpoints. Mr. Calbraith and Lord Hugh Cecil opposed the motion, the latter saying that England had too much of representative Government already. Messrs Cotton, Magee and others spoke in support of the motion. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee pointed out what Congress really wanted. Social questions, he said, were stimulated by political activity. Politically, educationally, and socially India needed such reforms as were urged by Congress, and the question was above a party one Mr. Bannerjee's remarks were much applauded. At the conclusion of the debate the motion, on a division, was carried by a majority of 60

London, 26th May.—A proclaimed meeting was held yesterday at Tipperary. Notwithstanding the efforts of the police, Messrs Dillon, O'Brien and other Nationalists proceeded to the town in cars. The police charged the mob several times and and many were injured.

Poona, 24th May—The mail train from Bangalore to Poona, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, was blown over on Thursday evening at 5 10 P. M, while nearing the Pachhapur Station, 22 miles this side of Belgaum. A perfect hurricane was blowing at the time, accompanied by heavy rain. The accident is precisely similar to the one that occurred on the South Indian Railway near Chingleput The engine, tender, and rear brake van were derailed, while all the intermediate vehicles were capsized on the west side of the line. Several hundred passengers were in the train, but none of them were very seriously injured. About twelve passengers were slightly injured. The Mail which left here on Thursday night returned from Pachhapur on Friday night, with the transhipped passengers. It took twelve hours to clear the line. An enquiry into the cause of the accident takes place tomorrow at Pachhapur by the Agent, who has gone there from Dharwar

Calcutta, 26th May.—A warrant is out for the arrest of Shama Charan Sen, Cashier of the local branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, for embezzling over four lakhs of rupees. The man has, it is alleged, absconded, but it is believed he is hiding in the neighbourhood. The police are sanguine of arresting him.

Paris, 29th May.—It is understood that France will endeavour to secure the adhesion of Italy to a plan for the neutralization of the Suez Canal

Fourteen male and three female Nihilists have been arrested in Paris, bombs and explosives being found at all their lodgings. It is believed that the prisoners are connected with a plot to murder the Czar.

Washington, 27th May.—In the Senate Senator Plumb has introduced a Bill for the purchase of silver by notes for use as lawful money.

Rumours are current that President Harrison will not approve of the Silver Bill if Congress should pass it, and it is therefore considered probable that no legislation regarding silver will be passed during the present Congress.

London, 27th May.—A *Daily News* telegram from Washington says there is a growing sentiment among Republicans against the free coinage of silver.

London, 28th May.—A meeting which had been proclaimed at Cashel was yesterday held on the outskirts of the village of Boherlahin. Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon addressed the meeting, and on entering the village were charged by the police, Mr. Dillon being struck with a baton. *The police being unable to cope with the* mob the Cavalry were called up, and finally dispersed them. Further charges with the baton were made by the police on Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and their followers whilst on their way back to Cashel.

Sofia, 30th May—The trial by Court Martial of Major Panitza and others for participation in the late plot against the Government has ended. Major Panitza is sentenced to be shot, but is recommended to mercy M. Kolonbkoff (a Russian) is sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, and six other officers to a term of from three to six years each.

Belgrade, 30th May—A massacre of some Christians by Arnauts has taken place in the vilayet of Kossovo.

Calcutta, 30th May—Solomon was rearraigned to day and committed to the Sessions Charges were framed against the accused under Sections 467, 470 and 478 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Allen addressed the Court on behalf of the accused contending that there was no evidence against him in respect of forgery. He submitted that the offence was one of uttering forged documents, which was bailable. The Court without calling on Counsel for the prosecution, committed Solomon to take his trial at the next Sessions.

The case against the same accused by the Hongkong Shanghai Bank will be heard on Wednesday next.

The British India Association has memorialised the Viceroy on the taxation on consignors' profits, and against the whole system of direct taxation.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The late Prince Consort once said that Parliamentary institutions were on their trial, and the same may be said of Municipal institutions. But the former have been successful, and so will be the latter. Parliaments have passed the ordeal wherever they have been established. Municipalities will do the same, though time will be required. The English people were angry with the Prince for making use of the expression that has become famous, and they were determined to show him that so far as their country was concerned, their should be no failure. The people of India should be equally resolved with regard to the institutions of which we are speaking. Municipalities have hitherto had a rather chequered career. Before Lord Ripon's famous Act, these institutions existed throughout the country, but they were entirely under the tutelage of officials; all the members were nominated, and they said "yes" or "no" just as the presiding officer desired. Probably they did good and paved the way for a better order of things. Lord Ripon's famous Local Self-Government measure filled up what was wanting with regard to the institutions that were in existence before he came to the country A certain number of members had to be elected, and thus the principle now *being contended for* was brought clearly forward. The measure was hailed with joy throughout the whole of the land, and this was not to be wondered at. The people saw in it a sign of reform and of progress. They felt that the Viceroy had their interests at heart, and they received the Local Self-Government act as though it were sent from him. Perhaps too much was expected, and disappointment may have followed in some cases. The measure was not thoroughly comprehended by the masses, and they imagined it would either relieve them of the burdens that already pressed upon them or give them an amount of money they might require. Similar mistakes have been made in other countries under similar circumstances, and therefore it is not to be wondered at if the people of India did not at first comprehend the privilege granted to them. They are now beginning to understand the benefits to be derived from Local Self-Government, and every year will see them better instructed. It is true that in some of the rural districts, especially in Bombay, some of the people are desirous of relinquishing Municipal institutions, and reverting to the old order of things. But this will only be for a time, and such an event might have been anticipated, but as they become better instructed, and as they value their privileges more they will be certain to set a higher value upon the measure granted by the wisdom of Lord Ripon. Too much must not be expected at first; but we think that if we take into consideration the many drawbacks Municipal institutions have had to contend with they have made fair progress.

It is to be feared, however, that Bangalore, both the Civil and Military Station and the City, has not kept pace with other parts of the country. The elective principle was introduced into the former some years ago, but it cannot be said to have worked very well. Quarrels have occurred among the members and several appeared to think more about their own interests than about those of the public. Then again, there have been cliques and divisions which have not tended to the public benefit. The roads in the station have for long past been in a deplorable condition, and the change that brought about the deterioration was defended by several members at the meeting of the Municipality. In all probability this was done with a view to self interest rather than to the benefit of the station at *large, and such* conduct ought to be reprobated by all right thinking men. There is a want of tone about the whole institution which must strike any one visiting the place, and it is time a change was brought about. Perhaps the coming elections will bring in some new blood thus tending to reform the institution and be a benefit to the inhabitants of the place.

With regard to the City Municipality the elective principle has not yet been granted; nomination is still the order of the day. The former has been talked about; we have been told that forms were being prepared, but up to the present time matters remain as they have done for years. It seems strange that so long a time should be required to make preparations to bring about the required change. It is now some three years since the matter was first broached, and we suppose preparations have been going on ever since. The census will come off next year, and preparations are only just now commencing although the work will be something enormous. If then only one year is required for this purpose, we do not see why three or four should be wanted to get ready for the work of election in the City Municipality. One would fancy that a few months would be sufficient to this end, and it is very strange that the Government of the Maharajah should have postponed the required change so long. To some it may appear that election is distasteful to the authorities, and that they have tried to postpone it as long as possible. Whatever the reason may be it is not very creditable to them; less important places elect their Municipal members, and the City of Bangalore should be brought into line with the rest of the country.

Occasional Notes.

HER Majesty's Secretary of State for India has just telegraphed sanctioning the appointment of a Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

THE transit dues enforced by the Amir of Kabul have almost stopped the export of Indian tea across the frontier. The planters in Kangra rightly complain of the inaction of our Government in the matter.

ELK Hill House, Ootacamund, the property of H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., is being thoroughly repaired, and the Maharajah is expected to arrive in Ootacamund in the second week of June.

A MOUSTACHE trainer is one of the latest devices for aiding the attractiveness of the human visage. It is an elastic curved strip of thin metal, which one has to wear all night to rise in the morning with a moustache quite "trained"

Three village girls having agreed to gether to commit suicide, laid themselves across the railway line near the Balpore station and were run over by the night mail for Mokameh Their heads were entirely severed from their bodies.

Owing to the prevalence of influenza and other sicknesses in Pondicherry, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant to the whole of the educational institutions a remission of study for eight days from the 24th instant until the 2nd at proximo.

BABU GIRINDRA NATH BOSE has offered to make a liberal contribution of funds towards the establishment in the Calcutta city of an institution for the education of the dumb and the deaf. The offer has been suitably acknowledged by the Government of Bengal.

THE Queen's birthday was celebrated at Indore by a durbar for His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and a levee for titular gentlemen and representatives of the Native States held at the Residency by Mr. Henvey, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Sir John Gorst, in answering a question in the House of Commons announced on the 23rd instant, that the new rules in connection with the Indian Civil Service examinations would probably give a considerably increased number of marks for answers to questions in scientific subjects

We have heard of sparrows building nests in the mouth of cannon, but never before in in a Volunteer's helmet. A member of the Allahabad Rifle Volunteers, on taking down his helmet a few days ago, found that a pair of sparrows had built a very comfortable nest therein, and had raised a brood of young ones!

A HYDERABAD paper hears "on reliable authority, that Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, intends taking six months leave preparatory to retirement and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will succeed him, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Acting Foreign Secretary, being appointed to the post of Resident at Hyderabad, vacated by Sir Dennis."

THE Mahomedans of Boguserai in the Monghyr district headed by Moulvie Arshed Ali, a vakil of the Allahabad High Court, practising there, and Moulvie Atahl Hux, pleader, have sent by last mail a separate petition to Parliament through Sir Roper Lethbridge praying for the introduction of the elective element into the Legislative Councils of India.

THE *Lucknow Advocate* says that from 56 towns Sir Syed Ahmed has got 23,516 Mahomedan signatures to his Memorial, the largest number being from Delhi, and the lowest from Oudh It must be noted that several thousand signatures have been obtained from the Feudatory States, such as Bhopal, which have nothing to do with the question of the reform of Councils. But the *Pioneer* is blind to this

SIRDAR WASUDEV RAO PANDIT *alias* Bala Maharaj telegraphs from Kolhapore to say that he had received the following letter from Sir Richard Temple, M. P., dated the 21st April 1890:—"Dear Sir, I have had the pleasure to receive and present to this House a petition signed by upwards of 1,548 residents of Puna in favour of the elective principle in the Councils of India—I am, yours very truly, Richard Temple."

THE late Mr. Labouchere obtained £50,000 from a railway company for passing through his estate. He really believed that his estate would be injured by being cut in two. Compensation was paid to him on the supposition of this injury When the railway was constructed and working, Mr. Labouchere found that, so far from his property being injured, it was considerably improved in value He, therefore, returned the money received as compensation for injury that was never done

A LONDON correspondent writes:—Is Saul also among the prophets? As I am closing my letter I hear that at the Bristol meeting in connection with the National Congress, a telegram was read from Mr. Justice Norris, in which that learned judge asked that a friend of his, a prominent citizen of Bristol, should do his utmost to make the affair successful, adding his "hearty sympathy." The message was cabled from Calcutta on the 22nd of April.

HER Majesty's birthday was celebrated Bhownugger by an Imperial salute of 101 guns at sunrise, a review of troops, with the usual grant of *batta* and the observance of the day as a general holiday. In the evening His Highness and officials met in the Victoria Park to start a new grove, in which His Highness planted the first tree, and to devise places for *ayms* or picnics for different castes towards which His Highness sanctioned Rs. 5,000 being spent immediately.

THE indications in regard to silver are, says the *Bombay Gazette*, again favorable. "There now comes news which may be accepted as authoritative, not only that *the Bill will pass but that the President* will not veto it. Private informations, though not specifically confirmatory of this is not less favourable to silver. A telegram which was received in Bombay on Sunday from New York was to the effect that it was expected an agreement would be come to in the course of the present week, and that *the tendency of the silver market was* upwards. This should strengthen exchange and tend to the recovery of the ground lost during the last few days." A Reuter's telegram which is published elsewhere states that "rumours are current that President Harrison will not approve of the Silver Bill if Congress should pass it; and it is therefore considered probable that no legislation regarding silver will be passed during the present Congress"

"Justice" writes to the *Englishman* — One of the few rules of the Income Tax about which there can be no misconception is that the tax may not be levied on incomes under Rs 500 a year. This being so why is the tax deducted from the interest on Government paper, when that is less than the sum named and the holder has no other income? The Government order to the Bank of Bengal was to deduct the tax from all interest I submit, however, *that that is no answer.* It is *legal under* no circumstances to tax an income of less than Rs 500 a year; but barring an expensive and tiresome law-suit, which would inevitably be successful, is there any honest and reasonable way to avoid this unlawful impost?"

Local and Provincial.

YELANDUR—Cholera is said to be prevalent in the above place just now.

CAMPHOR—The price of camphor has risen to two annas a tolah in the Pettah.

A NEW TALUQ CUTCHERY—A new Taluq Cutcherry is to be built near the Railway Station, Gubbi, at a cost of Rs. 11,000.

A REMISSION—The Mysore Government have accorded sanction to the remission of Rs 212, on the wet lands below the branched tanks, in the Davangere Taluq, Chittaldroog District

A NEW SCHOOL—A new vernacular school has been opened in Akkitumamahalli for the benefit of the children of the poorer classes, by some of the well-to-do inhabitants, as the want of a school was much felt

INVESTED OF POWERS.—Mr Narayan Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner and Second Class Magistrate, lately posted to the Kadur District, has been invested with power to try cases under the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859.

MADRAS RAILWAY—The passengers, who go to the Cantonment Railway Station to travel by the 7-30 P. M. Mail train find it difficult to find accommodation, as the carriages usually put on trains are in sufficient to meet the demand We hope the authorities would give attention to this matter.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—Mr. Vaudevanyah, late a teacher in the Central College and now a translator and record-keeper in the Legislative Secretary's Office, has been appointed as Manager of the Education Secretary's Office, in place of Mr. *Chennaiah, transfered to the Archæological* Department.

BANKS IN THE KOLAR DISTRICT.—The Mysore Government have issued *orders* to all concerned, to prosecute the owners of Banks, according to law, if they do not keep up to the contract as registered in the office of the Registrar of Companies, under the Companies Act to safeguard the interests of the public

HASSAN ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION—The Mysore Government are making arrangements to replace the building that is now in a dilapidated condition and to afford medical aid to meet the wants of the people in Sethalli, in Hassan District. The Senior Surgeon is requested to furnish necessary information in connection with this subject.

LOST.—One Mulhari Row who is said to have committed a cognizable offence in British territory has disappeared, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest and surrender, by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, on the request of the Assistant to the Resident made to the Mysore Government, as he is supposed to have taken shelter in the Province.

General Summary.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—From the Kalla village, two miles from Jhalum, we hear that a Brahmin, by name Rup Chund, and his wife were struck by lightning and killed on the spot. Their faces and arms were entirely calcined. Natives assert the lightning stroke was due to the fact that Rup Chund was eating his dinner in a dish made of "kanat" metal while the storm was on.

EXTENSIVE THEFT FROM A HINDU TEMPLE IN TRIVANDRUM.—We are informed that 82 uncut rubies and some emeralds of the collective value of some thousands of rupees have been made away with, and the Travancore Police are making private enquiry into the case. Suspicion evidently rests on some respectable people as the Police are enjoined not to enter the robbery in their charge sheets.—*Cochin Argus.*

A NEW INVENTION for extracting gold from ore aims at doing by oxidation in about two minutes what must otherwise take a long time. The plan is to rapidly oxidise the ore by supplying air at a high temperature, the ore having been first crushed by a stone breaker, and then ground into fine powder. Here the invention comes in. There is a highly heated brick flue, some 10 feet high, with shooting shelves in it. The pulverised ore is sifted in at the top, it slides from shelf to shelf in the heated atmosphere, absorbs the oxygen, and reaches the bottom with the slag, antimony, arsenic or whatever other environment there be oxidised. This process does the atmospheric work of countless centuries. The remainder of the work, the mixing with mercury, washing away the oxidised products, and the separation of the gold from the mercury in a retort, are much on old plans, though mechanically improved.

READING CHARACTER BY THE NOSE.—Nasography (says a writer in the science) reveals the character, habits, and inclinations of people by a simple inspection of nose.

According to this system, the nose should be as long as possible, as this is a sign of talent, power, and genius.

A straight nose denotes a just, serious, firm, and energetic mind; the Roman nose a propensity for adventure, and a wide nose with open nostrils, is a mark of great sensuality. A cleft nose shows benevolence.

The curved, fleshy nose is a mark of dominion and cruelty. The curved thin nose, on the contrary, is a mark of a brilliant mind, but cunning and disposed to be ironical. It is the nose of a diplomatist, a poet or a critic.

If the line of the nose is recumbent—that is, if the nose is turned up—it denotes that its owner has a weak mind, sometimes coarse, and generally playful, pleasant, and frolicsome.

A pale nose denotes egotism, envy, heartlessness. The quick, passionate, sanguine man has a strongly colored nose of uniform shade.

RAJAH SHIVA PRASAD BOYCOTTED.—The *Advocate* of Lucknow reports that the *Dhoobies* of Benares have boycotted Raja Shiva Prasad. His crime was a very simple one. At a meeting of the Municipality the Raja proposed that washermen be made to pay a price for each bundle of clothes before they are allowed to wash them in the sacred Ganges. Wrath at this they collected in hundreds in the Benares Town Hall compound to protest against this fresh taxation. But the Raja and the officials did not yield. The *dhoobies* retired. In solemn conclave assembled, 'the *Surpunch*' proposed, and it was unanimously resolved without a dissentient voice to boycott the Raja and all members of the fraternity were warned that if any one of them dared to act against the resolution he would be outcasted for 12 years and fined Rs. 60 on re entry. The Raja, says the *Advocate*,' asked his friends to help him in the difficulty, but nobody would dare offend his washerman and thus be himself boycotted.'

THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA V. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DARBHANGA MUNICIPALITY.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal of Jan. 24, 1888, reversing a decision of the district judge of Mozufferpore. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne, for the respondent. The case was argued a short time back, and raised the question whether a piece of land which was the property of the appellant, and was now in the possession of the Darbhanga Municipality, had been validly acquired from the manager of the estate of the Maharajah, then,—that is still 1879—a minor. The land had been used for the construction of a public ghat or landing-place, and 5,000 rupees had *been spent on it by the Municipality.* Sir Richard Couch now delivered judgment, reversing the decrees of the High Court and the district judge, and decreeing that on payment to the defendant of 4,950 rupees—the greater part of the money spent by the municipality on making the ghat—the plaintiff should recover possession of the land. He would recover the costs of the suit in both the lower courts and would receive his costs in this appeal.

Extracts.

A CURIOUS WATER SUPPLY WORK

Now that there is so great a stir about the water supply in towns and cities, I beg to call the attention of all concerned to a most simple way in which this has been carried out, as I believe, our ingenious neighbours the French; for I cannot believe the project to be the conception of the aborigines. I refer to the Hill Fort of Chittal Droug, on which there are about seven granite forts, commencing from the base to the highest peak, for purposes of retreat, and to the last two of which none but a native can climb with his toes and hands. The only thing wanting to complete its impregnability was a moat, which I believe was under construction at the time of its siege, as there are remains over some distance, of an incomplete channel at the foot of a chain of hills from a tank a mile away, which channel seemingly breaches owing to the torrents rushing down these hills at right angles to the channel, striking against its side and bursting it in many places. These forts are of a horseshoe pattern, and are inaccessible on one side, owing to the hill being very steep. Every advantage was taken of the shallow valleys of the plateau on this hill, and a tank was constructed on the highest available site, then another lower, and another still lower, about 40 to 50 feet higher than the base of the hill, where the village exists to the fort. These tanks are so constructed that they hold from 16 to 20 feet of water. The water is drawn to perennial through a small lateral portion of the bank, in which latter is so constructed with perpendicular courses of small and large stones filled with coarse gravel and sand, through which the water flows into the next, and so on to the last, from which it is led over rocks in open channels to supply habitations and gardens both above and below its course. The water in these tanks is so clear and pellucid that the bottom with all the large & moving objects is seen. This important and costly constructional water works is within an area of about 16 square miles, and looks so simple and perfect that I would advise engineers of water works to visit it. I believe it was the first of its kind constructed in India, and its unfailing supply, and the splendid way in which the conservancy and sanitary matters have been attended to and carried out are worthy of note.—*Mail.*

THE CONGRESS DELEGATES IN ENGLAND

The *Hindu*.—While to every one that examines with an unprejudiced mind the published reports and utterances of the Congress, its demands appear to be remarkably moderate and reasonable, to others who are content to derive their information from anti-native Englishmen in India the movement is a conspiracy against the British Government, employing methods of the most disloyal description and seeking alliances of the most discreditable character. It was last year that Sir Edward Watkin branded the Congress leaders as being in the pay of Russian intriguers. It was a shameful calumny. Sir Edward Watkin knew it and his informants knew it. But when the author was challenged more than once to make good his statement and give out the names of his informants, he was cowardly enough to seek shelter under the spurious dignity of silence. Now, we are astonished that such a respectable politician as Mr. Goschen should attribute to the Congressmen dealings of which they could have never dreamed. He had been told by somebody that the chief men of the Congress were in correspondence with the Irish Fenians! The charge is, of course, utterly unfounded and ought to bring shame to such a prominent and successful statesman as the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. Does Mr Goschen too think after he speaks like his chief, the Prime Minister? Mr Surendra Nath Bannerji took advantage of a public occasion to repudiate the charge with the utmost emphasis possible, and explained how the only Indian who was recently found to be in correspondence with the Fenians was one who denounced the Congress and was profuse in his expression of loyalty to the British throne! The friends of the Congress will not attach much importance to accusations of this kind. On the other hand they are unavoidable and indicate how our enemies are being embarrassed at the marvellous success of the movement. Mr Malhelkar pointed out to the Manchester people what little reliance could be placed on the opinions and statements of some who are opposed to the Congress. Mr J M Maclean is one of Manchester's energetic friends, he loses no opportunity to avow his dislike of the Indians. He has more than once stated that in her Government of India England must be guided by no motive but her own interest. He hates the Congress; he condemns Mr Bradlaugh's Bill; and writes the most malicious misrepresentation in the Provincial Journal of which he is the London correspondent. Still this man advocated elective principle while he was in India! What unprincipled time-servers some of our opponents are! We are glad that the false accusations and calumnies against the Congress are being promptly exposed by our delegates, who under the energetic guidance of our Agency are doing excellent work promising substantial gain to our cause.

A VILLAGE PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

LOSS OF LIFE.

On the afternoon of the 17th instant a disastrous fire occurred at the village of Chawadibri's Moovada, situated at about three *kos* to the eastward of Lunawada, the capital of the State of that name, by which property valued at about Rs. 40,000 was destroyed before the flames were extinguished. From the particulars that have been received from the scene of the fire, it appears that at about two o'clock on the afternoon of the day in question a spark from a potter's kiln, which was working in a field near the village, was carried by the wind on to the roof of one of the houses which at once took fire, some 75 dwellings being burnt to the ground before the flames were ultimately extinguished. As soon as a report of the occurrence was received by the Durbar officials of the Lunawada State, they repaired immediately to the scene of the outbreak, but found on their arrival that about half the village, which consisted of about 150 house, inhabited by some 350 persons, was in flames, or had been reduced to ashes. The spark from the potter's kiln was then ascertained to have been carried by the strong wind blowing at the time on to a Kunbi's house, which was the one that first took fire, the conflagration spreading, according to the description furnished by eye-witnesses, in a very rapid manner; and although the inhabitants endeavoured for some time by every means in their power to combat the flames, they were only successful in saving one half of the village. In the excitement that ensued immediately after the outbreak, the villagers became confused at the alarming manner in which the fires spread from house to house, and consequently failed to rescue any portion of their household effects, or stock of grain, with which many of the houses belonging to the ryots were stocked. The spread of the fire is also stated to be due partly to the fact that but very primitive means of extinguishing the flames were available; but it must be placed to the credit of those on the scene that they did their best to put out the burning houses by means of chatties of water drawn from all the wells in the village. It is to be regretted that in the hurried flight of the villagers from their burning houses, the wife of the Patel, Ratana, left her child, aged three months, lying in its cradle in one of the apartments, with the result that before any of the neighbours could rescue it, the infant was burnt to death. Several heads of cattle were also burnt to death, while it is stated that considerable distress is now prevalent among the unfortunate persons of both sexes who have been rendered homeless and destitute by the loss of their property, the persons in question now being encamped under the trees on the outside of the village. The village is stated to be the property of Thakore Kishoresingji, a Bhoyat of the Durbar. The Rajah of Lunawada on hearing of the distress of the inhabitants has with his usual liberality promised to assist the unfortunate people, and with this end in view a public meeting was held on the 19th instant at Lunawada, under the presidency of Nagar Sheth Khusal Parbhudas, at which about Rs. 1,000 were collected for the sufferers. The above gentleman or Dayal bai Ignimram, the Dewan of the State, has since made a public appeal for further sums, the receipt of which they will be glad to acknowledge from the general public.—*Times of India*

OUR HIGH COURTS

The *Pioneer*.—Is it the fault of our judicial system, or a symptom of the general progress of the country, that there is not at the present time a single High Court in India which finds its establishment of Judges sufficient for the work that comes upon them? In Calcutta we have had the Bench for the last six years contending for a fixed establishment of fifteen Judges. The Bombay Court has asked for an eighth Judge. The Madras Court for a fifth puisne. The North West is temporarily silent in expectation of a complete reorganisation, while the Government of the Provinces had to take power under the Act of 1885 for appointing a temporary additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh whenever the business of the Chief Court should fail, as it periodically does, into an intolerable state of arrears. In the Punjab, after various expedients and experiments, we saw in the Bill brought into Council in the autumn of 1888 a serious attempt to get to the root of matters by giving some finality to the decisions of the Divisional Judges thereby to reduce the number of appeals to the Highest Court. But, except for the last two instances, the mode of dealing with the difficulty has always been a repetition of the shortsight and unsatisfactory compromise of propping up the courts in straits with just such a temporary increase of strength as would almost put it level with its arrears, and then taking away the support again. Every High Court in turn has asked for an extra Judge or Judges, and after the due amount of importuning the Secretary of State grants the required augmentation—for Six or eight months as though there was any expectation that the work would become less in 1890 than it was in 1889, or that the staff which could not keep pace with it in one year would suddenly prove sufficient in the next. An attempt to deal with the question in a more adequate way was made some years ago in proposals put forward to relieve the Madras High Court, which had been declared unequal to the work coming upon it by investing the Presidency Small Cause Court with the powers of an original court (in all but a small class of cases) within the limits of the High Court's original jurisdiction. The same suggestions were communicated to Calcutta, where they were republished, and to Bombay and the Finance Committee, after considering the subject on its own account, drew up a scheme of a somewhat similar character under which part of the original work of the Presidency High Courts was to devolve on the Small Cause Courts and part to original Civil Courts to be appointed for the purpose. However these ideas for the time fell flat, and as far as Madras was concerned the matter ended in the usual way, with the appointment of an extra Judge for a few months. Naturally that has not proved a lasting settlement of the difficulty, and even the Secretary of State has been got to recognise that the question lies between relieving the High Court of the petty original civil business by which it is now swamped, and the pro-

manent appointment of a fifth Puisne Judge The results the measure about to be introduced into the Viceroy's Council for the transfer of certain judicature from the High Court to the Court of Small Causes, much on the lines of the former proposals alluded to above. The Bill will throw upon the minor Court all suits relating to moveable and immoveable property up to the value of Rs 2,500, insolvency business arising out of the execution of decrees, while it will enable the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to raise the standard of value laid down above, and thus to extend the operation of the experiment as far as its success warrants. If that success is marked, we shall no doubt in due time see similar measures introduced in Calcutta and Bombay, in preference to the makeshift system of putting on extra Judges to push the stone up-hill with the certainty that it will roll back as soon as they are removed

THE SOUTH INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

A new Steam Navigation Company has just been formed under the style and title of the South Indian Steam Navigation Company, composed entirely of Native gentlemen of Southern India

The new Company proposes to establish a line of small steamers and a regular weekly service between Kolinagarpatam and Cuddalore via the Pamban Pass, and between Kolinagarpatam and Colombo The *pioneer* steamers already secured by the Company for this purpose are the *Lheerie* and the *Krishna*, two sister boats of exactly the same size, dimensions and description and built by the same builders at one time

The *Lheerie* and the *Krishna* have been specially designed and built for traffic on the Indian coast and especially for native passenger traffic Both the steamers are provided with comfortable deck accommodation open and well ventilated and suitable to large numbers of native passengers and they are lighted throughout with electric light They are also provided with best sanitary arrangements and also with convenient cooking arrangements suited to native passengers The two steamers have each a large cargo space capable of holding upward of 400 tons of goods besides comfortable accommodation for about six hundred passengers They have also a limited first class cabin accommodation with all necessary and convenient arrangements for a few first class passengers

The engines, boilers and machinery of the two steamers are of the most modern type with the latest improvements, and are quite new having been put into the steamers not more than six or seven months ago The engines are triple expansion and are from the best makers in England

The steamers of the new Company will call at the following ports chiefly Kolinagarpatam, Kayalpatam, Tuticorin, Kooladai, Pamban, Tondi, Negapatam and Cuddalore and Colombo

All the Steamers of the Company being of light draught will be able to get quite close to the different ports and will therefore be of great convenience and advantage to passengers and shippers of goods. Besides this advantage there will be a few good and efficient steam launches belonging to the Company and *stationed at important ports available for the* purpose of effecting a convenient, and speedy transport of passengers and cargo from the shore to the Company's steamers

There are also other special and important advantages which this new line of steamers can afford to its passengers The Company's steamers are under the command, and direction of duly qualified, certificated and experienced native officers and professional men who, besides being well acquainted with the seas, ports, and the people on the west and east coasts of Southern India, can thoroughly *understand the manners, customs and the* languages of the people and can readily sympathise with and respect the feelings and prejudices of the various classes and castes of people with whom they have to deal in the different ports touched by the Company's steamers This circumstance alone must and will be found of very great convenience, comfort and advantage to native passengers—to the numerous native coolies, traders, merchants and Hindu pilgrims This desirable arrangement will be specially grateful to Hindu pilgrims such as those who resort to Ramasweramm from all parts of India

The Company's steamers will also be provided with a few experienced caste Hindu servants who can attend to the wants and comforts of Hindu passengers and can supply them with water and any required food to which caste Hindus can have no objection

The attention of native passengers and native traders and produce-merchants is requested to the special facilities, conveniences and advantages afforded by this new line of steamers and their kind patronage is solicited.

The Company having a large interest in the manufacture and export of salt produced in *some of the ports touched by these steamers*, as also in the import of food grains, the Company's steamers will be largely employed in the transport of these goods The attention of salt and grain dealers is therefore requested to the special facilities and advantages that will be afforded by the Company to such dealers

Lastly, it is the earnest hope and trust of the South Indian Steam Navigation Company that all, who take a real interest in the development of the resources of the country and all friends and well wishers of native enterprise and progress will extend their good wishes and patronage to this important enterprise of the Company in an altogether new direction and to its humble efforts to open up a part of the country which has hitherto suffered considerably from want of adequate means of export for its produce The Company's first steamer the *Bheema* will commence to run between the eastern ports about the second week of June 1890.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT OF INDIA—AN APPEAL TO OUR ARISTOCRACY

The *Dacca Gazette*—Vaguely we are living in a period of transition Signs of activity are visible every where and in every thing Political as well as social, moral as well as intellectual, advancement of India is to a great degree occupying the attention of our leaders Many have applied themselves to inform in one matter or another While almost every one believes in the necessity of reform there is not a little difference of opinion as to the nature and mode of it Surely there can be no two opinions that in *spite of all the outward glow which may dazzle* one at the first sight, our country has degenerated in many respects The past glory of India which once attained a high pitch of civilization when England and other western countries were sunking in darkness of barbarity, has, in the dawn of the nineteenth century, to depend upon the production of western countries for covering the nakedness of the people Even for the base necessities of our daily life we can no longer count upon our indigenous resources

A daily increasing population, an ever recurring famine, and other physical causes are, no doubt, contributing to our degeneracy, and perhaps not less responsible is the only marriage with other economic and social customs, which pay their share too But, above all, a highly costly alien administration with heavy military expenses, the taxes and the *drain on the exchequer on account of Home* charges are the chief causes of our poverty In this view we have the support of no less a statesman than the late Mr Bright His following words may with great force be applied to India—"I must say that it is my belief that this country is found possessing a most fertile soil capable of bearing every variety of production and that, notwithstanding the people are in a state of extreme destitution and suffering, the chances are that there is some fundamental error in the Government of that country"

There is a class of people—and to this belong the majority of the educated community—who believe that the securing of more political liberty will enable us to bridge over these difficulties *The other section*—the first a minority and in the conservatives—is of that point of prejudices will be of no avail for the material prosperity of our country Though the extension of the Legislative Council is may not directly improve the material condition, yet every reasonable man must admit that much depend upon it.

Without attempting to enumerate the causes to which may be attributed the degeneracy of our country, we propose today to deal with those of the causes, the remedy of which lies within the power of the people of this country themselves One who has been in the different parts of India, must have been struck, by observing how largely foreign articles are imported to this country and how little indigenous articles are used. Not in every part of the country is to be found some sort of manufactured cloths and such woolen and metal utensils as are used by the people of the locality. For instance, thick cloths manufactured in Western Bengal are hardly even known to the people of Eastern Bengal, the beautiful metal utensils of the N W Provinces are not to be found in southern presidencies, while what is manufactured in Madras is not even known in Bengal Yet these articles are useful, elegant, *lasting and cheap What is it* owing to, then, that in spite of such a state of things, our countrymen live up to things imported from the western countries which are is a little less durable but more costly? The answer is simple Manual labour cannot compete with mechanical, nor is it possible that a few artisans of a certain place will be able to meet the demand of vast population, with the comparatively small production, which manual labor can produce The one remedy, which appears to us most feasible, is the introduction of machine works in this country, and thereby to foster the indigenous industries of our country Foreign machine appliances were to bring to bear upon the metal articles of the United Provinces and silk productions of Malda or North Bengal and the *Jute and the* Cotton productions of the other parts of the country, our people may at any rate dispense with using the foreign articles for their every *day use* But to bring about such a state of things, our wealthy class is only capable It is neither in the power of the middle class, who forms the backbone of our society, nor of the lower class, the large body of masses They can agitate, they can formulate but we want practical shape our aims to run must be work under a sense of duty When man well by persons in East Bengal I assure of this to take the lead and others will surely follow their example By this means they will not only serve the cause of prosperity of their mother land, but will also upset the luxurious speculation

THE DECLINE OF OUR VERNACULARS

The cry of the decline of the Vernacular languages in Southern India is becoming day after day more still and loud The demand for *passes* and Government posts is more intense now than thirty years ago Study of English and an excess University Examinations have come to the foremost ranks in our market on account of the money value set upon them by our countrymen in general This kind of mercenary thirst for acquiring a knowledge of English—the language of our rulers—besides sweeping away gradually even the poorest legacy left us by our Hindu institutions has also played an important part in bringing about a general neglect of our vernaculars This tendency has its origin mostly in the present system of public school instruction and the curricula now and then prescribed by our University and other Examination Boards The Tamil, Telugu or Sanskrit Munshi or Pandit is the subject of all our school boy fun and ridicule, and his hours are the most truly attended and highly lifeless of the livelong hours in any modern school In a hurried and half-hearted fashion, *and a month before the examination*, our youths "mug up" the prescribed number of poetical stanzas and grammatical sutrams in their vernaculars and throw out these suggested contents in the examination hall in answer to questions set, not to test the soundness of the student's general knowledge in his vernacular or optional language, but to see the strength of a "rote" and the depth of his cram If a comparative analysis of the marks earned by our innumerable candidates for examinations in their vernaculars be taken, it will certainly be found that more than 90 per cent of them have either failed or just scraped the "pass" number The result of all this mechanical training and study without digestion and assimilation is that students who have passed some of the highest examinations cannot construct one good line of real vernacular prose or poetry and cannot construe a now difficult passage from any standard work in the literature This is the state of their erudition Are they better from a colloquial point of view? No Their translation answer books are our guides in this respect. It is not in the power of the majority of our students to grasp the true spirit of idiomatic English or vernacular sentences All that they are capable of doing is the substitution of a vernacular word for an English word or an English word for a vernacular word and very often the wrong word. In composing their translation in this manner, the innumerable blunders in idiom, grammar and spelling are simply shocking This state of things not only reveal the poor and the inaccurate knowledge of English possessed by our students but also their by far poorer and much more inaccurate knowledge of their respective mother tongues! This "mouthful and not beliyful" education lands several of *our graduates and undergraduates, when they* leave college and enter the world, into a fix for drafting an ordinary official or business letter in English correctly, a good clear vernacular plaint, petition, or *takeel* in a readable form and reader freely any passage from English into Vernacular or from Vernacular into English

While, therefore, the defects in their personal English education are being supplied out of school though to a small extent by newspaper reading novel reading and in a word other ways, the defects in their vernacular knowledge gradually go on multiplying day by day till at last they forget their vernaculars absolutely and do not remember anything more of them than that they converse *at home in their vernaculars If this is* the method of their vernacular study and if such be the sort of interest they evince in it how can we expect from them any scholarly editing or annotating old and rare vernacular manuscripts and *works* or any *original* poetical production? How many excellent ancient Tamil and Sanskrit works, for instance are now feeding the white ants in the Tanjore Palace Library (Sarasvathi Mahal)! Where is the diligent enthusiast or body of enthusiasts who will rescue them from their oblivions and decaying plight, dust them out, rewrite their contents and edit and annotate them if necessary, get them printed and make them see the light of publicity, or give the insufficient and sceptical *world an opportunity of learning and testing* their theories of admiring and imbibing their beauty and grandeur? Has the Tamil language had a Webster or a Richardson to give students an exhaustively ponderous lexicon? Is there anything like a treatise on Tamil literature or biography? The answer to every one of these queries should as a matter of fact be in the unfortunate negative This is a deplorable state of things indeed! Times are near and be relying contrast to in the European scholarly diligence and European originality of thought! The contrast should shame our B As and M As out a little Tamil, Telugu, Canarese or Malayalam Sangam should be started in the capital of our respective districts composed of *our graduates and undergraduates for the revival* and reconstruction of the fallen vernaculars of Southern India In this District especially the facilities for the success of such a *Sangam* are only too many, as there is a large number of enlightened, educated and rich people and *Will they this* to foster and nurture its growth and fruition and a few well stocked libraries containing rare and excellent volumes in old Tamil or brown paper manuscripts Such works may be selected for being edited, annotated printed and published by some of the most intelligent cultured and learned of our educated young men who at the same time may go in for writing out chaste and nice original prose embodying modern views and ideas and on useful and every day subjects in the Vernacular *A good and neat printing press should* be permanently engaged by these Sangam for doing their work Government and opulent private gentlemen may be applied to for the necessary pecuniary aid in this matter with success A better and more comprehensively drawn scheme on these lines if given effect to, will satisfy the aspirations of our pandits and capable youths fan figuring as authors and *on using decent bookbinds, revise and systematize* the fast dying literature of the Dravida country and rise up in the intellectual scale of nations There is the Cheap Literature Movement dropped in our way quite like manna in all our educated youths and opulent members of our society do not turn this golden opportunity to the best account, the grievous fault, infamy and disgrace arising therefrom will be entirely theirs —*Southern Star*

BANGALORE.—Printed and published at the KARNATAK PRESS, No 114, SEVIRAJA MANDIRAM ROAD PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1890. [No. 23.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Poona, 2nd June.—Mr Barby, Manager of Messrs. Marcks and Company, has been charged with embezzling Rs. 5,000 received on account of sale of watches, jewellery, &c. to Rajahs and others at Poona and Mahableshwar The case was adjourned for a week, the accused being bailed for Rs. 7,000.

London, 5th June.—The House of Commons has rejected the Channel Tunnel Bill by a majority of 81 votes Government opposed the Bill and Mr. Gladstone supported it.

Poona, 5th June.—An accident happened last evening to the Mail train which left Madras on Tuesday evening for Bombay. Heavy rain was experienced during a great part of the journey, and at Dadar, the fourth station this side of Wadi Junction, a terrific thunderstorm accompanied by heavy rain was raging. The whole train shook ominously, the passengers being alarmed when passing over the bridges. The Mail arrived at Karabgaon shortly after 7 P. M. It was pitch dark, and the breeze was blowing very stiffly. The train proceeded cautiously, but after travelling 3 miles after leaving Karabgaon, it ran into something that lay across the line with the result that the engine, the front brake and five vehicles were overturned. The engine driver and the chief guard had a miraculous escape. The European fireman, Dale, was severely injured about the head, and four toes of one foot were cut off. No passengers were hurt but several received a terrible shaking. It was subsequently discovered that the cause of the accident was due to a large iron water tank, on pillars beside the line, which had been blown across the rails. Information of the accident being received at Sholapore a special train proceeded to the scene with the District Superintendent, Locomotive Superintendent and Railway Surgeon with a large gang of workmen. The passengers were transferred into this Special train and brought on to Poona, arriving here about six and-a-half hours late. Mr. Dale is now in the Railway Hospital at Sholapore under the treatment of Dr. Pias.

Washington, 5th June.—Senator Sherman, speaking in the Senate to-day, said that he was opposed to free coinage of silver, which he said would demonetise gold and render silver the only standard

The same London Correspondent telegraphs that the passing of a Silver Bill at Washington, mainly on the lines of Senator Jones's proposals, and of a liberal scope without free coinage, is now regarded as certain within three weeks. The immediate effect will probably be a rise in exchange to nineteen pence, with a gradual further rise of a penny as the difficulties in obtaining the amount of silver required by the States develop.

Allahabad, 6th June.—The Maharajah of Jodhpore has abolished all transit duties throughout his territories.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1890.

LITERATURE IN INDIA

We have often acknowledged that the educational system of India has worked wonders. Although it may be said to have only reached its childhood it has already performed the work of a man Its operations are not confined to one part of the country, but are in full force in all. Its *alumni* are to be found in thousands occupying important positions and every year the different institutions are adding to the number Schools are springing up in all directions even in the smallest villages and hamlets, and youths resort to the large towns to complete the education commenced at a distance. To this system is due the political movement we see going on around us, the fulness of which is the Indian National Congress. Without the present system of education such a movement would have been impossible; those who now carry it on would have been impotent to effect any good and they would have been unable to understand what the country required; what the blessings of free institutions really meant They would have gone on as their ancestors had done before them for numberless generations, would have been satisfied with the established order of things and not have wished for any thing more

But granting all this, granting that the system has been prolific of great benefits to the country at large, we are bound to confess it has not done all that might have been expected It has been often remarked by English scholars that scarcely any original work has been produced by India The yearly returns of literature sent forth by the different Governments are very dreary affairs. They contain a number of translations, a few school books, compilations of law reports, notes on the texts prescribed for the University Examinations and very little more. We find scarcely a book on general literature or on science while a book on Mathematics is rarely forthcoming This is remarkable because there are some very good Mathematicians among those who have passed through the Indian universities but they are content to keep their knowledge to themselves, and do not care to disseminate it among their brethren.

This however is not all; we are sorry to find that those who have passed out of the schools and universities do not, as a rule follow up the knowledge they have obtained. They seem to think their education has been completed and that nothing more is required of them. They do not pursue the studies begun but throw aside their books when they have taken a degree or obtained a certificate. There are we know exceptions, but these only prove the rule.

Not only this, but their reading is very much confined. They do not take to general literature, and perhaps content themselves with a novel or something of the kind. With regard to the newspapers they generally only read those of a particular class, those that advocate the principles they hold This is all very well but they should look at the other side and more especially read what is going on in different parts of the world. It is found in reading rooms that those papers are the most neglected that contain the greatest quantity of news, and that those are the most perused that contain opinions suited to the reader, or which only reflect his ideas. The result must be a considerable amount of narrow-mindedness, all thoughts of the readers will be likely to run in a certain groove and they will find it very difficult to get out of it. We should like to see the *alumni* of our Universities taking more to general reading and reading all sides of a question.

The faults we have pointed out may arise from the shortcomings of the system now pursued There is so much of cram; the work has to be carried on at such a rapid rate that the students become weary of it, and when they have passed an examination they feel disinclined to extend their studies or their knowledge. This is not a state of things to be desired, and it would be well if a change could be brought about with regard to the proceedings of the Indian Universities A love of learning for its own sake is required but this the present system does not appear to generate; consequently it should be changed. The reproach brought against Indian students should be wiped away and they should be encouraged to produce works that might rival those brought forth in other parts of the world. This is a consummation devoutly to be desired, one that University professors should always keep before the eyes of their students. The educational system, though sound requires much improvement and this we trust it will get.

QUEER PROMOTION.

We have again to complain of a remarkable transaction by the Mysore Government. Of late it has made itself remarkable by the curious appointments that have been made. We were lately told that Mr. Hemajee Row had reverted to his old post of Registrar of the Chief Court, and of course the occupant had to be displaced. The *Gazette* said that Mr. Hemajee Row wished to go back to the place he left when he proceeded to Mysore, an almost unprecedented incident in official history.

The question then arose as to what was to be done with Mr Soobbaroya Iyor who held the post till Mr. Hemajee Row returned The former gentleman has received his training in the Judicial department He was at the time we believe a Judicial Sherhstadar from which he rose to be a Munsiff Then he was transferred to the Chief Court as Registrar, which post ranks with that of a SubJudge Now we are told he has been ordered to join the office of the Inspector General of Police and there wait for orders We are not told what he is to do there, whether he is to become a police officer, but from all that can be gleaned he will soon be an Assistant Commissioner in the Revenue Department, thus taking the place of another man and giving dissatisfaction to many Mr Subbaroy Iyor has had no experience whatever in the line he will shortly join As we have said, he has always been in the Judicial branch of the service, and in that branch he ought to remain, and there receive his promotion He now ranks as a Sub-Judge, why should he not be sent out in this capacity? Nobody would grudge him this, on the contrary, they would say it was quite correct, and in the proper order of things. The same cannot, however, be said when an official is taken from one branch of the service, and put bodily into another, and lifted over the heads of a number of men who are expecting their promotion The appointment of Mr Soobbaroya Iyer to the Post of Assistant Commissioner will hurt more than might at first be thought It is true he will only supersed one man, but the whole department will look upon their as aggrieved and injured, each man will look upon the matter as personal to himself It is in this way that the interests of the Mysore Government have done so much harm have alienated so many friends from it, and made it talked about in a manner not edifying

Occasional Notes

THE scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade marks in the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies, is at present being considered by the Provincial Governments

THE Government of India is now considering the reports of the local Government on the proposal to legislate for the protection of insectivorous birds in the interests of Indian agriculture.

THE proceedings of the Sir Salar Jung Debt Commission are about to be resumed at Hyderabad, and creditors who had hitherto no *locus standi* will now be allowed to appear in person or by counsel to watch their interests.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Bombay have a matter for investigation just now An advertisement in one of the local papers announced the ascent in a balloon by a native, who it is stated, would ride on a live deer

A CONTEMPORARY computes that there are in Bengal at the present moment two Bengali Collectors in charge of important Districts, two Bengali District and Sessions Judges, two Bengali Assistant Magistrates, and ten Bengali Statutory Civilians.

WHAT seemed like a fireball of dazzling brilliance was seen to the eastward at Hughli on Thursday last at 9 P M It remained stationary for a second, and then moved rapidly from North east to south west, and burst with a loud report, making the night as luminous as day

A DISTRACTED young married woman, who resided with her husband one Rakesh Chunder Ghosal, in Bally, Calcutta, met with her death lately from opium poisoning under very painful circumstances The deceased, who was still in her teens, destroyed herself owing to her husband having given up all worldly pursuits, and becoming a mendicant

THE Parsee traveller, Mr Jehangir H Kothari, has returned from his second tour round the world to Bombay Mr Kothari has *traversed, on this last* journey, 5,278 miles, including sea voyages of a total of 5½ months' duration, 12 170 miles by railway and 400 miles in dilligences and on foot In the course of his travels he visited North Cape in 72 North latitude, and crossed in the Southern Ocean to 60 South

AT the recent disastrous fire at the Montreal Lunatic Asylum several of the lunatics appeared to have suddenly recovered their reason through the agony and fear caused by the flames One woman who had never spoken for the four years that she was in the asylum called for help, and gave such intelligent assistance to the firemen who were endeavouring to rescue her from her cell that she was saved

115 candidates passed the B A Examination of the Calcutta University this year, among them Miss Florence Holland, a teacher, who obtained honours in English and Latin, in the first division J Platel, a student of the St Xavier's College Calcutta, appears to have done particularly well having obtained honours in English, Philosophy, and Latin, all in the first division In the B L Examination 220 candidates passed

'What shall we do with our girls?' was the subject of a prize essay competition instituted in New York, and in the course of an essay on the subject Mrs Wheeler Wilcox wrote—'The foundation of society rests on its homes The superstructure of our homes rests on the wives Therefore, first of all, teach our girls how to be successful wives' Excellent teaching, and Mr Hunt Albin, who was the adjudicator, did well to give Mrs Wilcox the prize

ROSA POMERAI, the greatest painter of animals is one of those eccentric women who dress up in wonderful clothing She is below the average height for a woman, but is remarkably robust and hardily built She wears her hair cropped in short curls and petted When at home in her studio her attire follows that of the stronger sex, but her small face, regular features, and sweet expression restore a perfect womanliness to the whole figure

A STRANGE sight, says a London gossip was witnessed in the Middle Temple Hall on Saturday night Two Indian students, one with a dirty turban, the other with a fez, and both wearing flowing oriental robes came to be photo, but not to eat the dinners, for they declined to sit at meat with their fellow students A cloth was laid at a table, where they sat by themselves, but they neither ate nor drank water They sat for one hour, hardly speaking to one another, and before quite left the hall They will have to keep six days in each term after this sorry fashion

MR W S Caine, despite his recent "crushing" is coming out to India again next cold weather arriving in Bombay probably at the end of October He intends going to Burma, and probably to the North West Frontier His friends say that Mr Caine, with the possible exception of Sir Charles Bernard is the only person in England who has read the big despatch on abkari and its enclosures Members of Parliament refuse to look at it, and the general feeling is that they must have been a good deal in Mr Caine's attitude it required 100 pages to answer it

IT is to be feared, says Hope that the advocates of the Indian Factories Bill are not content with inflicting on British India alone factory laws suited to their own ends, but that they would also like to include and enterprise even in Native States within the operation of such laws This is the only legitimate construction that can be put upon the statement recently made in Parliament by Lord Cross, that he would ask the Government of India to advise Native States, in which were factories working to follow the factory legislation of British India The *Indian Spectator* rightly observes that "this advice must of course come irresistible pressure exercised through the Political Agents" The Government of India could do nothing worse than take such a step for it is a matter in which the motive of interference could not be mistaken, and the result of such interference would be to weaken the moral influence of the Government in all other cases in which its legitimate exercise is desirable for the welfare of the Native States themselves.

Local and Provincial

CORONER Mr Grant—This gentleman returned from tour month furlough on Wednesday last, and will resume his duties from Mr J Howerson tomorrow

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS—The Nundidroog Sessions commenced this morning Mr. Justice Thimbhoo Chetty presiding There are eleven cases to be tried

THE RESIDENT—Sir Oliver St John, the British Resident, returned to Bangalore last Tuesday afternoon, when a salute of thirteen guns was fired for him on the Parade ground

THE SEASON IN BANGALORE—The season may be said to have begun in Bangalore, and the place is beginning to look cheerful Next month the races will come off, and amusements will be general

THE RAIN—There was a good shower on Last Wednesday afternoon, and it has been very cool and pleasant since then It is now said that the monsoon has set in, and we are likely to have a very good one

INFANTICIDE—A correspondent informs that at the Town of Mysore a Brahmin widow got into the family way and in course of time, a child was born, and killed immediately The relations at length succeeded in hushing up the matter —M H

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—A Mysore correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes as follows —

"The magnet began to haggle with the relatives of the deceased as to the remuneration to be paid to the bearers and refused to remove the corpse till what he demanded was paid The relatives of the deceased being unable to pay the corpse remained at home for more than twelve hours, when a Vaishnava Brahmin consented to carry it for a small pecuniary knowledge, says the Bhagavatgita, is shorded by ignorance hence all the ceremonies detailed in the sacred text by the Shastras would in no one shrink from the bearers above referred to and substitute in their place a bullock cart A more satisfactory and cheap vehicle for the dead while the ignorance of the Shastras and the tyranny of the Brahmin custom force men to do an unhygienic act which is also more costly I do no more entreat my brethren to learn the Shastras and follow it, if not as a religious duty, at least, as a more economical convenient and easy procedure which it undoubtedly is

R RAGHUNATHACHAR

GENERAL SUMMARY.

AFFAIRS OF WHITE ROSE—Bapu Rahbar Pantharpur of Tomewally who [illegible] in affecting an English Parliament [illegible] in both houses of the 2nd and 4th instant to the promises of the Free Church Rajpuram commencing each evening at 6.30 and 7

A PURITY MOVEMENT AT DACCA—We see from the *Bengal* that the students of Dacca have formed an association called the "The Students Welfare Association" [illegible] to subscribe to the following pledge —

I [illegible] by the help of God

(1) To treat all women with respect and to be attentive to their [illegible]

(2) To endeavour to put an end to concubinage and [illegible]

(3) To marry in the law of purity as regards both bridegroom and woman

(4) To discountenance and discourage all entertainments in which females take part and to abstain from attendance such

(5) To endeavour to extend the principles mentioned in this pledge to help every sister and brother

(6) To use every effort to preserve my own purity and to try to induce others to do likewise

The pledge is to be signed at an all exemplary and the movement is laudable The Association gives promise of permanence with *doing in which it is stipulated* Christians and Hindus are members, and has an Englishman as its Secretary It is effort at practical morality quite apart from religion, and we wish it every success We trust Mr Hay will find many subscribers to his association not in side of India, or that his efforts may at least inspire imitation

Extracts.

FALLACIOUS CLAIMS ON BEHALF OF MAHOMEDANS

The *Hindu*—The Mahomedans of India are a self respecting race and it is a wonder how some of the best of them allow themselves to be used as tools by the opponents of Indian reform They should resent any attempt to make cats paw of them They have their own ideas of what is good and bad for them, and there are several enlightened and influential men who can lead the community in the path of progress Still so is the selfishness of human nature and so general is the ignorance of our Mahomedan fellow subjects that they have easily lent themselves to designs which will work their ruin as well as the ruin of other Indian races They must see as well as the Hindu that if this present exclusion of the people from all share in the government of their own country continues for a long time, the condition of the Mussulmans as well as that of Hindu brethren will become worse from year to year There are many defects in the administration which are felt by Government and which people and which can be remedied only by the adoption of the demands proposed by the Congress A large number of Mussulman gentlemen are the president of the standing and have cordially joined the Congress The old aristocratic families have no doubt kept aloof, but among the Hindus also they have done the same They still observe the old Hindu conservatism and are frightened at the prospect of the middle classes acquiring political prestige and exercising their influence on social and political affairs They remember the uncertainty, at any rate have not received English education, and so they form a certain disproportion of the social importance which the Congress represents very well They will be glad to be left alone, if made to the revival for old laws which they were well satisfied of the country under its Today all politics of minority is not possible But the educated men of both the races men who are trained in ideas of the times and who only understand and thoroughly realize the paramount importance of British supremacy enduring for centuries to come have joined the Congress Two Mahomedan gentlemen have joined the delegation to England From several parts of India petitions bearing Mahomedan signatures along with Hindu signatures have been sent to Parliament From one or two states separate petitions in the name of individual Mahomedans have been despatched But others are the 200 and odd Mahomedans of the Congress who are so slyly abuse that to the demand made by that body So that it is absurd to say that the world Mahomedan community is opposed to the reforms proposed for by the Congress Nor is it true that because Sir Syed Ahmed in Allahabad, Syed Abdul Latif in Calcutta, and similarly in much other places have condemned the Congress, the two millions of Indian Mahomedans are actuated by the same spirit Sir Syed Ahmed is no more the representative in spirituality of these five millions than the Hon'ble Pandit Madhyamaiah of the Deccan of Southern India It is a great mistake to suppose that the Indian Mahomedans form one compact community In an excellent article in the *National Review* which we reprint Yesterday Mr Frederick Pincott points out how the Mahomedans like Hindus are split up in numerous divisions, mutually hostile and how even the caste system is not unknown among them It is not too to say that if a plebiscite were taken that all or the majority of the Mahomedans would vote against the elective principle All the Hindus would not certainly do so, but we are sure that among those Hindus who know how to read and write the vast majority will be in its favour, the lessons of the Congress have so vividly permeated the Hindu community in every part of the country Against the pretensions of Sir Syed there is another fact to be noticed. The bulk of the Mahomedans of India are of the same flesh and blood as their Hindu compatriots They are Mahomedan converts of Hindu origin just like the Native Christians of the present day, and then change of religion is no better reason in their case to obstruct the advancement of their country than it is in the case of our Christian brethren Fortunately too the *distribution of the Mahomedan* population is such as does not throw serious difficulty in the constitution of fair

and workable constituencies over the greater part of the country In Southern India, Central India, and in the North West Provinces, the Mahomedan population is a small fraction of the inhabitants In Bengal and the Punjab they form an appreciable proportion but in these provinces serious antagonisms might be made for the protection of the less forward class. After all, there is not the same antagonism between the two divisions as the opponents of the Congress wish to make out In villages and rural tracts the Hindus and Mahomedans live in perfect amity In the Native States we do not hear of the same hostility that occasionally breaks out in British territories The fact is, of late the barbarous maxim of "divide and rule" has received from Anglo Indians greater attention than it ever received, and mischievous men among them are ever busy to foment misunderstanding and foster hostility between Hindus and Mahomedans Mr Fredrick Pincott one of the sane opinion in fact Englishmen themselves laugh at the foolishness of the Mahomedans They are petted and praised in the newspapers but privately their patrons and friends laugh at them fully They like them of course just as the pet animals at home are petted, but they can trust their animal sympathy yield themselves to the Irish plots of temporary separation and against the interests of their native land

MR GLADSTONE AS A BOOKWORM

The *Standard* —There is no man connected with distinction Mr Gladstone, writes Mr W Roberts in the *Bookman* for May in the pleasant and interesting sketches on the subject which Pomeroy Jones contributes to Mr W still shows in New Orleans at and on all accounts, is a candid buyer, insatiable and discriminating Indeed book selling is a calling in this respect, and nothing he should have to do to bring to opportunity lagging to a purpose which we expect can a step may be Mr Gladstone, moreover in ordering his favorite books, insists upon a rate of exchange present This gentleman number of his purchases have been from necessity effected through this means, and though he usually chats, I should have preferred hunting from cellars his drawbacks are well understood, and Mr Gladstone is occasionally seen threading his way for some books kept in stalls with a penny here or two under his arm, to an amount which he could come that he has a regular and his searches and rapid and only the obstrusive attentions of a rapidly expanding circle of spectators A friendly talk on subjects distinguished book vendors is especially instructive when at once put a complete stop to his book hunting in the bargaining A very successful instance of avoiding recognition is cited in Mr Gladstone He selected of costs and has no usually brought into use when the G O M goes on the kitchen Library It was only a week or two ago, when he was called to be spoken to considerable time in looking over and selecting a number of books to obstruct the strait in front of W Smith's in New Oxford street, without being recognised Where could the ubiquitous reporters of the Times be? Mr Gladstone does not now often visit the head quarters of second hand books—Holywell street, or Bloomsbury row, but is more general still—as he would not be in the case in matters so far being recognised One of the shops which he frequents most is the neighbourhood of the Avenue Lacre He finds the collection—and also the lady who keeps the shop amusing Indeed I am assured (says a London correspondent) the feeling is mutual They exchange their remarks scenes and as Mr Gladstone is quite well known to the book lady he pleasure is naturally very great On the occasion of his last visit the private secretary of a member of Parliament happened to be in the shop Phoebe Pennet began with the question, "Anything new to day?" and then he went with greedy avidity over the collection "Yes, very good, but too dear" "Ay, ay, I see, but—too dear" "Tasso, Florentine binding, let me look at it No, that is a mistake, the binding is distinctly Dutch, quite spurious But really, madame, in any case, it is too dear"

Mr Gladstone has been a book collector for over three quarters of a century. He kindly informs us that he has two books which he acquired in 1815, one of which was a present from Miss H More At the present time he estimates his library to contain from 22,000 or 23,000 books, arranged by himself into divisions and sections in a very minute manner The library is so exceedingly miscellaneous that Mr Gladstone himself does not venture to state which section preponderates, although he thinks that "theology may be one fourth" There are about twenty editions of Homer, and from 30 to 40 translations whole or part He has never sympathised to any considerable extent with the craze for rare first editions, but "I like a fair copy" is Mr Gladstone's reply, made with all the genuine spirit of the true bibliomania And, so far as regards a preference for one or authors in old but good binding to modern dress points, the evidence emphatically in favour of the former

Mr P P O'Connor M P, has been good enough to send the following more recent account of a visit to Mr Gladstone at Hawarden — My visit to Mr Gladstone was short, and I felt that it was spent in the manner Mr Jones describes the library there is wonderful It struck me that it was entirely comfortable and well appointed I found the Gladstone and Hogarth system at work in a room adjoining the hall, and there is indeed no hospitality in this house I don't know from personal knowledge but I have read many instances of some of the topics on which he talks and I remember he was found by a friend with 20 or 30 books on the subject, which he had specially ordered, and was seeking for little hints If the most complete use of all the resources and ways at these minds I and stand also that the library is well and with remarkable care and order, and that Mr Gladstone is able to find a book which he wishes OF the library there is a small room very like a turrets tower It is full of and it has shelves On the walls plaid has correspondence, tied up in bundles and arranged with the greatest order and care Mr Gladstone showed me this apartment with evident pride, in reply to a question, and that it is small handy and it has been tied with his own hand As to the visit generally, permit me to tell—though a little relevant to our purpose—that I came away from it in a most tender and delightful impression of Mr Gladstone at home, of his urbanity, equanimity, and strangely affective"

Which reference, in conclusion, may be made to a recent article on "Books and How to Have them" by Mr Gladstone, which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr Gladstone arranging books and his gradual and well organised arrangements referred to by Mr P P O'Connor this plan of economising space in the shelving of books is highly interesting and it is not particularly new It is much the adaptation of the principle which has been employed in many libraries in London and elsewhere of the sides, arranged at right angles to the wall shelves each containing double rows of volumes and forming a little or still like system

At the end of each page, about there would be a great thering because Mr Gladstone alludes to economy of space thus effected in the following way —"and now as to results It is something to say that in this way ten thousand volumes can be placed within a room of quite ordinary size, all visible, all within easy reach and without destroying the character of the apartment as a room But on the strength of a case with which I am acquainted, I will even be a little more particular I take, as before, a room of 10ft in length and 20ft in breadth, thoroughly lighted by four windows on each side, as high as you please, but with only about 9ft of height taken for the book cases, inasmuch as all heavy ladders, all *adminicula* requiring more than one hand to carry with ease, are forsworn And there is no gallery In the manner I have described there may be placed on the floor of such a room, without converting it from a room into a warehouse bookcases capable of receiving, in round numbers, 20,000 volumes"

THE LAST WORD ON THE BRONCH SCANDAL

The *Sukha Patrika* learns from a trustworthy source that Government have found Mr Bonnerjee the Vacant Collector lately stationed at Bareli, guilty of the charges preferred against him in the cremation case We have never quarrelled with the punishment inflicted on Mr Bonnerjee, thinking that, young and inexperienced as the officer must be, the punishment not only could not but also to serve as a good lesson The Lieutenant Governor is a source of great satisfaction to us for it will silent the mouths of those malicious persons who tried to insinuate that the whole matter was his or his relation They will now perceive their error and will confess that caste and creed prejudices and so forth prejudices had nothing to do with the affair more than they themselves had It would be better for the enlightened men of the Government to zero to publish all papers and proceedings connected with this case We are however from that Government were convinced of Mr Bonnerjee's fault or else they would not have awarded the punishment, disproportion to howsoever it may be thought Let this matter rest here and forever

'ABSOLUTE SHAMS'

Exception has been taken in some quarters to Baba Surendra Nath Banerjee's description of Indian Councils as "absolute shams" If Baba Surendra Nath has sinned in this respect, he has done so in good company, for there are many others who are not authorities who have also given the same character to the Indian Legislature Infact Baba Surendra Nath utter no bare truth when he called the Indian Legislative Councils shams" But it must be borne in mind that in this condemning the Councils, he condemned the system and not the men he did not for one moment mean that every nominated member was a sham He knew as well as any of us be that the charge was not the nominees of Government, though there number is very few who have independence and strength of character enough to stand in the crown against the Government in the discussion of any proposed measure of legislation in the Councils He is as well as we are of the great services which such members as the late Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, the Hon'ble Dr Guru Das Banerjee the Hon'ble Mr A M Bose, the Hon'ble Dr Mahendra Lal Sircar, and the Hon'ble Rai Kali Nath Mitter have rendered to the country for he place in the Council Chamber But these are the exceptions, and so far from proving the rule that Government nominees are an subservient to the Government which has dubbed them

Hon'ble just to the same way as Pharaoh was slavishly loyal to the mad Prince of Denmark Infact they must be so by reason of their very position It is human nature to take the side of our patrons, of those who have done us a piece of good service in raising our position in society, if not anything else, and have made conferred upon us obligations that ought to bind us to the forgood Our nominated Councillors are not angels, they are not the creation of the heavenly mind, but they are men as we are, subject to the ordinary frailties of our nature And therefore for no blaming such members who essay support to all such proposals there must often put a man torn to and to the effects of his independent and disinterested devotion to duty Thus, on the whole the Councils as they are constituted at present must necessarily be a misgivement of future We are prepared to admit that the Government is ever anxious to get the best men to assist them in matters of legislation But as we pointed out in our last issue, by reason of their want of knowledge of the country and its people, of their modes of life and thought, of their wants and requirements as well as their hopes and aspirations, they can never succeed in getting at the right men for the right place. Thus the objection to Baba Surendra Nath's description of the Council is really of no weight, and we regret that it should have been urged at all —*Bengalee*

THE IMPROVEMENT OF KANARESE LITERATURE

The recent stir that has been made on behalf of cheap and healthy literature for he Kanarese will, we are afraid, not be long lived That every movement in India, whether Political or Social should have for its organizer and director a European does not speak much for the energy and permanency of character of the Indians Similarly the movement for cheap literature is the outcome of the enthusiasm of a missionary gentleman from England, but so far as we have been able to watch the progress of the movement, we are not at all sure of its stability A number of speeches have been made, a number of resolutions have been passed and a number of gentlemen have had the satisfaction of seeing their names in print But how many, we ask have been impelled to join the movement by genuine desire to further the cause of mass education and thereby advance general enlightenment in India?

At present the main obstacle in the way of any demand for literature is the absence of all reading habits in the majority of the people To this absence may be attributed the backwardness in producing healthy readable books While partly admitting that English schools and we have been neglecting their vernaculars, at the same time, we must say that even the Pundits show no inclination to engage themselves in literary undertakings There must be then some general cause in addition to particular causes That general cause appears to us to be no other than the want of encouragement to publish books It is within our experience how even periodicals cannot be maintained We know that many well meaning gentlemen have abandoned the attempt to provide healthy literature for sheer want of support There is consequently literary talent in the country which is all running to waste at present How then can a stimulus be given to the advancement of the Kanarese language? The only reply that we can give—and it is the result of mature deliberation—is that Government should put its hands deeper into its pocket and spend a considerably higher sum than it chooses at present Another means that Government should adopt is that as far as possible the all part languages should take under its fostering wing persons who have acquired a good knowledge of Kanarese without knowing the English language, further a high standard of proficiency in Kanarese must be insisted on in those who thrust the portals of preferment with the stamp of University honours. However, unless the government make up their minds to increase their liberal budget, we are not over sanguine of the result of education The education of the masses will go on in a very tedious manner as it has gone on hitherto, but any perceptible improvement in the course of a reasonable period there will be none. The proverb says that the want of a thing is best known by its absence, with equal truth it may be said that the use of a thing is best known by its presence We ask how what device the American book seller adopted to sell his books Tell therefore the people see the usefulness of reading, there will be no demand for books, and it is the duty of the Government to impart the love of reading in the minds of its subjects The number of schools in existence at present are too small in contrast with the School going population These must be increased and efficient masters appointed there to give Vernacular education on English lines In the next place, the Government should bestow scholarships on University graduates and other qualified persons to become Pundits in Kanarese Lastly, the publication of books must be undertaken at the public expense and the books themselves should be so printed as to be within the reach of all As we have already said, the Government should play the role of American classseller or allow the authors of books to do so by subsidising their publications. In a short time, Kanarese literature will be able to stand on its own legs and the profit thus will have accrued to Government will more than sufficiently compensate for the previous expenditure incurred.—*Mysore Herald*

ARYAN AND NON-ARYAN WOMEN.

The *Hindu*.—The condition of women among some of the aboriginal races in India is better in some respects than among the higher Aryan community. In Southern India it is well-known that the Dravidian woman enjoys an extent of freedom which her Aryan sister of Northern India has been deprived of. There was of course no original Aryan custom which consigned the woman to a low or subordinate position. On the other hand she shared with man many social and literary privileges. Her movements were not confined to the walls of her home. There was neither the Zenana nor the Purda system. Women went about with veils; and there was some wholesome restriction in their mixing with the members of the other sex. At home woman lived in apartments different from those reserved for men, but there are instances of them who appeared in political assemblies and spoke like others. They also took part in literary discussions and were themselves philosophers. They preached publicly to the people and at one time worked zealously as religious apostles. When Gautama Buddha was entering Kapilavastu after his first successes as a religious founder, a sweet maiden of tender years who stood among the throng stepped forward, threw a flower on him and congratulated him on his triumphs—a circumstance which would have been inconceivable in the latter degenerate times. All this wholesome liberty which never transgressed its limits into immodesty was lost as the influence of successive foreign invaders of a distinctly inferior civilization and moral character began to force changes into the customs and notions of the Aryans. The decline of the Aryans commenced with the loss of their independence, and the Mahomedan ascendancy wrought their final downfall. There is no doubt that the Hindus owe their Zenana system to their example. In Bengal where a timid Hindu race was tyrannized over by successive Mahomedan rulers of relentless bigotry and where the Mahomedan population is nearly half of the whole, the Zenana system flourishes most among the Hindus. Strangely the Hindu settlers in the Mahomedan capital of Haidarabad observe at the moment this pernicious system. A large number of Hindus have settled there for two or three generations, and so apt are the Hindus to offer the ruling power the highest form of admiration which consists in imitation that their women are as strictly kept within the four walls of the house as the ladies of the most bigotted Mahomedan families. In Southern India the influence of the Mahomedans was the shortest-lived and least felt, and consequently we see no irrational and mischievous restrictions on the liberty of women. Perhaps the Mahrattis ladies enjoy the utmost freedom among all their Indian sisters, and their race is the only single division of the Hindu nation which was not contaminated by Mahomedan contact. Amongst the aboriginal races the women enjoy a very high degree of freedom. We have referred to the Dravidian women, and among the Santals of Bengal women seem to enjoy a position which the women belonging to other Indian races might well envy. A correspondent to the *Morning Post* of Allahabad, whose letter we publish in another column, gives an interesting picture of the social virtues of that aboriginal race. The Santal women are unfettered by any system of social tyranny and enjoy "ample liberty to cultivate their physique and mind with such materials as nature has placed within their reach." Nor has this liberty proved prejudicial to the chastity of the Santal women. Any indecorous advantage taken of their boldness and freedom brings down on the offender the fierce vindictiveness of the whole tribe. The Santals being in a rude state of civilization the liberty of their women has not tended much to the benefit of their mental training. But among the other Indian races which have reached a higher social state and which have educational facilities within their reach, it is a pity that the women should be denied the liberty which alone makes education really valuable, and enjoyable in a high sense. Of course there are instances of many Mahomedan ladies who are the most cruel victims to the Zenana system, and who were yet educated and who even made valuable contributions to the literature of the day. But these have all been princesses and queens who were the products of special conditions and circumstances. We do not want the royal ladies alone to be educated and really enlightened. We want the women of the middle class and if possible of the lower classes also to be fairly trained in reading and writing, so that they might contribute to the refinement and elevation of society as a whole. The Zenana system is a prominent national institution among Mahomedans. But it is not so with the Hindus who copied it from others from necessity. That necessity no longer exists; but on the other hand the evils of the seclusion and ignorance of our women are keenly felt. Why should we not revert to our ancient times when our institutions were beneficial and rational?

THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCE—A SUGGESTION.

The *Mahratta*.—Amongst the many points in which English society differs from native society there is the difference in the matter of legislation. We can be governed by laws made for us and it is after about a close contact of thirty years that we have begun to feel the necessity of having in the legislative Council some of our own representatives duly elected in that behalf by ourselves. In the matter of forest conservancy, municipal administration and a few other departments of Government which very closely touch upon our domestic life we have begun to feel that we must have sympathetic administrators. There is a third department in administration however which has not yet attracted public attention. We mean conferences of departmental officers. These conferences are the germs from which legislation develops and if legislation can ever contribute fully to the comforts of the ruled, it can only do so when the people themselves have control of all the three departments in legislation. Leaders of public thought and public opinion must be associated with the representatives of Government as well in committees and conferences as in legislative councils and in the executive service. In both these latter departments representatives of the people are gradually finding entrance but the third department is as yet a sealed book to us and we would put it to Government and to the public if public interests would not gain by the association of non-official with official representatives in the constitution of consultative committees and conferences that so often sit to discuss matters relating to public departments. When committees have to consider questions of mere forms and returns non official representatives may be a superfluity; they may even be inconvenient additions; but when questions involving large principles have to come up for deliberations, questions of vital moment to the well-being of the ryot, question dealing with his every day concerns, his wants and his wishes, we are sure representatives of the non-official interests would not only be very valuable additions, but those conferences could never achieve a good purpose unless they gave admission to these genuine representatives of the people. A time there was when commissions of inquiry were made up of official gentlemen only. But as public opinion advanced Government honored it with a well deserved concession and almost as a rule any important commissions of inquiry now appointed have on them at least a few representatives of the Indian community to watch and represent the side of the ruled. It is a pleasure to find that these representatives of the non official community generally acquit themselves creditably and Government is encouraged to utilize their services more and more. Work upon these commissions involves a goodly sacrifice of time, money and personal comfort but there has not occurred a single case in which a gentleman declined the request to serve upon one. We think the time has come when a further step in advance should very safely be taken, when native gentlemen should be called upon to serve on consultative committees which at present consist of representatives of only the several Government departments concerned.

We learn that an important conference of the heads and representatives of the agricultural department is to assemble at Simla in October next for the consideration of some very important questions relating to the policy and work of the department of agriculture. It is now nearly half a dozen years since the department was constituted and the work done during those years must be sufficient to enable the heads to sit together and to carve out a general policy for the empire, which might guide its operations during the next few years. This is a very good move and we have no doubt will commend itself to all. But if the policy were settled after consultation with the representatives of those whom it must affect most nearly would certainly be better appreciated and its enforcement also would be rendered the easier. But more important and the more pressing reason for the present suggestion is that though it is but the work of one department that has to form the subject of the deliberations, it is a department that touches the most vital interests of nearly three fourths of the population. The people whom it concerns are ignorant. They are poor. They are the least civilized. This population is the weakest portion of our social fabric and in the struggle for existence it is this population that is paying for the sins of all the sections above it. In the system of Indian industries agriculture forms the basis and other industries the edifice over it so that any measure likely to affect the base will affect the superstructure. A Conference of the Directors of Agriculture cannot therefore reasonably sit in camera. It must be an open business altogether. Light must be thrown in and allowed to come in from all sides. Our agriculture has remained native and it is the belief of all that it has resisted the influences of so many foreign conquests because it has continued native. Had it, in the least, allowed itself to be neglected it would have by this time rendered India fit for colonization by the Europeans of Sir Lepel Griffin. Deterioration in quality and reduction in the number of cattle have already told heavily upon the fertility of the soil and by making deep and timely ploughing a matter of difficulty, want of agricultural industries makes the pressure of population great and the Salisbrian remedy of emigration is finding advocates even amongst those who are naturally in favor of liberal measures of relief. Improvements are coming on a slow scale and for want of a reasonable margin of profits, the rates of assessment increasing cost of production immensely. The enforced expansion of our export trade and the consequent curtailment of food crops are adding to the difficulties of the tiller of soil. Extension of railway communication is encroaching upon carriage trade and taking away a morsel of food from the mouth of the kunbi. In short the economic condition of the agricultural classes is going from bad to worse and there are well grounded fears that any systematic action of the work of the agricultural department, unless guided and helped by those who know Indian ways of life and thought, will tend in a direction likely to help the downward tendency of the fall and help the agriculturist to ruin. Bombay is had enough fortunate in having a Director of Agriculture who is a European by birth but a thorough native in his sympathies but he will be only one amongst a lot of Anglo-Indians who most unanimously but for all that not the less strongly, hold views which are prejudicial, or at least not favorable, to our own interests. If these gentlemen are therefore associated with a few native gentlemen in the conference, there is chance that any decision that may be come to will be more in accordance with the true interests of the parties whose interests the Agricultural Department is primarily bound to protect.

MR GOSCHEN AND INDIAN REFORMERS.

Mr Goschen addressed a meeting at Northampton on the 13th ult. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"Ask you what confidence you would place in our opponents being able successfully to govern that great dependency? Those who are so keen for a Parliament on College Green will not be satisfied till they have a Parliament in Calcutta (laughter). They see no hope except in precedent, irrespectively of conditions, irrespectively of the peculiar circumstances of every country and of every race, upon the most modern form of political institution, and so they would apply to that great Empire, India—not for many of the modern developments of constitutionalism, yet content to be governed by gradual progressive institutions—they would see in that great Empire the seeds of discontent, and kindle there a smaller fire to that which they seem to wish to kindle in Scotland, in Wales, in Ireland, wherever they can set institutions on fire, in order to have a level ground to place a new Parliamentary House of their own. Agitators in India find the columns of Irish newspapers particularly open to receive their complaints. Some agitators in India put themselves into communication with officers of the Irish American League. I do not say they are the men who are actually in alliance with the Parnellite party—even upon that we can all form our own conclusions—but what I wish to point out is that in the two great forces at work in India and in Ireland you have antagonism to authority as the principle of one class and effusive sentimentality as the principle of the other, which believes all ends possible provided that you appeal to the heart, that you disregard history, that you disregard contemporary events, and seek only from within the inspiration of your convictions or of your own hopes. (Cheers.) I do not call that statesmanship.

To the above, the Secretary of the British Committee of the Congress replied as follows in the *Times*:—

Sir,—Mr. Goschen, in his speech at Northampton last night, when referring to Indian reform, said "Some agitators in India put themselves into communication with officers of the Irish-American League." So far as my Committee are aware there is, at least as regards the members of the Indian National Congress, not a single word of truth in the statement. I am desired to ask Mr. Goschen, through the same medium as that in which the statement appeared, namely, your columns, his authority for his statement and the names of the agitators he refers to. The Congress movement for reform is thoroughly loyal and wholly constitutional. In saying what he has said Mr Goschen is bound either to substantiate his statement, or to withdraw it with such apology as he may think is due to subjects of the Queen who in loyalty and constitutionalism do not yield even to him.

There is no substitution of truth in what Mr. Goschen said but it affects not the agitators for reform in India, but the agitators against reform. The only Indian we have ever heard of who has been in communication with Irish agitators in America is Mr Nanda Lal Roy, editor of *Hope* newspaper, Calcutta, who was quoted by your Calcutta correspondent in his letter of Sunday last as being strongly opposed to the movement which Mr Goschen, knowing nothing of the people and very little of the cause he assailed, so unjustly stigmatised last night. This opponent of Indian reform, when in America, a few years ago, was in communication with the Fenians, and wrote a letter to a Hindu gentleman now in England in which he mentioned the fact. He is the only Indian, to our knowledge, who has been in communication with the Irish Americans, and, as I have said, he is a most determined opponent of the Congress, yet Calcutta correspondent being my authority for so describing him. Again Mr Goschen said "Agitators in India find the columns of Irish newspapers particularly open to receive their complaints." We do not know of a single Congress agitator in India who has written a single line to any Irish news Paper. Probably, Mr Goschen, with his customary mental alertness has confused the correspondence which has taken place in Irish Nationalist newspapers recently about the unavenged service of grievance he and his colleagues have wrongly and by granting the agitators a special Committee of the House of Commons, with those who are working for Indian Councils reform. In such a case the promoters of the Irish papers are his own countrymen, some of whom are his political supporters.

Mr Goschen spoke strongly against the Indian movement and declared it to be the work of a political party. Mr Goschen and his friends are making it such. At the present time meetings are being held in various parts of the United Kingdom to instruct the English people on Indian matters, and to create a sentiment in favour of Indian reform on a non party basis. Liberals—Home Rule and Unionists—attend and take part in such meetings. In London and Provinces a few Conservatives only have, so far as we know, been willing even to attend meetings to hear what the delegates from the Indian National Congress—fellow-subjects of theirs—have to say. Should the Indian reform question become a party subject the fault will not be either with the Indian reformers themselves or with their English friends. The reforms asked for are only just a little ahead of what the last Viceroy and the present Viceroy have recommended to the Secretary of State. Lord Cross, however, prefers to ignore such counsels.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,—Wm Digby, Secretary.

May 15, 1890.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1890. [No. 24.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Bangalore City Municipality

No 116

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held at the Office premises on Friday the 24th June 1890 at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current and monthly returns for the month of May 1890

II Annual statements of receipts and disbursements of the City Municipality for the official year 1889 90

III Sub committee's report regarding the revision of rates for lands required to be taken up for the new burial ground near Jakkariyan Tank

IV Memo showing the probable cost of purchasing cloths for issue to the Langadi ward inmates

V Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No 1824—35—Cir No 6 1 dated 9th May 90 sanctioning Budget Estimates of receipts and disbursements of the Bangalore City Municipality for the year 1890 91

VI Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No 1 26—7—75 *dated* 16th May 90 sanctioning reappropriation of Rs 15 in the Budget grants for the official year 89—90

VII Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No 2013—4/1000 dated 6—11th June 90 sanctioning the grant of Rs of fund in the bill of the Sampangi tank Lake to C I Hickman of the 21st Mysore

VIII Docket No 67 Dated 6th June 90 from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding for information a copy of Memo No 971 Dated 24th May 1890 from the Senior Surgeon &c, regarding the appointment of Mrs M Terry as Matron of the Maternity Hospital on Rs. 75 per mensem

A S RAGHAVACHARIU,

Vice President,

City Municipal Commission

The 11th June 1890

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Vienna, 7th June—The Emperor Francis Joseph in opening the President of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations at Pesth said that the political situation was unchanged, and that the friendly relations existing among the Powers justifies the hope that peace will be maintained

To day, 9th June—A shocking accident happened in Bombay at 4 30 yesterday afternoon in Shaik Ali Osmer Street, when building owned by Haji Essa and Haji Essak, 20 feet wide 60 feet in length and some 60 feet in height, in course of erection during the last six months and near completion, suddenly collapsed, burying some 42 labourers men and women, in the ruins *Dire exertions and native police worked* splendidly extricating some 20 persons, five of whom were, however dead Some of the remainder were very seriously injured and were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Up to the late hour last night no further bodies were recovered The owner, who at the time of the accident was in the building, was extricated with a broken arm, while his daughter was among the dead One woman died on the way to hospital The several statements by the injured go to show that the collapse was due to the insecure state of the lower storey

London, 9th June—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir John Gorst, replying to a question said that Government had no reason to believe that the majority of the people of Kashmir were desirous that their Sovereign should be restored to power or that British interference in that quarter should be withdrawn

In reply to a question, Sir John Gorst said that the Secretary of State for India was unable to take any further steps regarding the question of the grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Services until the House of Commons had decided to appoint a committee of Enquiry into the matter

London, 10th June—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Dillon moved the adjournment of the house as a protest against the action of Government in suppressing the meeting at New Pipparry last month

A prolonged debate followed, in the course of which Mr Parnell challenged the Government to prosecute the leaders and not the poorest peasants The motion on being put to the vote, was rejected by a majority of 16

The House of Lords, by a majority of 70 votes, have rejected the Bill qualifying women to sit in County Councils

Berlin 10th June—Count von Caprivi speaking in the Reichstag to day, said that it was gratifying to note the improvement that had taken place in the relations between Germany and France, but he was however unable to abolish the passport rules in Alsace, which were framed with the intention of hastening the Germanisation of that Province.

Vienna, 1st June—Speaking in the Hungarian Delegation to day the Minister of War said that the increase in the peace effective of the Austrian Army was inevitable Austria and Hungary, he added, cannot remain behind other European States in the matter of armament.

Paris, 10th June—The French Government has despatched a Note to the Egyptian Government giving its adherence to the Conversion Scheme, and insisting on the proceeds of the Conversion being applied to increasing the Egyptian Army and thus hastening the evacuation of the country by the British

M Ribot, the Minister of War, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to day, said that France entertained the most friendly feelings towards England, but cannot allow her to establish herself in Egypt

Calcutta, 10th June—Solomon was rearraigned again to day before the Police Magistrate when charges were framed against him and tried out. He reserved his defence for the High Court Sessions The charges drawn up are for forgery of certain opium passes, by means of which he is alleged to have defrauded the Hongkong Shanghai Bank of Rs 3,70,000 advanced him on documents, forgery with intention of cheating, having possession of forged documents knowing the same to be forged, and using them as genuine Accused was committed to take his trial at the next Sessions, being remanded to jail meanwhile

Washington, 10th June—The Senate has referred the Caucus Bill to the Finance Committee

11th June.—The Finance Committee of the Senate have withdrawn the Caucus Bill removing the bullion redemption Clause, and the provision for free coinage on certain conditions. The Act is to come into operation a month after passing, and be valid for ten years.

Bombay, 27th June—One Narandass Pranjeevandas was convicted and fined Rs 20 by the Police Magistrate in March last for disobeying an alleged order of the Police in entering on the Parade ground, Esplanade, the enclosure said to be reserved for families of Military officers on the occasion of the review of troops by the Duke of Connaught The High Court, yesterday, held that no legal order had been made applicable to such an assembly as that on the Esplanade, and reversed the sentence and ordered the fine to be returned

A Central News telegram from Washington, dated the 11th instant, says that the Senators are in favour of free coinage They intimate that they intend to press Silver Bill in the Senate and intend to pass it, ignoring the Bill adopted by the House of Representatives Efforts, however, are being made to bring about an agreement on the subject.

Poona 11th June—The Southern Mahratta Mail train from Bangalore to Poona, due on Tuesday evening, only

arrived at noon today, in consequence of a portion of the high embankment between Alandi and Rajwadi being washed away Stormy weather was experienced on Monday and Tuesday, and the rush of water down the hill sides was very great 25 yards of the embankment, which is 15 feet high, were washed away It fortunately happened to be daylight The Bangalore train was detained at Rajwadi for the night Another small breach farther down the line is reported.

Calcutta, 11th June.—Aubinash Chunder Sen was brought up again today at the Police Court on a charge of aiding and abetting his father, the late cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in defrauding the Bank to the extent of Rs 6,50,000 by fictitious credit

Mr Edward Lindsay, Accountant of the Bank, was examined and stated that on the 14th April he could not get the cash book to balance The next morning he found the figures had been altered The cashier of the Bank sent to him, and told him that there was a discrepancy of about three lakhs which he had taken for the purchase of opium He would refund the amount when he received the advance on opium Witness reported him to the Manager, and further enquiry showed defalcations to the extent of six lakhs

The case at this stage was adjourned, under a strong protest from Mr Garth, till Friday next

Poona, 12th June—Lieutenant Raoul de Visme de Pouthon, Bombay Staff Corps, was arrested and charged at the Westminster Police Court to day with complicity with a Belgian Doctor, in causing the death of Mrs Hall, wife of a Barrister

A crowded meeting of the Conservative party was held to day at the Carlton Club, at which Lord Salisbury impressed upon his hearers the urgency that existed for counteracting the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition His Lordship proposed an alteration in the Rules of Procedure, and to carry forward Bills reaching the Committee stage to the following Session if necessary Government, he said would not drop the Tithes, Land Purchase and Compensation Bills

A great majority present at the meeting dissented from the proposals of his Lordship, and favored an Autumn Session Government will, therefore, reconsider the matter.

London, 13th June—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Maclean presented a petition from the Mahomedans of the Punjab against the extension of the elective system by the Government of India, and praying for the rejection of Mr Bradlaugh's Bill, which would destroy the celebrated justice which has hitherto characterised British rule in India.

A meeting of the Liberal Unionists takes place to day under the presidency of Lord Hartington It is believed that the meeting will favor the proposals made by Government at the Carlton Club yesterday

London, 13th June—The Indian Congress delegates have been received most cordially in Scotland, and enthusiastic meetings have been held at Glasgow and Aberdeen The delegates were today received by Mr Gladstone, who in an interview that took place, expressed sympathy with the movement.

Bombay, 14th June—A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that in the House of Commons last night Mr Bradlaugh asked Sir John Gorst whether Government had ever made payment to Indian newspapers, if so, for what purpose, and whether, with the knowledge and approval of Lord Cross, an offer had been made to the *Times of India* to become an official organ He also called for any papers connected with the subject

Sir John Gorst replied that he was not aware of any payments to any newspapers, or of any such offer to the *Times of India* There were no papers on the subject

The *Times of India*, in commenting thereon, calls the whole thing a pure fabrication

During a storm near Ganesh Khind yesterday afternoon, three men and a bullock were struck by lightning and killed Two other men were seriously injured, and are now in a dangerous condition

Baroda, 12th June—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has established a *Kala Bhawan*, or Technical Institute here

Telegrams received here from China yesterday report that the Chinese Government has by Imperial edict, raised the transit duty on Indian yarn by 3 10 dollars per bale, thus increasing the impost to nearly a quarter of an anna per pound Mill shares have consequently a downward tendency

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1890

THE CONGRESS AND ITS FOES

When the Indian National Congress movement first took shape those opposed to it held it would soon die a natural death It had no vitality in it, and must go the way of all ephemeral undertakings After every meeting we were told it would be the last, there would not be another Do then grief there was another, and now it is seen that the Congress will not die a natural death, and that they cannot kill it This is a source of grief to them, and they do not fail to let the world know what they desire Now that the institution has taken root they redouble their efforts to destroy it, and spread about all sorts of calumnies that may assist to this end A portion of the Mahomedan population is holding aloof from the movement, and this fact is seized upon with avidity to show that the Congress must collapse, and in a short time We do not underrate this abstention of Mussulmans It will be cited when the Bill comes before Parliament, and we shall be told the people of this land do not care for the elective principle, that they are quite satisfied with matters as they are The Mahomedans profess to be afraid of being out numbered by the Hindus They say they are few as compared with the people just mentioned, and that they and their affairs would not receive the attention they have a right to expect The leaders of this community forget that it is proposed by the Congress to apportion members to be elected to different nationalities, and these should form one half of the total The other half would be as at present, nominated by the Government In this way the Mahomedans could not be swamped by the Hindus, there could be no swamping whatever The different communities would be represented fairly, so that no undue advantage could be taken by one section It ought also to be borne in mind that it is proposed by the Congress that the head of the Government, whether Governor General or Governor, should have a veto over the measures passed in Council, so that nothing could become law unless he gave permission and was in favour of it This part of the Congress programme the opponents of the measure keep studiously out of sight, for it would not tell in their favour Such a proposal, if carried out, would prevent any measure being rushed through the Council, a measure that might be detrimental to one portion of the community as against another Thus the enlargement called for would be guarded in every way and a measure could not become law till it had been well considered We would advise the chiefs of the movement to banish all fears on this head, for such are groundless and puerile

It must be acknowledged that the Mahomedans are not so far advanced as the Hindus, and that as they advance they will be sure to draw nearer and nearer to their fellow subjects with regard to the movement of which we are speaking When they understand how matters stand they will come forward, and express their regret for having kept aloof so long The foes of the Congress will not have them always as allies, and consequently, they had better make the most of them now, when they become more enlightened they will break away

In the next place the opponents of the movement are making so no capital out of the small amount of money sent to the Agent in England, and of his call for more It must be acknowledged that this is a very serious matter We hold that the "sinews of war" ought to have been supplied and that the promoters of the movement ought not to have had the opportunity of throwing ridicule upon the Congress because the people were so backward with their assistance But it must be remembered that the people of this land are very cautious, they are not accustomed to give money in the way they are now called upon to do, and it is just possible that some of them do not fully understand why money is required If they did they might be more liberal In many respects the people of this land are very profuse with their money They may be said to lavish it, much to the surprise of the people who observe it A little training is required to bring them up to the standard of giving for political purposes as in Europe, but this may come in time

But the fact remains that the Congress meets the wants of the people, and therefore it must continue It has the seeds of permanency in it, and those opposed to it cannot crush it, do what they will The shortcomings they point out will do good in the end, for they will lead to reformation What is wrong will disappear, what is good will remain If the Congress was not wanted, if the people did not care for it, the institution would not have taken such root in all parts of the country, the people would not care to send delegates to the meetings, and it would die of inanition But as it is firmly rooted it must live, and bring forth good fruit

If the administration of this land were perfect the Congress would not be required But it is very far from being so, reform is wanted, and this the Congress desires to bring about We could name a number of abuses that require to be corrected For instance, there is the Income tax which is a severe burden upon the country It is detested by the people yet the government insists on maintaining it without any change The incidence of this tax is odious in the extreme, but the Government insists on retaining it just as it is In the next place, there is the, police force, the wretched state of which has just been acknowledged by the Governor General in Council, and a long despatch has been sent forth telling the world how matters stand in this respect Had representatives been sent by the people to the Councils the abuses of the system would have been pointed out long ago Matters would not have been allowed to drift so long, there would have been many discussions about them, and change would have followed The Viceroy has been a long time in making a discovery that others made long ago, and he has proposed changes that ought to have been carried out before But the Councils themselves need reforming, they are the fountain head, and till they have been put right we need not expect much advance It is the object of the Congress to do this

Occasional Notes

It is rumoured that the Queen Dowager of Portugal, with the young Prince Don Alphonso, will visit Goa during the exposition of St Francis Xavier's body, which is to take place in December next

The *Indian Jurist* understands that the Nawab Mehdi Hasan is considering the propriety of restricting in future the admission into the Courts of Hyderabad of barristers who may be unable to plead satisfactorily in Urdu

In China eight varieties of leprosy are recognised, and the disease is considered contagious, infectious, and hereditary, but is said to disappear in four generations. There are leper villages, to which all suffering from the disease are sent

A student of the Calcutta Metropolitan Institution named Jotendro Kristo Gupta, aged about 22 years, has committed suicide because he had failed to pass the recent Entrance Examination The post mortem examination showed that death resulted from hydrocyanic poisoning

The people of Ceylon, it seems, deprecate the idea of effecting a union of their island with India by means of a railroad across Ramu's Bridge They wish to preserve the "inviolability" of the Crown Colony, and dread the political absorption which, they fear, must invariably follow any such union

Marriage expenses are proving so ruinous in Bengal and the chances of self-help against the evil are so slender that the *Indian Mirror*, in despair, proposes that the aid of the legislature should be asked to put it down The Chiefs and Rajputs of Rajasthan, and the intelligent Koolis of Gujarat have virtually followed that course and begun to reap its benefits

A correspondent writing to the *Statesman* says,—"The *Indian Mail* is too premature in announcing the decision of the Government of India about the erection of a stupendous bridge over the Kistna at Bezwada Without the Supreme Government, there are Nizam's Railway authorities, the Cuttack Flotilla Company and the East Coast Railway people who are immediately concerned in the matter"

It is announced that the Russian Government will spend 15,320,000 roubles on new railways and harbours during the coming financial year, or 11,000,000 roubles more than last year Over 10,000,000 roubles will be spent in building new lines, most of them strategic At a cost of 19,500,000 roubles, several leading lines will be provided with a double set of rails new rolling stock is to be bought to the value of 7,000,000 roubles, while an equal amount will be spent for harbour improvements.

Judgment was pronounced at Allahabad on Saturday in the Pilibhit case, in which Ameer Ahmad, a wealthy zamindar, was accused of abducting the daughter of Haji Kopiat Ali The Judge found that the girl, on the date of abduction, was over sixteen years of age, that up to date of abduction no ceremony of marriage had been gone through, and that the girl had undoubtedly been carried off by force In passing a sentence of one year's simple imprisonment the Judge said he took into account the fact that some reparation had been made by the accused, inasmuch as he had since legally and rightly married the girl.

The following is a Central News telegram dated London, 6th instant —Mr W H Smith, and a majority of his colleagues on the Ministry desiring to shelve the Irish Land Bill, Mr. Balfour threatened to resign A special Council meeting was consequently called to discuss the situation, when Mr. Balfour succeeded in bringing round the majority in favour of his proposals As a result the Land Bill was placed in the fore front and the Licensing Bill last in the Ministerial programme Mr Smith has evidently been deeply offended by this movement, and has not attended Parliament since it reassembled, his colleagues explaining that the right hon gentleman is absent from illness Lord Salisbury, however, is mediating with a view to restore harmony in the Cabinet.

Local and Provincial.

The Resident —The Resident went to Mysore on Friday morning, and is expected back this evening. He is gone on business with the Maharajah

The Dewan —We learn that the Dewan is still very unwell, and that he has gone

to Gooty for a change. If he does not improve there he will proceed to the western coast.

COLONEL MAGRATH.—Colonel Magrath, who returned a short time ago from Australia, took charge of his different offices, from Mr. E. Howetson, on Thursday last. The latter gentleman reverts to his old post.

THE WEATHER.—The oldest inhabitant cannot remember colder weather at this time of the year. It is more like October or November than June. The mornings are quite chilly, and it is rarely hot in the middle of the day.

A TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday afternoon a soldier of the Yorkshire Regiment shot his wife with his rifle. The woman died a short time afterwards. There had been a slight quarrel, and the man took up his gun and deliberately fired at his wife. It is expected that he will be delivered over to the Civil authorities to be tried. The funeral of the murdered woman was attended by the whole regiment.

VETTEAT OF THE SUN.—There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on Tuesday next, partially visible at Madras. In consequence thereof all Hindoo in Government employ will have a holiday, and the Presidency Magistrates' Court will be closed. The eclipse will commence at 1 P. M., the time of greatest obscuration will be at 5.14 P. M. and the eclipse will end by 6.28 P. M. The line of central annular phase commences in the Atlantic Ocean, crosses the Sahara and Nubia in Africa, touches the North of Greece, crosses the South of Asia Minor, the North of Afghanistan, the Punjab, Bengal, North Burma, and ends in China.

A VIRGIN WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—We are glad to record that a virgin remarriage is taking place on Monday last at Gopipuram in right orthodox fashion, the bride being the daughter of Mr. Nagesa Row, Accountant, Collectors office, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the bridegroom a close relation of his. We hear that a good number of native gentlemen graced the occasion with their presence not to say the large number of Brahmins who assembled at the place to share the usual money distribution on such occasions.

This occurrence being the first of its kind in this City, we congratulate Mr. Nagesa Row on his success in this his bold attempt in disobeying a pitiful obligation to his affectionate but motherless daughter.

As examples more a thousand times better than precept we hope other gentlemen who may have had the misfortune to have virgin widowed daughters will come forward and follow the bold example set them by Mr. Nagesa Row.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, Saturday, 15 June 1890.

The 11th June 1890.—No. 19.—Gundappa, Amildar of the Challakere Taluk, Chitteldrug District, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and nine days with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

Abdul Rahman Mekri, B. A., Deputy Amildar of Hosdurga, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Challakere Taluk during Gundappa's absence or until further orders.

No. 53.—Mr. C. E. M. Russell, Superintendent of Forests, Bangalore District, handed over, and Mr. V. Ananja Rao, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Bangalore District Forest Office, on the afternoon of the 11th April 1890.

No. 50.—Sunnappa, Amildar of the Maddagiri Taluk, is granted casual leave for ten days from the 3rd June 1890 or from such other date as he may avail himself of it.

The 9th June 1890.—No. 52.—Mr. Siddavarappa delivered over charge of the District and Sessions Court, Mysore to the Court Shirestadar, on the afternoon of the 12th April 1890, and Mr. S. Hampiah Row resumed charge of the Court from the Shirestadar on the afternoon of the 12th idem.

No. 53.—Mr. N. Chelvangar delivered over, Mr. K. Nagesha Rao received, charge of the Shimoga Jail on the forenoon of the 9th April 1890.

No. 54.—Mr. T. Narohari Rao assumed charge of the District and Sessions Court, Mysore, from the Shirestadar of the Court on the forenoon of the 21st May 1890.

No. 57.—Under Section 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. H. H. Sparkes, 2nd Class Railway Magistrate, is invested with the powers to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

The 7th June 1890.—No. 58.—Mr. V. N. Narasimmangar is appointed Census Superintendent of Mysore.

No. 59.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. C. Gross, Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, in Notification Comp. No. 1148 of the 23rd March 1890, is hereby cancelled at his request.

The 9th June 1890.—No. 61.—Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao delivered over, and Mr. N. Chelvangar received, charge of the Shimoga District and Treasury on the forenoon of the 4th June 1890.

No. 62.—Under Sections 12 and 206 of the Code of Criminal Procedure respectively, B. S. Krishnaswamangar, Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate of Sagar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and with the powers to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

No. 64.—Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 4th June 1890.

Mr. N. Chelvangar, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, will be in charge of the Shimoga District, during Mr. Madhava Rao's absence or until further orders.

The 10th June 1890.—No. 65.—Krishnaiya Rao, Amildar of Tiptur, and Kuttappa Chari, Amildar of Gubbi, are hereby invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class for the disposal of offences falling exclusively under provisions of the Railway Act.

No. 66.—Mr. C. Gross delivered over, and Mr. Panchamitha Rao received, charge of the Tumkur District and Treasury on the afternoon of the 27th May 1890.

No. 67.—Mr. C. Rajachariar, Superintendent of Police, Kolar District, is granted one month's leave for three days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 68.—D. Venkatappaiya, Amildar of the Hoskote Pahal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 6th June 1890.—M. V. Sadasivaiah Naidu, Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Circle, is appointed Director of the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore, on his present pay.

2. Mr. D. Subbaiya, B. A., First Assistant Master, Shimoga College, is appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Circle, on his present pay.

3. Mr. S. Rangachariar, Superintendent of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, is appointed Deputy Inspector of Sanskrit Schools in the 3rd grade on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 with effect from 1st June 1890.

4. Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, B. A., Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, is appointed Assistant Master, Shimoga College, vice Mr. D. Subbaiya, B. A., promoted as Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Circle.

5. Mr. A. Venkatesaiya, B. A., of the Hindu Institute, Bangalore, is appointed an Assistant Master in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, in the 3rd grade of Higher Assistant Masters on Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 80 vice Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, B. A.

The 9th June 1890.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department with effect from the dates specified:—

Pankaji, Mr. B. P. Raghavalu Naidu, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, to Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, from 3rd October 1889.

Chittibroog, Mr. K. Krishnaiyangar, Apprentice Engineer, on Rs. 100 to Apprentice Engineer, on Rs. 150 from 1st April 1890.

Extracts.

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY.

"It has always seemed to me a regrettable circumstance, writes our good brother of the *Christian Patriot*, "that Native Christians show such needless eagerness to part with all the essential features of their nationality in dress, in food, in language, in style of living, and often in their very modes of thought they are rapidly becoming denationalized"—specially those who live in the large cities and towns. This should not be. And it behoves our men of light and leading to check this reprehensible tendency before it has become incurable. Cannot men be Christians in religion and yet Hindus in thought and life? We feel certain that there is nothing incompatible in it. In rural districts it is found possible, and beneficial in every way, for Native Christians to keep up their national customs and manners, in so far as those customs and manners are not repugnant to the principle of Christianity. The advantages of this are numerous, amongst which not the least is that much of that poverty and discontent, which now forms the lot of so many Native Christians, will be avoided by the retention of our own simpler, more convenient, and less expensive style of living. These are wise sentiments, and our contemporary has our most cordial sympathy. Native Christians, especially those living in towns, "are rapidly becoming denationalized"—This is the opinion of our contemporary, and as he knows his community better than ourselves, it must be a fact, which like all well wishers of our people we exceedingly regret. Our patriotic brother naturally protests against the dress, manners, style of living and so forth which the native Christian adopts and which differs from those of his Hindu brethren. But we for our part shall not be hard upon our Christian countrymen for these changes. We consider there is some excuse for them in their case. The Native Christians are yet a small community, and in towns they live in a scattered manner, so that the community does not afford sufficient scope for social pleasures. A well to do and respectable Native Christian feels or imagines he finds only a few with whom he can associate without compromising his conscience or position, especially if he retains the sentiment of caste distinction—which with all the boasts of science and civilization we feel it difficult to banish from their heart—in superiorness this difficulty all the more. He is therefore obliged to seek admission into the society of Europeans or Eurasians. Between these latter and himself there is the affinity of a common religion, and caste distinctions in the gross Hindu sense being absent, the intercourse betwe en the two classes is more easy and less restricted than it is between Hindus and Christians. The Native Christian ladies too are in many cases fairly educated, and they most necessarily value the company of European and Eurasian ladies. Moreover, many of the well to do Native Christians were originally lobbied to get a deal in the patronage of English Missionaries with whom they closely moved and whose manners and habits they naturally imitated. This also appears to us another cause for the denationalization which our contemporary so wisely remonstrates against. Christian Missionaries perpetually fix into the ears of the converts the inferiority of Hindu religion and social system. Now, many of the peculiarities of that system have some religious significance imparted to them, and when the religion is keptaid, these social peculiarities too are subjected to the same feeling. Thus it seems to us that the changes which our Native Christian brethren adopt in their personal habits and style of living are explainable and to a great extent excusable. We do not however justify them, we do not say that our Christian countrymen would not be acting more loyally to their ancestors and their mother country by retaining such national peculiarities as are not inconsistent with the teachings of Christian religion. Still we are not disposed to attach much importance to these things. In our judgment it matters little how a person dresses or lives, only every person born in India and whose lot is cast among the Indian people should be faithful to the interests of the country, should promote its prosperity and defend its honor. It is exceedingly desirable no doubt that all Indians including Native Christians and Mahomedans should adopt the same mode of dress, the same domestic and personal habits as far as possible. Such a similarity helps in the promotion of national feeling. But still our past and present history has made such similarity difficult. The Bengalee, the Punjabee, the Mahratta and the Dravidian, who have all hitherto followed each his independent and exclusive social development, dresses differently, and his domestic habits and personal manners differ in a striking manner. Till that time comes when the increasing facilities of communication and the force of the growing national feeling effect this dissimilarity, we must all agree to tolerate differences in these respects. Moreover, it is impossible that Europeans can adopt our habits and manners and there will be Native Indians who will feel elevated by them and imitate them. We can easily conceive a Hindu or a Native Christian dressing and living exactly like an European and yet remaining at heart, in his thoughts, words and actions, a faithful son of India. There is a special danger of truth in our contemporary's remark that the displacement of native by foreign manners is one of the causes of the Native Christian's poverty and discontent. Still a higher style of living is not always to be deprecated. It stimulates the man to work harder and earn more, and if only the morality of the Native Christian is properly taken care of his imitation of English dress and manners cannot do much harm. In fact, the only distinction between nation and nation worth preserving is the peculiarities of mind and heart. After all, the external peculiarities noticed by our contemporary are governed more by the physical conditions of the country than by the idiosyncrasies of individuals, and the native Christian can no more dress and live in India like an European than a Hindu can do. But whatever differences there may be in these comparatively unimportant respects, a complete harmony in regard to the interests of the country and the nation is essential if India is ever to become a great country. Our contemporary very properly reminds his fellow-Christians that Christians may still be Hindus. The two differ in religion but they belong to the same country which is entitled to the love and devotion of one as well as of the other. The Native Christians are an intelligent community, and it is very gratifying to see this worthy and wise sentiment expressed by its organ. The Eurasians and Mahomedans are equally Hindus in this sense like Native Christians. The country has as much claim on these as on the other Indian races. There may be occasional conflict of interest between our race and another; but this conflict must be disposed of in the spirit of friendly neighbours and never not to make the case of a general mutual hostility. We feel thankful to our Christian friend for having pressed this duty on his readers and we hope that the other communities will take a lesson from the Native Christians.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL

The following is the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mahadev Govinda Ranade, at the Poona Provincial Conference held recently:—

GENTLEMEN:—

At the desire of the Chairman, and on behalf of the promoters of this movement, I wish to bespeak your favourable attention to a few observations on the objects of this Conference. We are met here to-day for a purpose which is eminently catholic and acceptable to all.—The programme of the Congress gatherings is avowedly political. Here we eschew politics altogether, for there is really no conflict of interests between the rulers and the ruled, who all alike desire to promote the industrial and economic progress of this country. The object of the Social Conference similarly sets the reformers and the orthodox and the conservative majority in apparent opposition. Here on the economical platform all shades of opinion, all differences of views on social, and political, and religious subjects, may unite and co-operate. This is a point on which it is needless to dilate much. Our people in times of old set to themselves only one question, and all our works on philosophy and science commence and end with the problem of deliverance from evil—which is described to be threefold—the weakness and sinfulness of our internal nature, the evils we suffer from others, whether gods or men, and lastly, the evils we suffer by reason of our physical surroundings. People will not easily agree as to the method of deliverance from the first set of evils—hence the diversity of creeds in their advocacy of their own particular creed, they will not even admit the right of others to cross-question them about their faith and they are too often disposed to deny the existence of any sin or weakness when challenged by others. In respect of the second class of evils, different classes of men will necessarily disagree to some extent, and proposals for co-operation are not always welcome. In regard to the third class of evils, however, represented by the poverty of our resources, and our physical weakness, all men are agreed, and all have a common interest in co-operating together for the common good. In this country especially, there is no room for a difference of opinion, Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsees and Christians, the rulers and the ruled, the privileged and the unprivileged classes, all stand on a common platform, and as the constitution of the present meeting itself demonstrates, are prepared to work together. The work of the Conference thus possesses certain advantages which are denied to similar gatherings for other more or less sectarian and party purposes.

The problem we have met here to consider is one of ways and means. About the existence of the evil, there is no difference of opinion among us. The highest official authorities like Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir William Hunter, and others, with the highest

non official authorities such as Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, are agreed in admitting that the poverty of this country is phenomenal The existence of this poverty needs no demonstration. We need only walk through our streets, and study the most superficial aspects of our economic situation, and the fact forces itself upon us that we are a people of little resources Many millions among us scarcely earn a penny a day, many millions more are always underfed, and live on the border land of famine and slow death into which the failure of a single monsoon precipitates them Of course this condition of things is not of yesterday, and is not the result of foreign conquest and competition It is as old, a very old inheritance If we feel it more keenly now, we feel it because we are being roused from the sleep of ages, and our eyes have learnt to see, and our ears have learnt to hear

The question of our comparative improvement or decline under foreign rule is similarly a question of antiquarian history The practical question for us all to lay to heart is not the relative but the absolute poverty and the present helplessness of the country generally To a certain extent the historical discussion of the situation is instructive There can be no doubt that, whatever may have been our improvement in other respects, we have in recent times become more than ever dependent upon the single resource of agriculture, precarious and contingent as that is upon influences we cannot control, or count upon with certainty The co ordination of industries, which regulate the due proportions of men who plough the soil and raise raw produce, with those who manufacture this raw produce, and others still who exchange and distribute it, and the interplay of whose threefold activities makes a nation thrive, were never very strong factors of our collective social polity We have been all along like most ancient nations, more or less exclusively agricultural But our contact with the world out side, and the freedom of exchange which has resulted in consequence, have produced one most undesirable result They have aggravated the situation by making us more than ever dependent upon a single and precarious resource The industry and commerce of the country, such as it was, is passing out of our hands, and, except in the large Presidency towns, the country is fed and clothed, warmed washed, lighted, helped, and comforted generally by a thousand arts and industries in the manipulation of which its sons have every day a decreasing share Foreign competition, not because it is of the elements against man s labour, it is organised skill and science against ignorance and idleness, is transferring the monopoly not only of power, but what is more important, of skill and talent and wealth, and activity to others

The increase of our exports and imports should not dazzle our vision The increase is good so far as it goes, but it is not unmixed good, when that increase shows that we are only perfecting ourselves in the faculty of growing raw produce, and forgetting by disuse the skill and the wealth of resources which manufacturing and industrial activity brings in its train Last year we exported 16 crores Rs worth of wheat and rice and pulse, 15 crores raw cotton 10½ crores opium, 9½ crores oil seeds, 8 crores raw jute, nearly 5 crores of hides and skins, one crore of raw wool, ¾ a crore of dye stuffs, ½ a crore of spices ½ a crore of raw silk, and a crore of miscellaneous produce. Out of a total of nearly 100 crores of produce exported 75 crores were thus raw goods, while of manufactured or half manufactured goods, cotton 6¼ crores, jute nearly 2 crores, sugar ½ a crore, tea 5½ crores, indigo 4 crores, and coffee 2 crores, making a total of only 20 crores, were exported, and of these 20 crores nearly 14 crores were again the product of foreign skill and capital While we exported 16 crores Rs worth of raw cotton, and 6½ crores of cotton goods, we imported 27 crores of cotton goods, and nearly 4 crores worth of twist and yarn This single export and import represents the change in our condition typically, and in fact sums up the situation India 50 years ago clothed herself with her manufactures, and now she is clothed by her distant masters The same is the case with wool, silk and other textiles, with oils and inks In 1888 89 we imported 41 lacks Rs worth of umbrellas, 14 lacks worth of children s toys and games, 22 lacks of stationery, 41 lacks worth of paper, 19 lacks of soap 20 lacks of matches, 66 lacks worth of glass, 10 lacks worth of clocks, 7 lacks carriages, 8 lacks cycles, 10 lacks furniture, 15 lacks worth of arms and ammunition, 21½ lacks of books, 16 lacks of leather and leather goods, 31 lacks of paints, nearly 2 crores of oils, both kerosine and seeds oil, nearly 2½ crores of railway materials, 2½ crores of machinery and mill work, and iron, steel and metals of all sorts worth 5 crores in all. We imported even flour, and salt, and salted fish, and lastly gram and pulse. This is our situation, and when the whole situation is thus taken in at one view, we feel as if we were standing on the edge of a precipice, and a slight push down will drive us into the abyss below of unmixed and absolute helplessness Our shipping is not ours, not even the coasting trade is carried on in our bottoms The proportion of native craft to the total tonnage is 2 3p c, and it is a stationary percentage Our banking is not ours, though to a large extent we find the money which finances the exchange banks The insurance and the freight and the commission business are all foreign monopolies and the foreign merchant's hand is seen trafficking direct with our producers in the remotest and smallest villages The railways are admittedly foreign monopolies We have of course an legitimate ground to complain about these foreign agencies They do very useful work, and they are our masters, and helpful masters too if we are apt pupils. They all indicate one fact which our people should lay to heart, but which they are too often tempted to lose sight of Political ascendancy is not the only particular vantage ground which we have lost, and which we have to regain. Commercial and manufacturing predominance naturally transfers political ascendancy, and in this our collapse has been even far more complete

Of course the situation is not hopeless for no situation is ever hopeless to those who master its real significance, and resolve to do their best to improve it As stated above, the question at issue is one of ways and means, and it is this question which we have met to consider There are people who think that, as long as we have a heavy tribute to pay to England which takes away nearly 20 crores of our surplus exports, we are doomed, and can do nothing to help ourselves This is however hardly a fair or manly position to take up A portion of the burden represents interest on monies advanced to or invested in our country and so far from complaining, we have reason to be thankful that we have a creditor who supplies our needs at such a low rate of interest Another portion represents the value of stores supplied to us the like of which we cannot produce here The remainder is alleged to be more or less necessary for the purpose of defence and payment of pensions, and though there is good cause for complaint that it is not all accessory, we should not forget the fact that we are enabled by reason of this British connection to levy an equivalent tribute from China by our opium monopoly I would not therefore desire you to divert and waste your energies in the fruitless discussion of this question of tribute, which had better be left to political Congresses

In certain quarters it is found that till we had in India coal and iron in abundance, our struggle with the present situation is hopeless The answer to this is that the resources of iron and coal that have been discovered are not utilised by us to the full extent It will be time enough to complain when we have done the best with the existing coal and iron fields There can be no question that the success of foreign competition is greatly helped by the abundance of these materials, but far more helpful than these materials is the spirit and skill which work them, and which conquered India long before steam power came into use, and the influence of trade was turned against India We but acquire the spirit and the skill the resources will be discovered in yet unexplored situations all over the country

Thirdly, people are also heard to ask in despair the question where is the capital to come from which will enable us to buy the coal and iron, and machinery, and hire foreign skill and make them do service for us here Our resources are no doubt scanty, but they are abundant enough in all conscience, if we would only use them as said, and not throw them away into the sea as we do year after year, in defiance to old traditions, and not quoted fears and mistrust Every year we import in treasure bullion gold and silver of the value of 12 crores 3 crores of gold and 9 crores of silver The whole of the gold disappears and is absorbed by the soil and of the silver crores are sent by us to the mint every year, and the rest is absorbed like gold Since 1835 this absorbing process has secured the virtual destruction of nearly 450 crores of wealth which might have been turned to better account The saving of 450 crores in 50 years by twenty five crores of people is not a sign of great prosperity, but we have made our position worse by burying it or using it unproductively It at least proves that nearly 8 crores of wealth may be each year turned to capital account, if we were only resolved so to use it

Of course in the choice of ways and means, it is not open to us to adopt certain plans of operation which, however much they might be condemned on abstract grounds, have been followed with marked success in many of the most enlightened countries of Europe and America We cannot, as with the Governments of these countries, rely upon differential tariffs to protect home industries during their experimental trial We cannot, expect Government here to do what France does for her shipping trade, and her sugar industry, and ask Government bounties, and subsidies to be paid out of general taxes These are heresies according to English Political Economy such as is taught to us, and whether they be really so or not, it is useless to divert our energies in fruitless discussion, and seek to achieve victory over Free trade We may, however, fairly expect Government to try as an experiment the policy of the culture system, which the Dutch Government not fully worked for 30 years in their possessions in the East Indies with signal success, and the principle of which is taken advantage by the Government of India in its policy of Tagai advances, and its Railway development If the Government borrows crores of rupees every year, and constructs railways and canals out of these loans, it can as well use money the growth of new industries, by guaranteeing or subsidising such enterprises in their pioneer stage It has done so successfully in promoting tea, cinchona, and cotton enterprises in certain parts and it can well expend the money of the up stream in other and more fruitful directions It can also very well be asked to produce its own stores here just as it produces certain minor articles required by its Military and Postal departments It can also and rather than buy from the Indian producer, and thus secure the benefit of a sure and remunerative rates to new undertakings I can fully help people to open their capital to, their under such guarantees and with supervision and afford such special facilities as the Governments of Europe have extended to local improvement funds.

After all, Government help can but be to save pioneer The Government of India is ready to help us It is prepared to encourage agricultural, and manufacture from costly experiments to spare by which it tries, But where are the men who are prepared to take advantage of this external fillip of education both in India, Burmah, and elsewhere? We have yet to realise the situation We have to resolve to work earnestly and persevering with a purpose and an organisation which will conquer all difficulties The work is too great, and of too long a standing, to be brought under only by private individual efforts We have to work with a will to pull long and pull all and to pull till we succeed I say so on this account that we are not together. This is only a preliminary meeting We have to move the other provinces and arrange for a general conference of those who think with us in the matter, and when the men of light and leading from different parts meet together, we may *be to see the ball rolling The precedence of* the movement has come but upon this Conference with the spur of the moment, or as an agreeable diversion The idea has been slowly laid upon itself It first found expression a month or two ago, and I have worked, and tried to move public opinion A very thoughtful article covering the entire range of the Indian commercial situation, and suggesting ways and means, appeared in one of our journals, and it has attracted universal notice The influential positions taken up in that article may be controverted, and have in fact been controverted, but its general conclusions are as I suppose of the existing state of things has not been questioned, and if it promotes discussion it may yet serve most important purposes I think I have placed before you the whole situation and have also given you an idea of the lines on which I desire that the extra question should be discussed, now and hereafter We have to keep in mind the following almost axiomatic truths in all our deliberations

(1) The work of the Conference should be conducted, and its constitution framed on non-sectarian and non party lines, so that all classes of people may take part in it

(2) What we have chiefly to avoid is the pursuit of impracticable objects We should husband our little resources to the best of our power, and not exhaust them by vain complaint against the drain of the Indian tribute, or by giving battle with free trade

(3) We must realize clearly our exact situation, first, our phenomenal poverty, and secondly, our growing dependence on the single and precarious resource of agriculture

(4) Having realised this situation, we must strive to correct it with a full sense that we cannot do all that we wish in a single year or decade, and that we can at the most create the spirit and the tendency, and initiate the movement of change, and set it flowing

(5) The proper scope of the work to be done is to correct the disproportion between our engrossing production of raw agricultural produce, and our backwardness in the production and exchange of manufactured produce

(6) In the accomplishment of this aim, we should not forget that there are permanent advantages and disadvantages imposed by certain countries and certain which regulate the distribution and the cost of labour, and that we cannot hope to accomplish impossibilities And yet within these limits, there is ample scope for good and honest work, for many to devote to come, in the utilisation of our existing or intensely to an amply, though as compared with other countries poorly, resources of natural agents and capital our limitless supply of labour The skilled patriotism of our industrial classes, are a rich inheritance which cannot fail to help us if we but provide a larger sphere for its growth and training.

(7) Bearing these limitations and advantages in mind our main immediate efforts should be left to the improvement by art and industry from the treasures of agricultural produce, and of the articles which we send away as raw produce, and report as manufactured produce

(8) No handicraft industry can hope to thrive in competition with industry moved by the agents of the free use of natural agents more or less large investments of capital and economy, and thus indicate all the individual efforts to good results. What we have to do is to make it therefore organised on a joint stock capital on the joint stock principle for collective or large undertakings

(9) The superior skill of the foreigner must be availed of freely by importing it from other countries, till we train up our own people for such work, in state technical institutes here and in foreign countries and further in the practical discipline of factories and mills at work

(10) Our resources of capital are scanty but if we only knew to use such resources as we have, and bring them together, we have more wealth and capital than we can at present properly handle

(11) While we put forth our energies in these directions, we can well count upon the assistance of the State in regulating our co operative efforts by helping us to form Deposit and Finance Banks, and facilitating recoveries of advances made by these by encouraging new industries with guarantees or subsidies or loans at low interest, by pioneering the way, to new enterprises and by affording facilities for emigration and immigration, and establishing technical institutes and buying more largely the stores they *require here, and in* many cases by producing their own stores

(12) State help is after all a subordinate factor in the problem Our own exertion and our own resolution must conquer the difficulties, which are chiefly of our own creation

These are a few of the thoughts which occur to me at this moment You are most of you far better and more practically versed in these matters than I can well hope to be, and if I were called upon to justify this presumption on my part, I can only appeal to the fact that it has been the Brahman s hereditary privilege to formulate the nation's wants and suggest remedies With these observations I shall with your permission conclude the speech and resume my seat.

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 114, SRIRAMA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH —90.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1890. [No. 25.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 14th June.—A large meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Police Force was held to day for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. Munro, and a circular was then drafted, to be sent to all the Metropolitan Police Stations, urging the members of the Force to strike on the 20th instant, unless shorter hours, better pay, and improved rules for promotion and pension are granted.

London, 15th June.—Mr. W. H. Smith has intimated that his health is not equal to the strain of an Autumn Session, and that it is decided to hold one he will resign and go into the House of Lords. Mr. Goschen will then probably be leader of the House of commons.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangier Ready mony held a reception last night in honour of Lord and Lady Reay, at which Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, and many other notables were present. Lord Reay made a speech on the occasion in which he said he was anxious to cement the ties between England and her Indian subjects.

London, 16th June.—It is considered probable that either Sir Frederick Roberts or Sir Evelyn Wood will succeed Lord Wolseley as Adjutant General of the Forces.

Berlin, 14th June.—General Von Caprivi will accompany the Emperor William when he goes to Russia.

Berlin, 17th June.—It is officially announced here that the Anglo German Convention regarding Africa has been concluded. It is understood that Germany cedes Vita, in Somaliland, to England in exchange for Heligoland.

The statement regarding the cession by England of Heligoland in exchange for Vita is confirmed. The Anglo German Convention also provides that the Stevenson road shall be the southern boundary of the spheres of the two respective countries in the disputed East African territory. Germans and their goods are to pass freely between Lake Nyassa and the Congo, and the English are to have similar rights between Lake Tanganiyika and the British sphere with mutual rights for settling and trading. Germany cedes all the territory north of the British sphere. The Convention also provides that England shall have an exclusive protectorate over Zanzibar.

The real cause of the recent disturbances at Bannu was the abduction of a Hindu girl by Mani Khan, a Waziri, who attempted to convert her to Mahomedanism. Her friends petitioned the Deputy Commissioner and an order was passed to deliver up the girl. On Mani Khan refusing, he was arrested; subsequently the girl was released. The affair has caused considerable excitement amongst Mahomedans and Hindus, but beyond stealing a few ponies at a local fair the Waziris were comparatively quiet.

— *Bombay, 20th June.*—Lord Harris has withdrawn his sanction to receive a deputation and Address from the Provincial Conference at Poona. His Excellency, before receiving the Address, wished to be satisfied that it was submitted to the Conference and represented the views of that body. Some delay then occurred, and His Excellency, having been a week at Ganesh-Khind without any communication from the Secretary to the Conference, was forced to the conclusion that the Address was never submitted to the Conference. The Address was drawn up by one or two members, and conveys no assurance that it contains an accurate expression of the views of the Conference. His Excellency therefore considers he will best consult the interests of the members of the Conference, whose opinions have not been taken, by withdrawing from the engagement which otherwise he would have had pleasure in keeping.

A Central News telegram states that a division was taken last evening in the House of Commons on the first Clause of the Licensing Bill when Government secured a majority of four only. The declaration of the result was greeted with excited cries of "Resign, Resign!"

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1890.

A BAD IMPOST.

Of all the imposts that have been placed upon the people of India the Income tax is the worst. This has been pointed out over and over again, it has been protested against, but the authorities are determined to maintain it in all its vigour. It is not likely the people in England will render an assistance with regard to this matter, for they do not see anything objectionable about the tax. They believe it falls upon the well to do, and that the poor escape. We shall see that this view of the case is not correct. The poor often suffer from it, far more, it may be than those who are better off. It is the inequality of the incidence of the tax that is so much complained of, and which renders it so hateful. It is causing much dissatisfaction, and we trust before long there will be a great outcry against it.

The tax is a heavy drain upon the country, and those with limited means feel it exceedingly. But it is well known that the evil the tax produces does not fall entirely on those who ought to pay. Its working has to be entrusted to the hands of ill paid subordinates, and these have a number of ways of extorting money from all classes of the community. A man is told he ought to pay the tax, and if he does not he will have to put in an appearance before some great official; he is next told how he may get out of the difficulty—paying something to the subordinate, and he gives what is required. A very large amount of black mail is collected in this way, much to the disgrace of the Government that allows the Income tax to be collected. In this way it reaches down to the lowest section of the community; the more ignorant the better can the subordinates work upon them. This fact the people in England do not understand, or rather will not understand; but it is nevertheless true. Is it to be wondered that so much dissatisfaction exists with regard to the tax, and that its abolition should be desired. In the next place many who ought to pay do not contribute one anna. They manage to bribe some subordinate, and thus get clear off. For instance, a rich soucar, a man who may be making his thousands a month may, by the aid of a few rupees judiciously spent, be able to evade the tax altogether while his neighbour, who may receive a fixed salary of only fifty rupees a month has to pay whenever he is called upon to do so.

It is not too much to say that the Income tax is only paid, as a rule, by those who have monthly salaries; others can escape its embraces, and get off scot free. It is only right those who receive fixed sums of money every month should contribute their share towards the up keep of the Government more especially those who are paid highly by the State—but others ought to pay also. The rich money-lender should contribute towards the tax so that he may be protected and his money bags along with him. If the power that now rules were withdrawn, he would not be allowed to squeeze their victims as they do now. They might be relieved of a large amount of the money they obtain, consequently they should look upon it as a duty to contribute their due towards the expenses connected with the Government. The incidence of the Income tax is very unequal, hence the many complaints against it.

In order to prove that most of the money obtained by this impost comes out of the pockets of those with fixed incomes, we need, only give a few figures. We will take the year 1887—88, and we find the amount realised by the tax to be Rs. 1,37,51,410. Of this sum we are told that the servants of Government contributed Rs. 31,25,530. We repeat that it is only right they should be taxed in common with others, but they appear to pay more than their fair share, for they contribute about one-fourth of the full amount. This is out of proportion as all must allow. Next, we are told the employes of private firms help to the extent of Rs. 10,55,240, a large sum as must be admitted. From the tax on compa

only Rs. 7,40,190 are derived, a very small sum, and one that ought to be considerably increased. In the last place, we have the tax upon general incomes, and we find this amounts to only Rs 80,88,310—a sum which we are told to believe represents the wealth of the country There is some thing wrong here, and we may depend upon it a vast amount of fraud and chicanery exists, and ought to be removed The figures supplied by the Finance Minister present many anomalies, and they require to be watched very closely.

There is another reason why this tax should be abolished. It is unsuited to the country because it requires all the affairs of the people to be laid open, their accounts must be exposed, they must tell the servant of Government, however subordinate he may be how their business stands, and all about it. The result is that many false returns are made, when those who are taxed have a chance they will not show the profits they make, and they can generally make friends with some one who can assist them to get over the matter, and they do get over it The result is seen in the small amount put down as received from all sources irrespective of permanent salaries. All ought to bear a fair share of the expenses of the State, and a tax to this end should take the place of the hated Income tax. It is cursed by the people, and the Government is cursed that imposed it It has caused a great amount of harm already, and the longer it is continued the more it will cause, and the more will the Government become unpopular It was proposed by the Indian National Congress at Allahabad that the minimum salary to be taxed should be Rs 1000. We think it should be Rs 1,200, that is if the tax is maintained, but we hold it should not be maintained, but that it should be abolished at once If this were done it would be better for the people, and better for the Government Let the tax become a thing of the past as soon as possible.

Occasional Notes.

The German Emperor has contributed 20,000 marks to the fund for building a new German hospital at Zanzibar under the auspices of the East African Protestant Missionary Society

From a paragraph that appears in the Calcutta *Statesman*, we learn that Mr Eardley Norton "like Sir William Wedderburn, may possibly be a candidate for Parliament at the General Election."

As will be seen from the report of a meeting of the Anjumani Mufeedi Ahla Islam the Mahomedans of Madras and Dindigul are going to petition Her Majesty the Queen Empress for an extension of His Excellency Lord Connemara's tenure of office.

At the Conservative meeting at the Carlton Club on Thursday, Lord Salisbury, *in the course of his observations*, instanced the case of the Indian Councils Bill as a proof of the prevailing system of delaying the progress of important measures, which caused discontent to millions

A Mr. D. M. PATEL, of the Hyderabad Mills, is advertising into *Hyderabad paper* that a beautiful gem commonly known as a 'Snake Diamond' is in his possession and that he is ready to treat and cure such cases of snake bites with the above diamond free of any charge whatsoever

THE Government of Goa has sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs 10,000 on various repairs, &c to the buildings of old Goa so as to put them in order for the expedition in December next It is proposed to fit up the Convent of St Monica for the accommodation of the Prelates who may visit the city on that occasion

The young Maharajah of Murbhanj, aged eighteen, has successfully passed the F A Examination of the Calcutta University If not the first independent Maharajah who has ever passed this examination at any University, he may fairly be ranked with the best youth of our own Universities

THE *Pioneer* writes —"Among the measures likely to be introduced into the Legislative Council during the current Session at Simla are a Census Bill and Bills amending the Cattle Trespass and Reformatory Schools Acts" What about the Madras Small Cause Court Bill?

THE husband of a Bengalee woman at Dacca has sued for the recovery of his wife, or payment of the marriage expenses amounting to Rs. 1,100. The wife is accomplished, and asks relief from the Court on the ground of her husband's poverty, ignorance, insanity, deformity and habitual cruelty.

A VERNACULAR paper of Chandernagore states that the French authorities at Pondicherry have not yet come to any definite conclusions as to the advisability of introducing conscription in the French Possessions in India The matter will probably have to be decided after reference to the French Government

A REFRACTORY schoolboy, aged fourteen, of the Serampore English school, who had been frequently flogged by the teacher for his conduct, is alleged to have taken revenge upon the latter by stabbing him in the abdomen with a table knife The school master's declaration was taken in hospital, where he recovered after two months' treatment The boy is awaiting trial in the Serampore Criminal Court for attempt at murder

On the night of the 9th instant a storm of unusual violence, the wind blowing alternately from the east and west, passed over Meerut. In the evening of the same day a dust storm of great density overtook all who were driving, and owing to the sudden darkness it was necessary to light the lamps of all vehicles The storm reduced the temperature very suddenly and gave great relief, as the weather for three days previously had been terribly hot.

THE *Manchester Evening News* says — "Well to do Mahomedans in India, while in favour of the elective principle advocated by Mr Bradlaugh, and the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta have presented a petition to Parliament on the subject. Their fear seems to be that they would be swamped by the Hindu majority, and they, like the Unionist minority in Ireland, seem to think that the aspirations of the majority should be subordinated to the interests of the few"

THE Madras University, says the *Indian Spectator*, "unlike our own of economic Bombay, returns in full force the sound and dignified cold practice of offering ex honorabilis to gentlemen it thinks fit for the duty, instead of inviting tenders in the shape of applications from those who consider themselves qualified for them In the present year's list of the Madras examiners appears the name of Syad Ally Belgrami, B A, F R S M, Inspector-General of Mines to H. H the Nizam, in Sanscrit, which must be considered a great compliment to a Mahomedan's scholarship in the sacred language of the country"

THE *Times of India* states that no official intimation has yet been received in Simla re Lord Wolseley's refusal to come to India "Nothing has yet been settled regarding the Commander-in Chief's retirement or his successor Lord Wolseley, H. R H. the Duke of Connaught, and Sir Evelyn Wood are among those named, and looked upon as being most probable to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts has not definitely accepted the Adjutant-Generalship at Home" The latest telegram however states that Sir Robert's tenure of office has been extended to more 3 years

THE Bombay High Court had before it on Thursday the case in which Shri Gridharjee Shri Govindrajee Maharaj, the Acharya or high priest of the Vallabha community, and Maharaj Yaknet of Shrinathjee at Nathdwara, in the territory of H H the Rana of Odeypur, claims Rs 3,14,517 8 with interest, from his son Shri Govindhaulaljee Gridharjee Maharaj The plaintiff alleged that when he was deported from the Odeypur State in 1876 he entrusted his son with certain private treasures, which, as he had misappropriated the plaintiff now sued for their recovery or equivalent in money The question raised before the Court by the defence was that as the defendant was not a resident of Bombay the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case. Judgment was reserved

A YANKEE has invented a machine whereby stream of water may be forced out with a velocity hitherto unknown He means to use it for navigation purposes, and we are sure if it could be adapted to the steamship, the speed would be vastly increased So that the invention has an important bearing on the commerce of the world With regard to the force with which water is propelled, we are told it (the jet of water) resembles more a bar of steel than any thing else and if one were to strike at it with an instrument like axe, the edge would be turned! It is further asserted that it would deflect a rifle bullet! It would be very agreeable to the military tactics of the age to convert the machine are long into a powerful means of destruction!

The tower of Philadelphia will in a short time be in possession of a clock an idea of whose gigantic proportions can be formed from the single fact that it will take, in the opinion of specialists, a year or so to arrange the different parts in working order The bell itself would weigh from 20 000 to 25 000 lbs, the dial would be 25 ft in diameter and the minute hand 12 ft and the hour hand 9 ft in length The whole thing would be 351 ft above the street, so that people would be able to ascertain the time from even the out skirts of the city For public convenience the tower will be illuminated with electricity A steam engine is to be planted in the building for the purpose of winding the monster clock Just fancy how work is done in America! They are a nation of giants, these Yankees!

MR H Whitfield, Editor of the *Western Daily Mercury* was conspicuous for his bold and outspoken denunciation of the wrongs done by the English, and his cordial sympathy with our aspirations His was rather an impassioned harangue

What right had we in India, unless it were for the good of the people of that country? How could we justify our presence in that vast empire unless we were there with the consent and the sympathy, and for the welfare of its inhabitants? (Applause) Our presence in India was due to the sword, and our past in India had been to a great extent a past of bloodshed and of fearful retaliation That had been our experience not in India alone, it had been our experience in subduing people all the world over What was the history of the English in India? Conquest and confiscation The objection of Englishmen, who revelled in the sweets of office, was an objection lest their privileges were going to be diminished as a consequence of allowing the people of India to participate in those privileges (Hear, hear) The Hindoos as they had been assured, were anxious to remain loyal to England. They recognised in the English a people of noble and generous sympathies, a race which had carried the flag of freedom into many parts of the world—(cheers)—although in too many cases that flag had been identified with aggression But, looking around the world they saw what aspects of oppression, despotism and tyranny so many of the great empires were presenting, and they saw, as we did, that it was to their interest on the score of humanity, of commerce, and of liberty, to be associated with an empire whose people had been quick to render justice whenever a case was presented to them (Cheers) He hoped that his fellow countrymen would look forward to the extension of that representative principle which had been claimed for India that evening to the time when in the Parliament of a federated empire sitting at West, minster, not only the voice of our colonies, but the voice of India also should be heard

Colonel Conway Gordon's Administration Report on Railway is issued Forty six railways are being worked including twelve State lines worked by Companies, and seventeen State lines by the State During 1889 90 869 miles were opened, bringing the mileage up to 16,295 miles The chief sections opened were 209 miles of the Bengal Nagpur, 164 of the Indian Midland, and 139 of the South ern Mahratta. During the year sanction was given for the construction of an additional 113 miles, comprising 33 miles of a military railway on the standard gauge on the North West frontier, 127 miles in British India, 150 in Burma, 63 miles of tramway lines in Madras, 39 of metre gauge in Native States, bringing the total sanctioned mileage to 17,748

The total expenditure, including unfinished lines, to 31st December amounted to 21,297 lakhs, and 66 lakhs additional on collieries and surveys The average cost per mile of the lines open was Rs 1 25 019 The gross earnings were Rs 20 19,36,629 Of this 31 per cent was earned by lines worked by Guaranteed Companies, 22 per cent by the East Indian Railway, 14 per cent by State lines worked by the State and the balance by lines in Native States and others The total number of passengers carried was 110,102,383, against 103 156 013 in 1888 The earnings of the coaching traffic were Rs 6,89,80,147, against Rs 6 13,00 320 The working expenses were Rs 10 37,71 007, or 70 per cent of the gross earnings The net earnings were Rs 10,11,62 622, giving a return on capital expenditure of 4 93 per cent

These figures represent the statistical result, the actual financial result to the State representing a net loss of Rs 2 00,03,154, the Guaranteed Railways showing a loss of Rs 87,84 500, and the State Lines leased to Companies a loss of Rs 69,81,700 The financial results of the principal lines worked by State agency have considerably improved since 1887, and despite the increase in the working expenses have decreased

Local and Provincial

The Resident —Sir Oliver St John, who went to Mysore for the races, returned last Tuesday

EDUCATION —Mr J Bubba, the Educational Secretary, is expected to go on circuit on a tour of inspection by the end of the current month —S.

THE WIND —The wind at present is very high and uncomfortable, and a good many people are suffering from colds and fever More rain is required

THE DEWAN —The Dewan Mr K Seshadri Iyer, returned to Bangalore from Madras, last Thursday morning He is in better health than when he left this place.

ACCESSION OF THE QUEEN —Last Friday being the anniversary of the accession of the Queen, a salute of thirty one guns was fired on the general parade ground

THE SOLDIER NICHOLLS —The man who shot his wife lately in the Infantry Barracks will shortly be tried by a District Court martial, and not by a Civil Court.

A PROMOTION —Mr Y Sreenivasa Row, Executive Engineer, Kolar District, has been given an increase of Rs 100 to his pay, to have effect from the date on which Mr Subbaraya Iyer, acting, took charge of the Palace Establishments, at Mysore —S

THE LATE MR. DEE —All our readers will regret to hear of the death, at Mysore of Mr M Dee, the leading Advocate of that place He had for some time past been in a bad state of health, and the anxiety felt by him on account of his suspension broke down his constitution, and he succumbed on the morning of Wednesday, last Mr Dee rose from a small position solely on account of his intelligence and industry, and the part he took in the strike at Mysore at the end of last year ought to render his memory to every one in the province of Mysore.

THE "COSMOPOLITAN CLUB" OF BANGALORE is still in its infancy, and therefore it is yet premature to say anything of its future But, under the guidance of Mr Justice Ramachandra Aiyar, L L B, we have no doubt it will be a success The Madras "Cosmopolitan" is getting on well, and the Calcutta "India Club" is in a very satisfactory condition, the balance on hand being Rs 5468 The club has now 43 members, and the Maharajah of Kooch Behar is the President —S

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IRELAND AND INDIA —The *Indian Mirror* pathetically asks —"Is India to be converted into a second Ireland?" To show that the conversion is proceeding it notices that —"In the Punjab, a Mahomedan snatches a Congress petition to Parliament from a Congress agent, and the latter obtains no redress In the North West Provinces, a prominent Congress-man is assaulted and beaten within an inch of his life, and the police and the Magistrate quietly look on Let such things be quietly encouraged, and why should every *lathiwala* in the land consider himself licensed to deal as he likes with a person and property of every man known to be a Congress man? But what is contingent to these officials and their friends in the Press, is shame and death to the people It is very necessary we say, that Parliament should just now know the sort of persecution to which the Congress party is liable to be subjected The Cawnpore incident is just such as falls legitimately within the province, and has no cross of the interference of the Indian Political Agency in London But we confess we have some misgivings as to the exercise of the interference by the Indian Political Agency"

WIDOW REMARRIAGE —"V M Rajah writes —"Many of our countrymen will doubtless be exceedingly glad to hear something on this noble and benevolent object The procedure so wisely and boldly advocated by our kind patriot, Mr Subramaniya Iyer, the Editor of the *Hindu* in selecting a suitor for his widowed daughter, has been, we are glad to mention followed the other day, by Dr T V Pillai a well known physician and an influential gentleman in Tuticorin He has come to the front to promote this most illustrious object By his noble advices and influence, a widow remarriage, with the usual ceremonies, took place, on Friday evening the 14th instant, at Saint Thoma's Mount, between Gopalakrishnaiah Naidu son of the late Venkatarangaiah Naidu, employed as Chief Guard on the South India Railway, and Mungathayee Amall, a young widow of about 16 years of age, and the only daughter of Mr Narasimmaiah Naidu, a contractor The relative and friends of both sides were present, and at the request of Dr T V Pillai there were also present a number of gentlemen of position and rank The Brahmanical ceremonies were observed, too, in the usual manner The happy pair were very cheerful On Monday, the 16th instant, the happy pair were the guests of Dr T V Pillai It is well and good for the good of India if true sympathisers come forward in the promotion of this great and noble cause'—*Standard*

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM is described by a Paris correspondent —There is nothing, mad doctors say, more *unusual than for lunatics who are together to* act on a common impulse On Sunday, May 25, however, six inmates of the Bicêtre Asylum were so irritated and oppressed by the sultry weather preceding the hailstorm as to take an identical course in letting off their nervous excitement The outbreak took place in the refectory, where a lunatic who has often had to be kept in a padded room complained that a new keeper had deprived him of a portion of food to which he was entitled The complaint was well founded As the dish was being fetched the madman lost patience, and dashed the plate before him against the wall opposite Five others followed his example, and then ran to pitch everything they could lay their hands upon out of the windows M Pinon, the governor, was called, compulsion of a violent kind never being suffered unless by his order As he entered the refectory a dish was broken on his head and he and a keeper who was with him had difficulty in escaping with their lives The mad people tore down the iron bars which formed a partition between their part of the hall and a section where other patients were dining They then got to the keepers' rooms, and, seizing knives and razors, went to cut the throats of those who denied them their liberty Troops were summoned from the fort, and arrived as the mutineers had got possession of the kitchens and courtyard When 20 soldiers with fixed bayonets entered the latter there was a sudden collapse The six ringleaders dropped their knives and razors, begged pardon, and submitted quietly to be taken to their cells Nearly all the keepers were seriously injured One, Former, was beaten with a chair and his arm broken in two places A madman named Jolly rifled a desk of bank notes, all of which he ate

THE MILEAGE ALLOWANCE OF INSPECTORS —The Government of India has sanctioned the horse allowance of Inspectors being treated as conveyance allowance In consequence of this order, the Inspector General of Police has ordered the following changes in their travelling allowances, to take effect from the date of the Government of India letter conveying the sanction (*21st April 1890*) —1 Horse allowance may be drawn [illegible] they journey on foot in lieu thereof to any other travelling allowance 2 It is, however, in the option of any Inspector to take leave, of any description except privilege leave, during which time it may be drawn, provided it is not claimed by the *locum tenens* 3 For journeys by rail or steamer *with a lumpsum* Inspectors may draw double railway fare or actual steamer charges 4, When they proceed *beyond their limits* they are entitled to fully travelling allowances at the rates prescribed in Article 1107 Civil Service Regulations viz 1st Class Inspectors at Rs 2 2nd Class at Rs 1½ 3rd Class at Rs 1 and 4th Class at Rs 12 a They may for any day, draw in lieu of daily allowance for the entire journey in lieu of the rates within Division —(i) If they travel by rail or steamer or both railway or steamer fare or both (ii) If they travel more than 20 miles by road —mileage at the prescribed rates, 1st and 2nd Class Inspectors at 4 annas and 3rd and 4th class at 2 annas (c) If they travel partly by road and partly by rail or steamer or both (i) In respect of the road journey mileage limited to the amount of the daily allowance unless the distance travelled is more than 20 miles, in which case mileage may be drawn (ii) In respect of the journey by rail or steamer, railway or steamer fare 6 In the Agency Tracts of the Northern Circars, Kollegal Taluk, that portion of the Satyamangalam Taluq which lies above the Ghats and the Annamalai Hills in the Coimbatore District, Wynaad Taluq, of the Malabar District, and South East Wynaad and in the Nilgiris, the rate of daily allowance is increased by 50 per cent or half as much again 4th Class Inspectors travelling in the Wynaad may draw daily allowance at Rs 1½ and in the rest of Malabar and in South Canara at Re 1 In the special Tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, the Nilgiri Hills and Wynaad, the mileage rates by road are increased by 50 per cent.

Extracts.

LORD HARRIS AT SATTARA.

The Mahratta —On his way from Mahabaleshwar Lord Harris halted at Sattara He there received an address from the Municipality in which regret was expressed that the Southern Mahratta line did not pass by the city and a request made that a branch line should be constructed To this request His Excellency replied that a branch line would be a boon to Sattara but that he should hesitate before saying that the cost of such a line would be a legitimate charge on any thing but local revenues There were found to be great difficulties in taking the line nearer to Sattara and the Company therefore chose the present route If the people want a branch line let them convince the District officers that such a line would pay its way and would not cost much and then there would be very little difficulty in inducing Government to construct the line out of local revenues But if the line be likely to be a paying one would it not be better for the people to make it a private concern? There was also another request made in the address Sattara has no Jury system and the address prayed for its introduction Here also Lord Harris's reply was cautious The Jury system was as yet on its trial, he said This is no *doubt true It behoves Government* however to see how far the trial in other cities has succeeded. Lord Harris expressed his great pleasure at the courteous and cordial reception accorded to him there

THE CHANGE OF DEWANS AT BARODA

The Mahratta Dewan Bahadur Luxman Jagannath has retired and Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai has succeeded the Dewan's *musnad* and has been invested with the robes of office by the Gaikwar The change of Dewans in a State like Baroda is ordinarily a great matter. Especially was it so formerly when the predecessors of the present Maharaja reigned but did not rule Then the Minister was all in all. His power was unlimited but his tenure of office was more or less insecure All that is changed now The Dewan's office is now held on a more secure tenure, but he has lost much of the power which the Dewans of former days possessed. The Maharaja does not merely reign but he wants to rule and it is well known that he has the capacity for it But after all a Dewan is a Dewan He is the head of the administrative machinery His help and co-operation are essential for good government He has thus in a degree the well being of the people in his hands The Minister who has just retired has won good opinions of those who had to work under him He was in sole charge of the State when the Maharaja was away in Europe And he came out of that trying period with credit He had of course the full co-operation of the heads of Department, who are all capable and experienced men. Especially was the help of his Naib Dewan, Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai valuable to him Dewan Bhadur Manibhai is bound to make a good and successful Minister His experience in Cutch must stand him in good stead He has hitherto won golden opinions from all those under whom he served He is shrewd, active, intelligent, and experienced and we congratulate the Gaikwar on having secured his services in the first instance and then on having shown such appreciation of them.

Verily England is a land of liberty Even the Queen of England is not safe from receiving an insulting proposal. Our noble Empress has been a widow for a good many years No king or prince of Christendom had the courage to propose marriage to her. Her widowed life has been one of great sanctity and she has remained faithful to the memory of her beloved husband for so many years Her widowed life has been a sanctimonious and exemplary one It was naturally to be expected that she at least would be too sacred a subject for irreverent jests. But alas! for humanity, I read the other day that a young man of clerical aspect honored Her Majesty with an offer of his hand and heart. He admitted his poverty and prefaced his proposal with a request for pecuniary assistance He said "There can be no earthly harm in asking you for your hand and heart in love and marriage, and hopes for favorable consent. This gentleman delights in the name of Alfred Carter. He was medically examined but we are not told with what result. He said to the doctor that he made the offer in all love and affection I hope Her Majesty as a reward for his love and affection would place him in one of those houses where he will be fed and attended upon and taken care of at public expense

A DUKEDOM FOR PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR

The Queen has conferred the dignity of a peerage of the United Kingdom upon Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales K G, K P, by the name, style, and title of Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone

The revival of the Dukedom of Clarence will, the *Times* believes, gratify those who value the preservation of titles that have left a mark upon the pages of our history Although originally an Irish dignity, derived from the "honour" of Clare, the Dukedom of Clarence is an English title by ancient association It was first conferred by *Edward III*, in 1362 upon one of his sons. But the Prince with whom the title is most familiarly connected in our annals is that Duke of Clarence whose traditional fate, as well as the expressive words of Shakespeare that serve as his epitaph, are known to every schoolboy It will be remembered that after the title had been extinct for more than 300 years, George III, revived it in favour of his third son, Prince William, afterwards William IV. Moreover, the late Duke of Albany was Earl of Clarence in addition to his other titles, and here it is remarkable that what had always before been a Dukedom dwindled to the dimensions of an Earldom Avondale, to which, conjointly with Clarence, the Dukedom is made appurtenant, is presumably the *Lanarkshire parish which contains the fine* Historical ruin of Avondale Castle; while the Earldom of Athlone is a title which became extinct as recently as 1844 It is, of course, as the Duke of Clarence that Prince Albert Victor will be known during the lifetime of the Queen and Prince of Wales, and thus he will bear a title which two members of his family have borne already

The *Freeman's Journal* London correspondent says —The titles which the Prince of Wales has chosen for his eldest son have excited a good deal of remark here, and the Tories are inclined to shake their heads over the apparent preference that has been extended to Ireland in the selection Prince Albert Victor will it is said, be known as Earl of Athlone, though he will, of course, take the rank of a royal duke It may and will be thought that there is something more than a coincidence in the selection of the titles of Duke of Clarence and Avondale If Mr Parnell had any ambition to become an Irish Peer when Ireland has Home Rule, he might perhaps demur to this appropriation of the title which he might most naturally feel inclined to assume, but as it is, he may feel mildly complimented by the employment of the name of his ancestral home as one of the dignities to be taken by the future King

Rumour in society is busy, says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, as to an approaching engagement of the Duke of Clarence The list of eligible Protestant princesses is decidedly limited, and the report is once more definitely circulated that his Royal Highness will not look beyond the shores of England for his bride But although the Queen has never considered consanguinity a bar to matrimony, and the Princess in question is further removed than a first cousin, it is stated that her Majesty's objections have not yet been removed

SUPERSTITIONS IN EUROPE AND INDIA

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay the other day, Mr Jivanjee Jamshedji Modi read an interesting paper on superstitions common to Europe and India —

This paper has for its object the consideration of a few superstitions common to Europe and India During my recent tour in Europe and especially during my comparatively long stay in Paris, I came to observe that there were many superstitions which are common to the East and to the West, and which had for their origin a common cause The first class of common superstitions I wish to speak about are those that have some relation with involuntary motions or tremors of some part or other, of the body, such as sneezing, an involuntary tremor in the ear, nose, cheeks and feet, and other particular spots on the body Sneezing is one of the acts of man to which superstitious notions have been attached from very old times. There seems to be a very general custom both in Europe and India to bless people when they sneeze It is a custom spoken of by ancient authors, and is so old that even an ancient writer like Aristotle seems to be ignorant of its origin It is said that in the time of Gregory the Great an epidemic prevailed in Italy which carried off thousands. A similar epidemic is reported to have prevailed in the whole of Europe in the middle

of the 14th century. The complaint begin with an attack of sneezing, just as it was the case with the influenza this year. Thousands were killed by that dire disease. An attack of sneezing was a sure precursor of the complaint. In times of these epidemics when a man began to sneeze, his friends and relations close by, knowing that the man was attacked by the disease immediately wished him health and said some words to that effect. This seems to be the origin of the custom of blessing a man when sneezing. On such occasion it is not unusual to hear "Gud hjelp" (*i. e.*' may God help you) in Sweden, "Gesundheit" (*i. e., health*) *in Germany*, and "A vous souhaite (*i. e.*, good wishes to you) in France. In a hotel at Vienna, where I stayed, on my sneezing, the porter bowed before me, and said some words. On inquiry I learnt that he did so out of courtesy and wished me good health. They say that at one time Englishmen also said something to wish good health to the man sneezing, but it is now considered rude to notice a sneeze, simply because it reminds one of the past times of the plague. The Turks are reported to say on such occasions "Mashall" (*i. e.*, my God be with you), and the Greeks "Kali Ejia" (*i. e.*, good health.' Coming to the further East, it is common amoug the Arabs to say "Yarahama kallah" (*i. e.*, God be merciful with you). It is usual to hear a Parsee lady say on such an occasion, May you live long. Sometimes the good wishes are expressed in rhythmical lines Thus we see that the origin of the custom of blessing a man on sneezing was the anxiety on the part of the nearest relations and friends to wish health to the man affected with the plague. The custom then extended to ordinary sneezing. But the blessing did not remain restricted to the wishing of good health alone, but was extended to other good wishes, such as expressed by Parsee mothers Once I heard my hostess, at Paris, a good old lady, thus accost her son on sneezing "Dix mille livres de rente" (*i. e.*, may your [annual] income be 10,000 livres)

In India also a sneeze generally portends good or evil. A sneeze just when a man is on the point of leaving the house for an important business is a bad omen To avert the evil consequence the man generally waits for minute or two, and then starts again for his business Among some classes of Hindoos a sneeze by one of the opposite sex is generally understood to portend some good For example, if it is a male who is thinking of some important affair, the sneeze of a female portends success, but that of a male failure

If it is a female who is occupied by such a thought, the sneeze of a male portends success, and that of a female failure Next to sneezing there are other particular involuntary motions in the different parts of the body, which presage both in India and in Europe different consequences In Europe, the itching of the nose generally predicts the arrival of a stranger In France I learnt that the tingling of the ear or a peculiar sensation in it indicated that the person so affected was remembered or talked about by another person If that was the case with the right ear they talked well of him; if with the left, ill In Austria such an involuntary motion in the ear, predicted the arrival of a letter from a friend. The burning in the cheeks also indicated different tokens In India this indication is shown by an involuntary biting of one's tongue between his teeth. If the biting was in the left part of the mouth, he was remembered by a friend for some good; if in the right part, for some evil Again, an involuntary movement of eyelids predicted good or bad consequence If the movement was with the left eye, it predicted something good; if with the right, it portended a quarrel with somebody or a mishap To avoid such calamity the person so affected rubbed his shoe over that eye seven times The relation of the number seven with this involuntary sensation in the eye reminds me of another superstition. It is generally believed that if a man gets a small pustule over the edge of his eyelid, he is to expect seven of that kind one after another. To avert that attack, the person so affected must go at the dead of night to the house of a man who has married more than one wife and knock at his door when he is asleep The itching in the soles of the feet also indicates different consequences Again, particular spots on the body of a child predict whether the child will *turn out fortunate or unfortunate. The* next class of superstitions common to both countries is the custom of taking omens from the flight of birds. This custom is as old as the time of Herodotus, who said that the ancient Persians took their omens from birds. In India birds play a prominent part in telling omens. I have already spoken of some of these in my paper on "Omens among the Parsees" Now just as the custom of blessing a man when he sneezes had a common origin so there seems to be a common origin for the custom of portending evil or good result from the flight of birds The origin is the migratory nature of many species of birds The flight of birds portends the change of seasons just as it is illustrated in the proverb "One swallow does not make a summer". In cold countries the return of a particular kind of bird in the end of February or beginning of March is a forerunner of the setting in of spring, which after a dreary winter, is welcome with all kinds of rejoicings and feasts In such countries the sight of those birds is considered very auspicious. In Strasbourg, I was told that the return of the storks was hailed with delight as a messenger of the approach of the pleasant days of spring Thus a certain class of birds which indicated the change of season began to be considered birds of good omen.

Again, the feature of the birds and their voice, whether good or bad, determined in many cases their fitness for serving as good or bad omens, For example, the ugly owl is every where considered a bird full of bad omen I remember the peace of mind of even an English headmaster of a High School being disturbed at the sight of an owl on the roof of his school He did not rest till he made it leave his premises by means of stones. A sweet singing nightingale is always welcome as a bird of good omen.

The third class of superstitions common to the two countries are those which are connected with the movement of certain animals In some parts of England a sow crossing one's way when going out on an important business indicates disappointment, but not so if the sow is accompanied by her litter of pigs In *Sweden a cat crossing one's way indicates* bad omen To avert it they say on such an occasion, "Toi! toi! trollen till markos," *i. e.*, "Poon, poon, may the evil spirit see it." In France a black cat especially is very unlucky. In India also a cat crossing one's way when he starts for an important affair portends failure. To avert the evil, the man waits for a minute or two, or turns back a step or two, takes off his shoes and after a short time, puts them on again. All this is to indicate that *he had given up the work of meeting with a* bad omen, and had started it again.

In Europe, as in India, the weeping of a dog is believed to presage death of a near friend or relative.

In both countries salt has several superstitions attached to it. In Europe if salt when being removed from the cellar falls on the table, it is an evil omen portend eg quarrel in the family. In India they do not like to pass salt from hand to hand as it is believed to portend some quarrel. They generally hand it over in a plate. If they do pass it from hand to hand, the giver after giving the salt pinches the hand of the receiver to avert the quarrel and to end it in a pinch. The Greeks have a similar superstition about the soup They do not pass it from hand to hand.

In India salt is considered very auspicious on a joyous occasion. I have begun many a birthday of my boyhood with eating a few grains of salt the first thing in the morning To eat a few grains of salt on your birthday before partaking of any other food portends a good omen, indicating that during the whole of the ensuing year you will always be sure of getting your (*annual pay*, i. e., salt and bread or livelihood) It is with this idea of good omen that many a Parsee lady always puts in a little salt in the tiffin basket of her relatives who go out on a long journey

I was told that it is with a similar idea that in Northern Europe many families when they leave their homes take care to place behind them a piece of bread and salt It is considered a good omen to do so, as indicating that they will all return safe and sound to take their meals again at the house next season.

The next class of superstitions common to the two countries consists of those superstitions which aim at averting the influence of an evil eye

In India if a sick person were to go before *a healthy one and to talk of his illness* the latter would mutter some words like this *i. e.* let it be there and there, meaning thereby that, may not the illness complained of go to him. In Italy the opposite party gently and imperceptibly taps from below the table at which he may be sitting at the time in order to keep off the complaint from him. In Italy, as in India, some people carry amulets to ward off evil. On occasions like the above, if the person is not at the table, and so, not in a position to tap the table, he imperceptibly points his amulet to the person complaining about his illness to indicate, 'May his illness remain to him and not come to me." *In case* the man bears no amulet he points with his fingers thus V to the speaker, thus wishing the illness to be replied to him.

In Greece when they express their liking or affection for a child that is plump, well formed and healthy, after doing so they spit on the ground to avert the influence, if any, of their evil eye drawn to the child by its beauty In India mothers make a black mark on the face of their child after dressing it to avert the danger of an evil eye on the black spot. Sometimes a mother on hearing a man speak of the healthiness or plumpness of the child, says to the speaker, look to your foot. This is to avert the evil eye of the speaker from the child to his own feet At Constantinople I saw the house of a Greek bearing an old flag on a pole; some houses bear an old shoe This to avoid the evil eye of passers by. In India it is not unusual to see *old shoes placed* on a pole in fields with a good crop. This is done with the same object If a fruit tree bears good and excellent fruit, it is not considered good to point to that fruit with one's forefinger If that be done, the tree will catch the evil eye of the person, and the fruit will not ration or the tree will lose its fruit-bearing capacity One must point to the fruit not with his forefinger but with the middle part of his thumb — the *Hope*

A WARNING TO NATIVE PRINCES.

Sir John Gorst's reply to the philanthropic member of Parliament that put him a question about the restoration of His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere to his inherent is pregnant with salutary advice which deserves the attentive consideration of all Indian Princes. While it does not savour of its wonted evasiveness, or betray his imperfect knowledge of the particulars of the case, it raises a broad issue that merits impartial investigation. The Under Secretary of State for India said that the Government had no reason to believe that the majority of the people of Cashmere were desirous that their Sovereign should be restored to power or that British interference should be withdrawn. So the one point raised in Sir John Gorst's answer was the precise measure of attachment of the people of Cashmere to their Maharajah Zealots of Native sovereignty may hold that the subjects of Pertab Singh love him more than they love the hybrid Government that has been set up in his place since his deposition, that the assumption of direct rule by the British Government was not followed by large concessions that are calculated to win the good will and affection of the people, and that therefore a mere change in the *personnel* of Government at the expense of their own ruler, could not have been welcome to them But such an argument if ever advanced would in a sense carry with its own condemnation. For it is at best but a dubious compliment to the Maharajah to say that his rule was a good as that of an unsympathetic and alien Resident and an ill composed Council whose powers of management are said sometimes to be synonymous with their power for evil and intrigue. We doubt very much whether the Maharajah of Cashmere, while he was in the zenith of his glory, while the Marquess of Ripon and Lord Dufferin were disposed to take a lenient view of the representations of the then Residents, ever thought that one day his very throne would depend on the attachment to him of his subjects. Nay, we are not sanguine that such a thought ever enters the mind of most of our Native Princes The tradition is that they owe their exalted station in life to divine grace. And they know it as a fact that they owe their throne to the benevolent and farsighted wisdom of Her Majesty's Government. The people therefore are not an entity to be reckoned with. But in England the people it is that form the living divinity. All her conquests, however unjust and sanguinary they might have been, are justified by the one cardinal principle that English domination serves the abiding interests of humanity. Therefore Sir John Gorst was in excellent form when he brought forward the happiness of the ruled as the reason for the restoration of the Maharajah. It would indeed be hard if Sir John's criterion of the success of Native Government were extended to other Native States But we deem it essential the the foremost duty of every Native Sovereign is to promote by his personal exertions the good of his people. And that in such a manner that even his temporary absence from his post of duty might be regarded as a National calamity that needs the speediest redress. We are not certain that if the Maharajah of Cashmere had, during the long years of his reign, as his *summum bonum* of life, the elevation of his people morally and intellectually, the establishment of a *system of government* on oriental or occidental lines with justice and equality as the watchwords, his subjects would now have conformed themselves to the change of masters assiduously as they have now done. It was in the gloomy pages of English history that the disappointed courtier exclaimed that if he had served his God with half the zeal he served his sovereign He would not have in his age left him in that melancholy plight. But the world has progressed so much since then that to-day even in the East, the birth place and nursery of despotism, a Maharajah might appropriately say if he had served his people with half the zeal he served his own sweet self, his endeavours to obtain redress would not be so abortive as they are now The moral our Native Princes would do well to lay to *their heart of hearts The fervent devotion* of most of the inhabitants of a Province means an invincible bulwark of strength And even the British Government, mighty as it is, would hesitate to incur the active displeasure of a whole principality If the Maharajah of Cashmere had educated his people, they would now organise a demonstrative protest against the insinuations on their loyalty to their Sovereign If His Highness had cultivated their personal free biship, they would to a man make their voices heard in the Council Chambers of the Empire and make themselves felt on the present rulers of the country. Indian history, history of India's golden age, is full of the most soul stirring instances of people's sacrifice on behalf of their beloved Sovereigns. Men spilt their blood *like water cheerfully in the cause of their* Kings, and women melted their ornaments to supply the sinews of war. It is for the unworthy descendants of such royal houses to contemplate whether they are able to infuse into the hearts of their subjects one fourth part of that devotion. And if Europeans Governments have progressed marvellously in the art of administration, it is because they are adepts in the art of courting the appreciation of the people For example, Germany since *the day of her acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine* has been intent on reconciling the inhabitants to its ascendancy over them and has been making special efforts to improve their condition. Even on Tuesday last General Caprivi announced in the Reichstag how anxious he was in "hastening the germanisation" of Alsace. Nor is the task we desire the Native Princes to undertake one of insuperable difficulty Their lot is cast in times of unbroken peace. They are free from the weighty responsibilities of guarding the Empire or their territories from external foes or internal adventurers. Their whole life-time may be most advantageously devoted to the improvement of their people in several directions. And such a line of conduct is all the more indispensable in the case of Princes like the Maharajah of Cashmere. His Highness's ancestors had no birthright to the sovereignty of the province Nor was Gulab Singh installed by the acclamations of the people of Cashmere by reason of the Cashmeres professing the faith of Gooroo Govind. He got the province as the price of his prowess. And the fact that the majority of the subjects *were worshippers* of the Crescent ought to have weighed heavily with his successors, and Maharajah Pertab Singh should have essayed hard to make the people regard his rule as a national one and to create the strongest ties of loyalty to the Crown. But he was at the best only a prototype of his compeers and a product of the age. His peculiar misfortune it was to fall foul with the British representatives in his Court. But there are others who adroitly manage to be in the good graces of the Supreme Government but in whose case also if a similar calamity occurred no strong proof would be forthcoming of the desire of their subjects to see them restored or the subsequent British interference withdrawn We hope that the Native Princes would study the signs of the times and recognise the value of people's loyalty.

BANGALORE :—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SERVEGAR MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1890. [No. 26.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	YEARLY	ADVANCE	ARREARS
[illegible]	[illegible]	1—0—0	3—0—0
Kannada	[illegible]	1—0—0	3—0—0
English & Kannada	[illegible]	8—0—0	9—0—0

MOFUSSIL

English	[illegible]	5—0—0	6—0—0
Kannada	[illegible]	5—0—0	6—0—0
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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 24th June—The motion of Sir John Gorst to appoint a Select Committee of Enquiry to consider the alleged grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service has been adopted.

London, 23rd June—The *Times* of to-day says that the Silver Bill being referred to the Coinage Committee appears to make to a compromise and passing of the measure without the free coinage, bullion redemption, or legal tender clauses, but providing for a monthly purchase of 4½ million ounces of silver.

London, 24th June—Mr. W. S. Caine has resigned his seat for Barrow in Furness on the ground that he can no longer support the Government. He seeks re-election as an Independent Liberal.

Major General Sam. I. Black C.B., succeeds Sir Lepel Bradford in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office.

Ahmedabad, 23rd June—To-day, Khan Bahadur Dastoor sentenced Gajanand, the Editor of the *Rajyabhakta*, to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 in a libel case brought by Major Ferris, Assistant Political Agent.

London, 25th June—At a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Party at which Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain were present, it was resolved to support Government.

Simla, 25th June—A *Gazette Extraordinary* to-day announces that until December 13th the 4½ per cent. Loans of 1889 may be converted into or Inscribed Stock at the option of the holder, the interest payable upon them up to date of maturity being paid in cash.

Allahabad, 24th June—Lady Lansdowne goes home on the 18th July, and returns to India about the end of October. Lady Maud Anson and Captain Pakenham, A.D.C., accompany Her Excellency.

It is rumoured that Sir Henry Rawlinson contemplates early retirement from the Council of the Secretary of State for India. Should the vacancy be filled, Sir Charles Aitchison is considered to have the best prospects of succeeding him.

Washington, 24th June—The Coinage Committee have reported that they are unanimous to congree to the amendments to the Silver Bill as voted by the Senate. A discussion on the amended bill has commenced in the House of Representatives and a vote will be taken tomorrow (Wednesday). The Republicans are confident that the House will reject the Senate's amendments, which would thus see a conference of the Bill to a Conference Committee of both Houses.

24th June—The House of Representatives has rejected all the amendments introduced into the Silver Bill by the Senate, and has returned the Bill to the Senate with the request that it may now be placed before a Conference Committee of both Houses.

Later—The Senate's free coinage amendment was rejected by the House of Representatives by a majority of 17 votes. The Republicans voted with the minority, and 19 Democrats with the majority.

London, 24th June—Mr. W. H. Smith has issued an appeal to the Conservative Members urging their constant attendance at the House in order to prevent their being surprised by divisions being called in their absence.

Bombay, 26th June—A General News telegram states that Prince Albert Victor is gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

The Honorable Mr. Romesh Chunder Mitter, late Puisne Judge of Calcutta, has been appointed Judge of Kurnool.

Simla, 15th June—A large camp will probably be held at Attock in the coming cold season. It is expected that 20,000 men will take part in it.

Allahabad, 24th June—The Editor of the *Rajabhakta* has filed an appeal against the judgment pronounced upon him in the Ferris defamation case, and was released on bail to-day.

London, 27th June—The British cruiser *Emerald* has sent two British Lobster Factories in Newfoundland on the ground that their continuance would be a violation of the *modus vivendi* with France. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the Colony in consequence.

London, 27th June—Lord Hartington has written a letter in support of Mr. Wainwright, Conservative candidate, and against Mr. W. S. Caine.

Berlin, 25th June—Prince Bismarck, in speaking of the Anglo-German Convention, said that England knew well how to protect her own interests. He deprecated the fight for precedence over Zanzibar on the ground that it would not prejudicially against the German element there.

Constantinople, 26th June—News has reached here of a serious revolt in Armenia, which gave rise to engagements have taken place between the Kurds and the Armenians in which many were killed.

Hyderabad 26th June—An unexpected order has just been issued by the Minister which deprives Sir Salar Jung's family of their civil and criminal jurisdiction within their own jagirs, hitherto enjoyed for generations by them. These powers were exercised by the Committee of Management after the death of Munir ul Mulk, the brother of the late Sir Salar Jung. No reason is given for this sweeping measure, and much dissatisfaction thereat exists amongst nobles of the City generally. The Nizam has shown no sign of disapproval.

London, 27th June—Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question in the House of Commons this evening, confirmed the statement that Lord Roy sent a telegram to the Viceroy, of a confidential character, stating that he (Lord Roy) would be compelled to resign if the Manifestoes were dismissed. The Viceroy, however, had dissuaded him.

In a despatch from Lord Salisbury to the French Government, dated the 29th May, regarding the Newfoundland fisheries question, his Lordship says he cannot allow French Commanders to take the law into their own hands against the British fishermen in Newfoundland, and that they must refer all cases in dispute to the Commanders of the British men of war who are on the spot.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1890

THE POLICE AND CRIME

The Governor General in Council lately sent forth a despatch commenting rather sharply on the condition of the Police force. It did not come up to the standard required, crime prevailed, and the members of the body seemed helpless. According to the document, habitual thieves had a good time of it, and practised their calling with more impunity than almost any other country upon earth. It must be acknowledged that Lord Lansdowne has been a long time in making the discovery that the Police question was not everything that could be desired, others knew this—many to their cost—long ago. They could see for themselves that matters were very far from being right and that a change should be brought about. One sign of the inefficiency of the police is the large number of murders committed in all parts of the country, most of which have never detected. More especially are child murders on the increase. We can scarcely take up a newspaper without coming across a case of the kind, the object being to secure the jewels worn by the victims. The crime of child murder is becoming so painfully common that it may be thought that some special treatment to prevent it should be brought into existence. The deaths that ensue may be looked upon as a tax on account of police inefficiency. The people do not appear to fear the police and the law or they would hesitate to commit the terrible crime to which we have drawn attention. There must be something radically wrong for such a state of things to prevail.

The crime of murder is not, however,

confined to children All "sorts and conditions of men" fall victims to the murderer, and it often happens that the motive is quite inadequate to the enormity of the crime The one is altogether out of proportion to the other It must be acknowledged that these murders are generally perpetrated by the lowest sections of the community, and they show a want of reflection and of a moral sense These are not to be found, or if found, they are not sufficiently strong to induce the criminals to do what is right Education is required to improve the mental and moral condition of the masses, and if some of the money now spent in useless undertakings were put to this use much good would ensue As education advanced crime would recede, and the nearly motiveless offences now perpetrated would rarely be heard of Education must permeate to the lowest sections of the community, then we should not hear of so much crime as we do now

But crime will not be reduced to a minimum till there has been an efficient police force organized If the most ignorant man felt assured that if he committed a crime detection would soon follow, he would not commit it But when the chances are very much in his favour it is not to be wondered at that he is tempted to do what he considers will be to his advantage Make detection more certain and crime would decrease

It seems probable that the way the law is administered helps the perpetration of crime There is too much delay about the matter, when a man is apprehended for an offence especially for a heinous offence, he is case has to go through so many channels, so many persons have to take it in hand that the offender may be justified in believing he can altogether escape It is clear to him that his chances of escape are many The police may not discover that he was the culprit Then the magistrate may set him free. Should he be committed to the Sessions he may not be found guilty, and thus go forth into the world a free man Should, however, he be condemned at this stage he can appeal to the High or Chief Court, and there obtain his discharge Thus he has a number of loopholes through which he can escape and go forth into the world to commit similar crimes In former times a criminal had not to wait so long to be brought to trial The latter followed almost immediately on the offence being committed, and if found guilty sentence was delivered then and there Such a method of procedure struck the imagination it is more suited to an Oriental country than the slow dilatory manner the law is now administered, and crime would be diminished if a simpler system were resorted to The law as now administered has too many technicalities, there are so many processes to go through that it is not to be wondered at that criminals fancy they have many chances of escape It cannot with truth be said that they are not taken, and whatever is wrong in the law, or what tends to assist the law breaker instead of the law, should be changed at once But the Police force stands in the greatest need of reform, for it is to be feared there is a great amount of corruption within its ranks We need not wonder at this when it is taken into consideration that the average pay of a constable is not quite seven rupees a month, a miserable sum when the onerous work he has to perform is taken into consideration, it would be very remarkable if all went straight The whole subject is one that requires the earnest attention of the Government and of the public

THE POSTAL SYSTEM

When the abolition of the Anche was in contemplation we protested strongly against the measure It was believed and with truth, that inconvenience would follow the step, and this has turned out to be the case The old system suited the province admirably It had grown with its growth, the people understood it, and they were quite satisfied with its working It was the best postal system in India perhaps in the world The letters sent by it were punctually delivered, and it performed duties that other postal systems will not take in hand But the authorities of the Post Offices of India cast their eyes on it, and it was doomed It had to be abolished, and the postal affairs of the province were amalgamated with those of the other parts of India The people regretted the destruction of an old institution, but they were powerless, they had right on their side but might was on the other and the Anche had to go under For a long time there was nothing but disorganisation, all was confusion, and though matters are not quite so bad as they were, they are bad enough in all conscience We have constant complaints of the late and non delivery of our papers, and things which rarely or never occurred when the Anche was in existence Sometimes a letter or a paper is a week over due, and there is practically no redress It is true a complaint can be made to the proper authorities, but it may be months before any notice is taken of it, and then all interest in the subject has been lost The Post Office will move slower than any other of its kind, though it ought to move the fastest and those in charge of it seem the least disposed to put right what is wrong If we suffer through the negligence of this department others must do the same and there should be a general protest against the way matters are managed, it should be pointed out to the Indian Government that, so far as Mysore is concerned the present order of things is working badly, and that a reform is required The best plan would be to revert to the old Anche system, but in this is out of the question, the working of the postal department in the province should be carefully examined

Occasional Notes

A mass of silver ore has been discovered in the bed of the River Donetz, in South Russia, which is said to contain 15 per cent of the pure metal Mining engineers have been despatched to the spot to make further investigation

At the annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company, it was reported that the receipts during last year amounted to nearly seventy millions of francs, of which over thirty seven millions was profit A dividend of 91 francs was declared

A well known Bengali swimmer in the Mymensingh district has just found a watery grave in attempting to shoot the rapids of a tiny stream of the Malagh The deceased, although warned against it, lured into the pool to cross it, but never rose again

As a concession to the prejudices of the Indian people, the only Question 15 a person is not bound to answer, according to the new Census Bill, is one that involves mentioning the name of any female member of his household, or in the case of a woman, the name of her husband or deceased husband

The Madras Government has asked the Commander in Chief to instruct all Commanding and other Officers under his orders to co operate with the Civil authorities in carrying out the rules framed by the Superintendent of Census Operations for taking the Census of Military stations and troops on the march

The Burdwan Municipality has asked for a gift of Rs 30,000 from the District Board for the extension of the waterworks in the town, but a strong protest has been received from the Mofussil people against the diversion of money raised for the repairs of village roads and digging of tanks, for the luxury of the townsmen

A suttee of Kulin Brahmins is said to have been held in Calcutta, at which it was decided that no member of the community should in future claim as a bridegroom with a wife more than two tolahs of gold, 20 tolahs of silver and Rs 50 in cash The resolution is to be circulated amongst all the male members of the caste, who are called locally Rahma Pundits

The Porte has apprised the Russian Ambassador, M Nelidoff, of its purpose to pay shortly a sum of 5 000,000 francs into the Russian Treasury as an instalment of the war indemnity of 30,000,000 francs which is owing It appears that this decision has been prompted by some four lost the Russian Government should put in a claim to the sums resulting from the recent conversion

It has been decided by Government that when a Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar is suspended he is in future invariably to be relieved of his duties both as a Revenue and a Magisterial Officer This is the outcome of a case where a subordinate revenue official was suspended by the Collector from his Magisterial duties, but allowed to continue in his Revenue office in which procedure he was permitted to draw pay for work not done by him to the prejudice of the public service

A question having been raised whether endowments attached to a religious institution falling under the scope of Act XX of 1863 which have been alienated or neglected could be resumed by Government, it has been decided not to take action in the matter until it has been decided by a case in the Courts, is Section 22 of the Act apparently prohibits the connection of Government with the superintendence or management of religious institutions or of any endowment granted for its support

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras does not think it advisable that donkeys should be used as vaccinators, as from recent experiments and inquiries made it would appear that their use would tend greatly to injure the cause of vaccination In Trichinopoly, where the experiment was tried, the people refused to be vaccinated from the donkey and treated it with ridicule By some castes, the donkey is looked upon as an unclean animal, and is held to be the messenger of the goddess of ill luck Vaccination is still backward and very unpopular with many classes and the introduction of donkeys as vaccinators would probably render it still more unpopular and prove a bar to its progress

A Parsee lad of seventeen, a scholar at the Parsee Benevolent Institution Bombay expressed a good deal of reluctance at returning to school after the hot weather holidays, on the ground that he had not prepared his lessons His mother allowed him a week to prepare his task, and told him that at the expiration of that time he must return to school He prepared on Saturday last to return on Monday On Sunday evening his mother reminded him of his promise, but he made no answer and seemed very low-spirited His mother told him to say his prayers and then come in to dinner He said his prayers, declined dinner, left the house, lay down on the G I P Railway track near the house, and was killed by a passing train

Raja Rajendra Bhuter Roy brought a suit in the Calcutta High Court for damages for and assault committed by two Babus The Raja had the damages at Rs 7,000 In cross examination the Raja admitted that he was not entitled to the title of Raja, it was neither hereditary nor a Government title He admitted having figured in the High Court on several occasions in various capacities The case against the second defendant was dismissed with costs as between attorney and client The Court only allowed Rs 10 as damages against the first defendant, and costs on the Small Cause Court scale, that is to say, about a couple of rupees In delivering judgment his Lordship, Mr Justice Wilson, said that it was scandalous that a case of so flimsy a character should ever be brought to the High Court, and it was a pity that such cases could not be disposed of by a jury as in England, being eminently fit for trial by them His Lordship thought it was great shame that a wrangle with a boy should be exaggerated in this manner, and the time of the Court taken up in so ridiculous a manner

Dr William Miller, in his College notes in the June number of the *Christian College Magazine*, writes —There is much to be said in favor of such a custom when its observance is perfectly spontaneous, as, in the College it has certainly always been But I doubt whether it be wise to adhere to the custom now when the staff has so increased that in every year one member of it, and in some years (as in the present) two, may naturally be expected to take temporary leave There is danger lest even the best possible things lose significance by too frequent repetition I merely throw out this hint as a thing to be carefully thought over by those whom it immediately concerns Might it not perhaps be better if the going on furlough of any member of the College staff came to be regarded as a thing of course,—not altogether unlike his having Madras, when so many students also leave it at the season of vacation? Might it not be well, in our altered circumstances, to reserve special holidays of leisure for occasions when a member of the staff finally severs a long and and highly valued connection with the College,—as happened in the case of Mr Thompson last year? This is to say the least of it, a point that deserves serious consideration

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah —It is expected that His Highness the Maharajah will soon arrive in Bangalore from the capital

The Resident —Sir Oliver St John, the British Resident went to Mysore on Tuesday last on business with the Maharajah

The Races —The Bangalore races commence on the 22nd of next month It is expected there will be a good meeting

Prince Albert Victor's visit —We are told that the visit of this Prince to Mysore cost the state Rs 18,000, a large sum, it must be acknowledged.

The Dewan —If H H the Maharajah has been pleased to grant 3 months privilege leave, from 1st proximo, to Mr K Sheshadri Iyer and to appoint Mr Thumboochetty to act for him

The proposed official changes —In consequence of the above leave Mr Moonik shah has been appointed to act for Mr Thumbuchetty, Mr Hosagi Rao taking the place of Legislative Secretary and Mr Subbaraya Iyer reverting as Registrar of the Chief Court

The weather —The high winds we had at the end of last week have ceased, and on Monday we had a good shower of rain, sixty cents being gauged, there was also another shower on Friday, but not so heavy as on Monday

Our Roads.—The rains we are now having are trying the roads and some of them are in anything but a good condition. The roads in the Civil and Military Station are a little better than they were some time ago, but they are not in the state they ought to be

The Government of India has sanctioned the transfer of the services of Mr G A Sanderson, Superintendent of the Diesa Kheddahs, to the Mysore State for a period of five and half years with effect from the 13th June 1889 and on a gross salary calculated to leave him a net pay of Rs 1,200 per mensem, inclusive of all travelling allowances.

Political Pensioners in Mysore.—Annam Nissa Begum, a Political Pensioner of the British Government, a descendant of Tippoo Sultan and a resident of Mysore, having recently died at that town, a moiety of the pension drawn by her was continued to her children, of whom she left nine surviving her viz, 3 sons and 6 daughters.

Mirza Hydar Hussen being the eldest son and as such the representative of the family, drew the pension in his name, but he having appropriated the whole amount Rs 27—1—10 to his exclusive use, the remainder of the family petitioned the British Resident in Mysore, who, on enquiry finding that the complaint of the petitioners was true, ordered that the pension of Rs. 27—1—10 be divided proportionately amongst all the members of the family, by which arrangement the eldest brother is to receive Rs 5—1—10 the other two brothers Rs 5 each, and Rs 2 to each of the six sisters, on the distinct understanding that these shares will lapse to Government on the death of their respective holders

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday 28th June 1890

Mysore, the 27th June 1890—No 80—His Highness is pleased to grant Mr K Shesha Iyer, Dewan, privilege leave for three months from 1st July 1890 and to appoint Mr L A Thimaiah Chetty, Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as Dewan, during the absence of Mr Seshadri Iyer on sick furlough

The 20th June 1890—No 80—Mr B Tirumalachar delegated over, and Mr B Krishnaiyar received, charge of the Town Magistrate's Court at Mysore, on the afternoon of the 10th June 1890

The 23rd June 1890—No 81—Privilege on Medical certificate granted to Khan Ali, Amildar of the Gundlupet Taluk, in Notification No 87 dated 22nd February 1890 is extended by one month

No 82—Mr P Nadgouda Rao, Assistant Surgeon at the Hassan District is posted to the Bangalore District to officiate as Chief Assistant to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore Government and assume charge of the latter office on the forenoon of the 7th May 1890

No 83—Subba Rao, Shoristadar of the Hoskote Taluk, is invested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during the time he will be officiating of the Taluk, owing to the absence of the Amildar on one month's privilege leave

The 24th June 1890—No 84—Kumarasami Naik, Ex, Acting Amildar, Periapatna Taluk, is confirmed as Amildar, 5th Class, and will be regarded as having been Amildar *sub rosa* from 1st February 1890

No 85—Mr C Gissa assumed charge of the District and Sessions Court, Nagar, on the afternoon of the 7th June 1890

No 87—Three months' extraordinary leave without pay granted to Mr N Venkat Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Chikkaballapur District, in Notification No 310, dated 31st January 1890, is hereby extended by 8 days

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A BRAHMIN TEMPLE ACT—Mr Sultan Mohiden Saib Bahadur lately sentenced a beggar named Tadi Mooni to one week's rigorous imprisonment for endeavouring to extort alms from persons by an Vandam upon Street, Black Town, during his club when they refused

THE MADRAS SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER—Owing to the water in the Red Hills reservoir falling lower in consequence of the failure of the South West monsoon the Madras Corporation has sanctioned an allotment of Rs 1000 for pumping the water into Madras from the Lake Puzhal and the necessary works are being carried out by Mr Irons, Assistant Municipal Engineer

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A TRAIN—In the 6th instant, Ratchula Chetty, a Ceylon merchant, was run over and killed by an Engine at Goldsboro Appiraddy, in attempting to cross the line dressed slipped and fell across the rails just as the train was advancing. Thodoreer, his son, and peons men connected were last week presented before the District Magistrate Mr F G P Power who, after a careful enquiry, however, dismissed the man

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED—Sir Savalay Ramasamy Mudaliar, Kt, C I E, has come forward to supply the long felt want of a Vaccine Depot for the inhabitants of Mylapore, and Mr Pogson is engaged in drawing a design for the building. It may be mentioned that Lady Ramasamy has already supplied three such buildings, one at Tyagarajapet, one on the Poonamalee Road, and one in Black Town

THE LATE MR P SOOBOO RAW.—We regret to announce the death at his residence in Ranga Pillay's Garden, Egmore, of Mr P Sooboo Raw, B A, L L, one of the leading Vakeels of the High Court. He was taken ill with erysipelas, from which he never rallied. Dr Brandfoot was in attendance during his illness. Deceased served his apprenticeship under Messrs Grant and Laing, Solicitors. He stood first in all the examinations of the Madras University. He was offered a Deputy Collectorship, but he refused it. He was a successful Vakil on the Appellate Side of the High Court. He leaves a young widow, the only daughter of Kotah Ramanda's agent in the Godavery District. He was a prominent Theosophist, and edited the *Theosophist* in conjunction with Madam Blavatsky. He was a profound scholar of the "Vedanta Philosophy," and the Theosophists regarded him as the favorite *chela* of Koot Hoomee—*Mail*

A SUPPOSED LOST PROMISSORY NOTE—Yesterday before Mr P V Ponnosamy Pillay, Muthuveloo Pillay sued Abboy Naidoo on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the latter in favor of the former, and alleged to have been lost on mislaid by the plaintiff. The defendant denied payment, and said he was ready to prove it. His Honor held that the plaintiff ought to have filed an indemnity bond with the plaint in the suit was based upon a lost negotiable instrument. But Mr Shashachalla Pillay, the plaintiff's Vakil, contended that Section 64 of the Civil Procedure did not require that the indemnity bond should be filed with the plaint but only requires it to be filed after the loss of the instrument was proved, and before the Court had passed a decree. His Honor, however held that the indemnity bond should be filed with the plaint, and told the plaintiff's Vakil that he would dismiss the suit, if it was not withdrawn, which upon the suit was withdrawn with permission to sue afresh

RIOTS IN THE SALEM DISTRICT—A correspondent writes—A riot of rather a serious character lately occurred in Palladam, in the Salem District, the particulars of which are as follows. Two Hindus had a festival which lasted for three days, and for which the people from 12 of the adjacent villages assembled at Mowdy, whose Amildar on that town, were they took part in the sports, &c. But on Monday last that town is a Mahomedan festival ground, which has to be observed. On the first day everything passed off quietly, but on the 2nd, the Mahomedans objected to the Hindus going past the shrine in procession with music. The leading men of both sects were threatened by the Palladar and the Police Inspector, and everything apparently settled satisfactorily but later on a collision occurred, in the course of which some of the Hindus were wounded. The Hindus were released in large numbers and would not be prosecuted, although eight of the leading men were arrested and sent to the Lock up. They even went so far as to threaten the Palladar and the Police Inspector, and would have assaulted them but were prevented from doing so. The Police enquiry into the matter is still going on"—*Mail*

Extracts.

VICTIMISED BY A SIAM DETECTIVE

The new York newspapers publish long accounts of the most manner in which Sir Robert Peel and Mr Clifford Talbot were victimised by an American swindler whom they met on board the Arcania which arrived on Sunday. According to the *Daily News* Correspondent, the swindler gave the name of Russell, and said he was one of the principal detective of New York Police Department. His appearance was prepossessing, and he was good talker, and won the friendship of the Englishmen by the tales of romantic adventures as a detective. He said he was returning home from Germany, where he had been to deliver to the Berlin authorities a notorious forger who had been arrested in America, and that he would receive upwards of £500 from the German Consul as a reward for the service. He placed himself at the disposal of the strangers and offered to show them about the city. The gentlemen, completely deceived by the manner of the man, gladly accepted his services, and upon landing they drove to the Hoffman House and thence to second rooms. Russell piloted them about the city, living in great style at the expense of the Englishmen. The latter were very desirous of being presented to Byrnes, the chief of the detective department, but their new friend was able to invent excuses which satisfied them

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

The following is "the Congress Programme," published in *India*—

1 Reform of the Supreme, Presidency, and Provincial Councils

2 Employ in the Public Service Indians to be put on an equal footing with Britons

3 Extension of Trial by Jury, and Criminal Procedure Reform on basis prevailing in Britain

4 Improved Police Administration

5 Establishment of Military Colleges to provide Education and Training for Indians as officers of the Indian Army

6 A system of volunteering for all Indians, and not for Indian Christians only

7 Improvements in the Arms Act to enable cultivators and others to protect themselves against wild beasts

8 Reform of the Drink Regulations.

9 A more Equitable Imposition of the Income Tax

10 The fostering of Education by Government, especially Technical Education

11 Enquiry as to the advisability of extending a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue, and Land Law Reform generally

12 Reduction of the Salt Tax.

13 Economy in Administration, and Reduction of Military Expenditure

14 Meeting of Leading of the Secretary of State's Council

PRESENTS FROM THE VISITORS

Meanwhile he received many presents from the liberal Englishmen. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, presented him with a pearl and diamond scarf pin, valued at £16, and Mr Talbot gave him a handsome china bracelet as a souvenir of their acquaintanceship. Mr Talbot went on Tuesday night to Chicago, but before having dined with Sir Robert and Russell at Delmonico's. Unfortunately for Russell two detectives paid a visit to the same establishment while the dinner was in progress and at once recognised in him a man of whom they had been in search. They waited patiently till the dinner was finished, when Russell came out with the Englishmen and called for a cab for Mr Talbot. The detective as they arrested him on a charge of obtaining from a widow, whom he had promised to marry two years ago, a considerable sum of money with which he fled to Europe, and also with stealing £200 from an insurance company while a clerk. The prisoner's real name is Mr Dermott. He was formerly a cab driver, and has a long record as a swindler. Sir Robert Peel was dumbfounded by the revelation. In addition to giving Russell valuable presents, he had entrusted him with four five-pound Bank of England notes to be exchanged into American money, and an order for his luggage. Both were returned to him after the arrest with Mr Talbot's bracelet

INDIAN MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN

The London School of Medicine for Women announces two medical scholarships, which will be offered to competition next September

1st—The School Scholarship, value £30 open to all candidates who have passed a preliminary examination in Arts recognised by the General Medical Council

2nd—The Stuart Mill Scholarship value £50 a year for four years, open only to candidates willing to practice medicine in India in connection with the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India. Candidates for this scholarship must have passed a preliminary examination in Arts recognised by the General Medical Council and must, if required, produce a certificate of health with special mention as to fitness for residence in India, and two references, as to character. Should none of the candidates possess the necessary qualifications the scholarships will not be awarded. The Council of the London School of Medicine for Women reserve the right of withdrawing the Stuart Mill Scholarship should the progress of the Student be considered unsatisfactory. The award for the Stuart Mill Scholarship will be determined partly by the result of the examination partly by the general success of the candidates for the practice of Medicine in India

The successful candidates will be required to enter on a full course of Medical study at the London School of Medicine for Women, and the Royal Free Hospital

The Stuart Mill Scholar must sign an agreement that she will proceed to India, if required, at the end of her course of study, and that she will, health permitting, devote not less than four years to medical practice in that country in connection with the Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India. Should she fail to proceed to India when required she must return the scholarship money, with interest at five per cent, to the United Kingdom branch of the association, which provides the Scholarship from funds raised in Great Britain—*Allahabad Pioneer*

THE COMING CENSUS

The Government of Madras is strongly of opinion that the census in that Presidency should be taken in the early morning instead of at night. But the Government of India points out that at the conference of former Census Superintendents held at Agra in December last, all the officers, except the delegate from Madras, were in favour of a night census. Their experience as District officers and in the working of past censuses indicated that by the end of February the population was mostly on the move by day-break, both in town and country, and that an executive order was not enough to persuade people to remain at home at that time pending the visit of the enumerator. It appears to the Government of India that these views are reasonable. The final enumeration, which will consist in checking and correcting the schedule on the appointed date, is an operation which will take some time. If begun in the early morning, when the population to be enumerated may possibly be still at home, it cannot, says the Government of India, be ended for the enumerator's circle before some hours have elapsed, when it is next to certain that many people will have gone out to their work. On the other hand, approximately the whole population will be at home during the hours of darkness and the verification of the schedule will be performed without difficulty or risk of error, and, as each household will be prepared for the enumerator's visit, there does not appear to be any reason to apprehend that it will cause irritation. It is understood that most of the enumerators will be Karnams, who do not work in the fields and can easily arrange to take their rest in the daytime. For these reasons, while most reluctant to overrule the Government of Madras in such a matter, the Governor General in Council would greatly prefer that in that Presidency, as elsewhere in India, arrangements should be made on this occasion for taking the Census, except in the special areas, during the night of the 26th February 1891

In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council is pleased to direct that the Census of 1891 be taken at night in the Madras Presidency as elsewhere in India.

THE 4½ PER CENT LOANS

The following is the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* published by authority at Simla on the 24th instant—

Finance and Commerce Department

NOTIFICATION

Accounts and Finance Public Debt No 3,117

Simla, the 23th June, 1890

Whereas the 4½ per cent loans, noted on the margin, which mature upon 15th September, 1893, can be discharged at par on that date

4½ per cent Loan of 1878
Transfer Loan of 1879,
4½ per cent portion, in holding the 4½ per cent Loan of 1889

provided three months' notice of repayment shall have been given on the 15th June, 1893, and whereas it is desirable to give holders of those loans the opportunity of transferring their holdings into the ordinary 4 per cent loans, it is hereby notified that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has been authorised until 30th December, 1890, to deliver 4 per cent promissory notes or stock certificates in exchange for 4½ per cent securities of the above loans upon the following terms,—

(*a*) Rs 100 of 4 per cent promissory notes or stock certificates will be delivered for every Rs 104 of 4½ per cent. securities received, an any interest (accrued and not already paid) on the 4½ per cent securities up to the last preceding half yearly date for the payment of interest and also the excess interest payable upon them up to the date of maturity (15th September, 1893), will be paid in cash. If in excess in the case of securities on which interest has been drawn up to 14th March, 1890, at Rs 1 12 per cent

(*b*) The promissory notes or stock certificates delivered will be of the loan of 1884 85, and interest will run upon them from the half yearly date of that loan next following, the first half yearly date of that 4½ per cent loan (viz., 30th June, if the securities are presented for conversion on between 15th March and 14th September, and 31st December, if presented between 15th September and 30th December)

(*c*) Anticipated interest at 4 per cent will be paid for the period (3 months and 15 days) between the last half yearly date for payment of interest upon the 4½ per cent securities received, and the date from which the interest will run upon the promissory notes delivered in exchange. The amount of this anticipation interest is Rs 1 2 8 per cent

(*d*) A brokerage of 4 annas per cent, will be paid to the person who tenders the securities

(*e*) The securities tendered for transfer should be accompanied by the following form—

Received in lieu of this note a note of the same value of the 4 per cent loan of 1884 85 bearing interest from 30th June, 1890 (or 31st December 1890 if tendered after 14th September, 1890)

2 Securities other than Loan certificates with coupons payable to bearer attached tendered for transfer in India under this notification should be presented on or before the 30th December, 1890 at the Public Debt Office Calcutta, or at a presidency bank or any of their branches, or at any Government Treasury in India. Loan certificates with coupons payable to bearer attached tendered for conversion in India must be presented at the

Public Debt Office, Calcutta, together with the coupon with which they were issued if any such remain which have not become due When the securities are presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, that office will, as soon as possible, after receipt of the securities, issue the 4 per cent promissory notes, and also pay the interest and brokerage In other cases the Bank or Treasury receiving the Securities tendered will forward them to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, which will, as soon as possible after receipt, furnish the Bank or Treasury concerned with the 4 per cent promissory notes to be issued in exchange, and with a payment order for the interest and brokerage The 4 per cent promissory note will then be delivered, and the interest and brokerage paid by the Bank or the Treasury concerned

3 The Governor-General in Council reserves the right of withdrawing the authority given in this notification at any time that he may see cause to do so

4 The Secretary of State for India will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which securities of the 3 per cent Loans mentioned in the margin of paragraph, will be received for conversion in England

By order of the Governor General in Council

(Signed) E J SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND INDIAN PRINCES

Sir Lepel Griffin a famous attack on certain of the Indian Princes and Chiefs at a recent meeting of the Colonial Institute was, writes a London correspondent the subject of quite an animated discussion at the meeting of the East India Association last Friday Mr R T Saunders a High Court solicitor of Calcutta, who has recently been advocating the institution of a House of Lords for India formerly of the Indian aristocracy, took occasion to express his regret that Sir Lepel Griffin had been elected a member of the Council of the East India Association after the "frightful" remarks he made regarding Princes and Chiefs to whom the East India Association was indebted for its very inception and existence On this Mr T R Thornton felt bound to say that he had been many years of his working life in association with Sir Lepel Griffin, and he was in a position to state that, while Sir Lepel was possibly not always judicious in his utterances, no trace of hatred of the Chiefs and Princes of India ever existed Mr Thornton invited Mr Saunders to make himself acquainted with Sir Lepel Griffin's book on the Punjab Chiefs, and he would find that the author took the keenest interest in the welfare of those Rulers, and in the maintenance of their honours and dignities Sir Lepel was no doubt uncompromising he was prone to say what he thought and not merely what was gratifying to his hearers but Mr Thornton warmly rebutted that no man has a greater appreciation of the position of the Native Princes of India than Sir Lepel Griffin It was pointed out by other speakers that Sir Lepel Griffin was appointed to the Council of the East India Association some time before the offending speech at the Colonial Institute but Sir Orfeur Cavenagh promptly said that even had it not been so, it would make no difference It was not for the Association to appraise the opinions of any who joined them, their only desire was that to hear all sides on every question affecting the interests of the people of India Sir Lepel Griffin had served in India with the highest distinction and had been a kind and zealous worker, and that was his qualification for election on the Council of the Association Sir Richard Temple pointed out that if the East India Association were to object to a member on the grounds that his opinion on a subject of interest were objectionable, the very basis of the Association, as an arena for the perfectly free discussion of Indian affairs, was ignored The same freedom, not to say licenses of utterance which Mr Saunders claimed, or at least granted for himself, must be extended to Sir Lepel Griffin, and every other member General Cavenagh said he would own he thought Sir Lepel Griffin's speech was not judicious, but then probably most of us would be better for that gift for which Burns prayed of "seeing ourselves as others see us," and it was not impossible that some of the defects which Sir Lepel pointed out in the Native Princes were in a way to be remedied Since the rather rough criticism was delivered Mr Saunders seems somewhat mollified, explained that what made Sir Lepel's speech particularly mischievous was that it was delivered at the precisely when the Maharajah of Cashmere was deposed, and that gave colour to the suspicion that the India Office were "pulling the strings" on the occasion But Sir Richard Meade said now? little justification there was for any such suspicion might be seen in the fact that Sir Lepel Griffin when he left India was on extremely bad terms with the Government, and that it was notorious that he thought he had not been treated in accordance with his deserts And before he left India there were certain papers which he addressed to the Government of India, especially in reference to some of the Chiefs of Central India, which were of a very strong nature —quite as strong as the criticism in the Colonial Institute speech But on the general question Sir Richard Meade added that his own life had been passed among the Native Chiefs of India, and no one had more intimate acquaintance with them than himself and he must frankly say that he thought it an act of ingratitude in disposed chiefs for an officer who took his responsible and confidential position to address me formal and speak so bluntly before a miscellaneous audience in London unable to make the proper allowances and compensations In the intimate and friendly association of a political officer with a native ruler there are many things which come under his cognizance, and were, as far as I of the high and important which were to come to practical conclusions, and in a very lively that some of these facts and circumstances would shock a much equal, and need having no acquaintance with Oriental life I would be a most unfortunate thing Native Princes get the idea that political officers are lying were them and flattering, then morning and evening, would go home and tell them up to old age before the English public Hence he felt that Sir Lepel's speech was not at all in the exercise of Sir Richard Temple's mind, British Princes honourably speak the truth in a Native Prince, should never tell falsehoods out loud!"

HINTS OF THE BAR

Lord Coleridge republishes in the *Contemporary* an interesting address delivered to the Birmingham Law Students —

A man makes a deadly attack upon the character of another, which turns out to be unfounded He says he followed his instructions Granted that he did, if he took no trouble to inquire into the nature of the evidence and the character of the witnesses, he is no less to be blamed than any man who repeats something to the discredit of another which he has heard upon authority, which he knows, or he satisfied himself, to be unimpeachable But if he makes no inquiry, the mere statement to the lawyer is absolutely no excuse whatever and he deserves the scornful condemnation of an honourable man There ought to be, there can be, no doubt about this If it were other wise our profession would not be the profession of a gentleman and would deserve all the hard things the ignorance ignominy say of it Think for a moment What a counsel says in court, if at all relevant to the inquiry (some authorities say it even further) is absolutely privileged, so that the subject of a slander is not even by without redress If what I says is not sound it follows that, as long as the rules of our profession, in our capacity as advocates, making no inquiry, any instructions entrusted to us we are as much to blame, the counsel remarked may, we boast in injury, utter and enforce it, and the subject of it however foul the slander, and however absolute his innocence, may stand for the rest of his life, as Paul says of Ananias "a castaway but for that, but if nothing from that black wound" — a wound which cannot be healed because he can neither force the man who stabbed him to withdraw the weapon, nor yet to meet the man whom he has stabbed in fair and equal fight A man, on heal, not dead to honour and feeling, will withdraw an accusation the moment he discovers it has made it on evidence which he cannot trust, and withdraw it as openly as he made it, tendering such amends as he may regret can be made for having been made it at all

This was the common practice when I was young I do not doubt it is the common practice now, but I have read arguments to show that not a few do may and do that and if he thinks fit, but that there is no rule of his profession binding him to do so I cannot myself conceive a worse enemy to the profession than he who maintains this, I cannot conceive anything more likely to lead, and which would more justly and surely lead to the imposition of some legal curb on that free speaking of the advocate, which when restrained by the ordinary rules of honour and morality is almost the most precious right which a free people can possess It is obvious that, outside the court, no advocate (unless he is forced to speak by assaults on his conduct) had far better be silent as to personal attacks which he has made in it I excuse which may be made for the language of an advocate in the discharge of his duty have no force whatever as to what he may say when he is not performing it Then he is like any other man, subject to the same rules, liable to the same condemnation if he breaks them. It is no part of his duty out of court to deal in defamation, the public and society justly look on him then, just as they look on any other gentleman, and if he is found to hate false witness against his neighbour, upon instructions which he has not verified and which may possibly have misled him, he must not only submit to the disapprobation of all honourable men, but to the still heavier reproach that he has done something to let down the character of a great profession and to justify the slanders uttered against it by its enemies

There is one step further still, which I will illustrate, without holding name, by an instance which I heard myself in a Divorce Bill, before the creation of the Divorce Court, and heard, therefore, in the House of Lords, there was clear evidence that a woman in consuming her married wife had been a party to a compromising position, with a young groom in the stable yard of a nobleman's castle The attorney knew that the wife herself was the woman, and he suggested this to the counsel, but said that there was a mistake—whom Traill Rose, upon whom suspicion might probably be thrown Suspicion hopelessly unsatisfactorily, was in was upon Rose by the counsel, who actually told the story himself and when somewhat roundly taxed to task for it, calmly observed " that he had followed his instructions, but that he always felt it was rather hard upon Rose " I thought then and think now, that the conduct was infamous and that, in his case at least, it was true that a man in wig and gown had no more than ordinary right to do what he has done without those appendages must from which you would have said with Henry the Fifth

We would not die in that man's company
Who feeds upon a gibbet

Sit tutelaris fraglumque mecum,
Si vivat praesidum

(I would not sleep under the same roof with him or go to sea with him in the same boat)

CONGRESS MEETINGS AT NEWCASTLE

MR R N MUDHOLKAR SPEECHES

(*From the Newcastle Daily Leader*) —At Newcastle a public meeting was held in the presidency of the Mayor, where M, Mudholkar's speech is reported as follows —

Mr R N Mudholkar, B A LL B (Pleader High Court), was received with a storm of applause He said the warm sympathy and the kind encouragement from one who filled such a position as their worthy chairman, to him was a sort of inspiration and an happy augury of the success which they would achieve in his country (applause) He was obliged for the interest they had shown in the affairs of India then he felt could not help feeling that he expected in this town of Newcastle that they would have had a large and a overflowing audience of the great dependency of England (loud applause) Fifty years ago Lord Macaulay said that a broken lock in Coldbath Fields caused more excitement than three battles which decided the fate of an empire in India, and though since that time considerable changes had come, I still now find that things come to light which do not make me think that Macaulay was not far from right But it was to the nation and to their hall, and to the large audience which they would see outside that hall that they came that night (Applause) They desired to bring before them one of the many grievances under which they suffered They were all alive to the numerous kindnesses which they had received from the British Government, and instead of dwelling on those blessings he dwelt in some of the defects it was because he felt that it was necessary to show these defects, in order that they might be cured (Applause) One reason why they had travelled six thousand miles to place the affairs of their country before them was because they were the real rulers The British director was the real minister of the late, not only of his own country, but of the great empire in the East and of the other empires as well (Applause) In India they had tried to secure the redress of their grievances and had failed, not as they now came to the rulers of the nation in the full confidence that they would do their duty, both to themselves, and—he was proud to say—their subjects in the East (Applause) He wished to speak of the reform of the Legislative Councils of India The present government of India had been defined as a despotism tempered by good intentions (Laughter) They had a Viceroy, and Governor General assisted by an Executive Council appointed by a government at home That Executive Council consisted of heads The affairs were controlled by the Secretary of State, who was assisted by a Council of eighteen There was not one representative of India, not one person belonging to the millions of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees and Christians, living in India The Secretary of State had a Council, but it could in no way control him There was a little local members of the Legislative Council, some being Government servants and some non-officials, but even the non officials did not represent the wishes of the people, and did not come to what the grievances of the Indian people were There was still tax and at a time when the whole country was ringing with the cries of the people, when there was no paper or even the most independent newspapers, which did not feel either open or post stinging the most unjust tax, yet one of their members said it would not do great harm to advance it That was one of their senatorial representatives, and that was many like him (Applause) In 1878 a income tax, but from the payment of which all ryots were excluded was imposed and it was stated by the then Viceroy, Lord Lytton, that the proceeds of the tax would be used for the purpose of saving life from famine and starvation, in order to carry out public works to prevent the recurrence of famines During ten years the proceeds of that tax were eighteen millions and of that sum eight millions were invested from that year so far for the palatial buildings for the Viceroy and the members of his staff, and for the purpose of carrying on aggressive wars on the frontier. (Hear hear of "Shame") Under such circumstances they had not recently had to place their case before the people of England The English he knew, were a practical people, and would ask whether these demands were safe, because they did not want to lose such a dependency as India That was quite natural as they appreciated it Secondly, they would ask, were they fit for it? As to whether it was safe, he did not suppose it was necessary for him to say more than that their Viceroys had supported their demands in that respect that they should have a reform of the Legislative Council What they asked for they were entitled to ask (Applause) He took his stand upon the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and claimed those things as a right, because it was England who had created them, it was England who had taught them to work in that manner and to speak in that manner It was the highest compliment that they came there to speak to them and claim the so reforms as a right (Applause) Lord Dufferin recently that the Legislative Council of India should be extended, but his despatch did not meet with the approval of the home Government as it was that not wish to carry out that part of the proposal and as they suppressed the minute from Parliament As to their fitness, they had their National Congress In 1885 that Congress was established, and 72 of them met in Bombay, but they were elected by nobody In 1886 they were elected, and 440 of them met in Calcutta In 1887 the number was 607, in 1888 the number was over 1,200, in last December it had increased to nearly 1,900, and there was proof of their opinion (loud applause) What they asked was the fulfilment of the pledges of the Sovereign and the responsible Ministers of the Crown. They didn't want democratic institutions, but a small minority of representatives from their Legislative Councils Give them that justice which they had taught them to expect (Loud applause)

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 114, SRINIVASA MUDDIAH ROAD, PETTAH —1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1890. [No. 27.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Allahabad, 29th June—The *Pioneer's* home correspondent writes that private advices have been received from Washington which declare the passing of Sherman Law's Bill to be imminent. The consequent large increase in the purchase of silver, coupled with the prospect of a scarcity of bullion, is considered by experts to indicate a certain further rise of 2d in exchange with India by the end of the year.

Hyderabad, 29th Inst—The Nizam's Government announced that the Salar Jung's Inquiry Commission is not to represent the family in judicial matters. Appeals from Regular Courts are to be heard in the ordinary High Courts. A Commission is to be appointed to settle the transfer of the Paigah Nobles' Appellate Jurisdiction altogether to the High Court. This very decided reform is set with difficulties, but there is reason to believe that the task of Sir Asman Jah, himself the first of the Faridun Hos, will succeed where other efforts have failed.

London, 30th June—Mr Lewis Duncan is the official Gladstonian candidate for the vacant seat at Barrow in Furness.

Latter—Lord Randolph Churchill has gone to Barrow in Furness to support Mr Wainwright, the Conservative candidate.

London 1st July—Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Barrow in Furness yesterday, denounced in strong terms Mr Caine's defection from the Conservative party, owing to the honest attempt of Government to apply the surplus to the cause of temperance.

Lord Randolph also said he was confident that the Unionists would compel the restoration of prosperity in Ireland.

London, 1st July—The revenue returns for June quarter are most satisfactory, and show an increase of half a million on each in Stamps and Excise.

London, 2nd July—The Duke of Connaught and the Japanese Prince Komatsu are appointed to the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Simla, 1st July—Major Melliss, in charge of the Armies of the Native States, will probably start on a tour in August.

After inspecting the troops in Rajpootana he will go to Mysore.

London, 2nd July—The following is the result of the polling at the Barrow in Furness election which ended today. Mr James Duncan, Gladstonian Liberal, who has been elected, polled 4,904 votes. Mr Wainwright the Conservative candidate, obtained 4,862 votes, whilst Mr Caine polled 1,230 votes.

Simla, 2nd July—At today's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr Scoble introduced the Bill amending the Evidence Act of 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882. The Hon'ble Mr Hutchins introduced the Bill amending the Cattle Trespass Act.

London, 3rd July—In the House of Commons this evening, on the Government decision to accede to the request of Sir Bradlaugh to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the case of the Maharajah of Kashmir, Mr Bradlaugh moved an adjournment of the House in order to discuss the Maharajah's removal from the Government of his own territory.

London, 4th July—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Stanhope, Minister for War, and first Government was unwilling to hastily decide regarding the abolition of the post of Commander in Chief of the Forces.

He confirmed the report that Sir Redvers Buller would succeed Lord Wolseley as Adjutant General, since it was necessary to retain the services of Sir Frederick Roberts in India.

Washington, 2nd July—The Conference Committee to day discussed the Silver Bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

The Bombay Presidency Association yesterday resolved to hold a public meeting on Sunday next, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to welcome Mr Surendranath Banerji and Mr K N Mudholkar, the two Congress delegates, on their return from England.

Simla, 3rd July—In the Legislative Council meeting today the Hon'ble Mr Scoble moved leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Evidence Act of 1872. He said the principal object of the Bill is to amend Section 54, which runs as follows:—In criminal proceedings the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant, but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant." (This Section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.)

The object of the Bill, he said, is to render the previous conviction of an accused person relevant when it is sought to prove conviction for the mere object of showing that the accused is a bad character, and therefore likely to have committed the offences with which he is charged. The Honorable Member, referring to the late judgment in Queen Empress vs Kartic Chunder Dass, quoted Mr Justice Pigott's remark that the English legislature passes an Act for the sole purpose of shielding the accused from the prejudice of Legislature, while this country enacts a provision for the express purpose of prejudicing him. The Honourable Member stated that the amendments proposed were that the provision allowing previous convictions to be proved in all cases should be repealed, and that previous convictions should be relevant under Section 43, when a fact in issue is also relevant as evidence of bad character when such evidence is relevant, or to prove guilty knowledge and intentions. He also drew attention to two other amendments, viz, Section 26, regarding confessions before Magistrates, with reference to which he explained that as in Madras the word "Magistrate" is often applied to the Village Headman, a Magistrate should be a person exercising all or any powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and Section 86, providing the authentication of foreign judicial records by Political Officers. The Bill will not be carried beyond the preliminary stages at Simla, but is postponed for consideration till the Council meets at Calcutta.

London, 4th July—Mr. Stanhope, in bringing forward the Army Estimates last night, announced that the Government had accepted the proposal of Lord Harrington to form a Committee to establish Naval and Military Council to discuss all matters affecting the War and Marine Departments. The Council will be a Committee of the Cabinet with the Premier as President. All the Departments will be represented.

It is also intended to form a Military Council consisting of Civil and Military Officers of the War Office, and also a Council to decide on questions relating to promotion.

Belgrade, 4th July—The Servian Government is not satisfied with the regrets pressed by the Porte at the murder of their Consul at Prishtina, and demands compensation for the Consul's widow and that the Servian flag should be saluted.

Bombay, 5th July—A Central News telegram gives the following particulars of the Kashmir debate. Mr Bradlaugh observed that whether guilty or innocent, the Maharajah was entitled to a fair trial. He hoped the ancient despotism tainted by fraud and crime once existent would not be revived. Several Members described the deposition of the Maharajah as infamous. Sir Richard Temple defended the action of the Government. Sir John Gorst said the Maharajah was incompetent and corrupt. Discussion to adjourn was a mischievous one and rejected by 226 votes against 88.

Simla, 4th July—A London telegram received here says the Committee of enquiry into the Uncovenanted Service grievances meets on the 8th instant, but probably under the new rules it will adjourn till February on the re-assembling of Parliament, to enable the witnesses to be summoned from India. It is stated that the witnesses proceeding hence will not have their expenses paid but will be allowed to go on privilege leave.

The night of the 26th February 1891 is fixed as the date for the census throughout India. The rules are published in the *Gazette of India* together with the enumerator's schedule and instructions, certain points being left to the discretion of the Local Governments The entry of the relationship of the female whose name is not given to the head of the family, though recommended for the N W Provinces, is strongly deprecated for Bengal, and may be omitted As regards details of caste in connection with marriage and education, whether the prepared tables are filled or no, is left to the Local Governments.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We are sorry to have to announce that many of our subscribers are in arrears, and we would ask them kindly to send in their subscriptions at once They must be aware that a newspaper cannot be kept up without funds, and by withholding what they owe they cause great inconvenience and trouble We trust this hint will be sufficient.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY, 7, 1890

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Indian delegates made a great step in advance when they waited on Mr Gladstone, and it is now clear that the subject of the Congress will not be allowed to drop Should those who went from this land not be able to gain their immediate object, they will do much to enlighten the people of England with regard to the matter they have at heart, and the time may not be far distant when they may obtain all they may desire Although Mr. Gladstone did not give an express promise of support, we feel sure that when the Councils Bill comes before Parliament he will support it. The whole tenor of his political career may be summed up in one word —progress. More than any other statesman of the day he has been progressive He has stamped his image, so to speak, upon the British nation, and what he has done for his own land we may be sure he will be anxious to do for India He now understands exactly what this country requires, and he will give it, we may be sure, or do his best to do so The following words he uttered on the occasion of the interview may be given as they are worthy of being remembered —

"I congratulate you, gentlemen," said Mr. Gladstone, "on the interest which is taken in your subject I do not consider the political tone of the present day is anything like so good as it was in the past, not so good as it was forty or fifty years ago But, even then, consider what would have been thought of a proposal to grant, in, however mild a degree, representative institutions to India. From this fact, he continued, "it is easy to see how your question has grown, and how opinion upon it, too, has grown"

The enterview of the delegates with Mr Gladstone is important in many ways In the first place, it shows that the affairs of India have been lifted out of the narrow track they hitherto ran in into the broad area of British politics. Years ago if India remained quiet the people at home were satisfied, its affairs were nothing to them When there was a great upheaval of the people as during the Mutiny, or a great calamity, as during the famine, the minds of the people were stirred to their very depth, but when matters calmed down they returned to their old apathetic state India could take care of itself, they believed, and acted accordingly. Now, however, a better state of things appears to have set in, the people of England seem to be taking an intelligent interest in this country, and we may be sure this will go on increasing. When once an idea takes firm hold of the English nation the people do not willingly let it go. They have now discovered that India requires reform, and we may be sure they will bear this fact in mind, and will act upon it

The next lesson that may be learned from the deputation that waited on Mr Gladstone is that the statesmen of England are beginning to recognise the value of India. It is not long since they cared little about the country We remember a very able politician strongly recommending that India should be given up. He believed its possession was a curse to England, and the sooner it was relinquished the better for all parties. We hear nothing like this in the present day. Men of all shades of opinion in the political world look upon this land as the brightest gem in the crown of England, and they would do any thing to retain it.

The third lesson to be learned is that the men who go from India to advocate the cause of its people are treated with great respect Formerly it was the opinion of people at home that Indians and Anglo-Indians were not up to the English Standard politically or otherwise, and that it would be folly for them to endeavour to teach the home public anything even about their *own country It will only be the ignorant* who will again fall into this way of thinking.

Though we fully recognise the good that is likely to result from the visit of the delegates to England, and more especially from the visit to Mr Gladstone, there are dangers to be guarded against The first is that the cause of the Congress is liable to be dragged into the sphere of party politics India should be kept clear of party Such a question as the reform of the Councils ought to be a national matter, not one of petty party It must be acknowledged that Mr Gladstone, with all his great qualities, is a party man Party is to him as the breath of his nostrils, and he may, and probably will, try to make capital out of the Congress This would be little less than a calamity It is required that he should help, not that he should make use of this country and its affairs for the good of his party The spirit of party is so strong at home that men going from India have to be very careful that they are not swallowed up by it. It would have been well if the delegates had called upon the Prime Minister, and other Ministers of the Crown. If they had done this their views might have been changed with regard to the elective principle, and it might have been granted in the forthcoming Bill. It is to be feared that the attention paid to Mr Gladstone, and others of his party will not incline those now in power to feel more sympathetic towards the Indian cause If the delegates had tried the Ministers first, and they had refused to assist, then it would have been only right, they should turn to the other side, but the opportunity was not given the former By keeping aloof from the Ministry the Congress movement may—or rather must—come to be looked upon as a party question, much to its detriment, and to the evil of this land We have need of all the help we can obtain, any party that will help simply to do good to the people of this country ought to be welcomed, and welcomed heartily Both the great parties in England have done something for this land, and not one alone It should be remembered that it was a conservative Government that drew up the Queen's Proclamation—the *Magna Charta* of the land, and the same party may be credited with other good deeds. It is not politic, therefore, that it should now be studiously avoided, and such a proceeding is an error to say the least It would not be amiss, we think, if we saw a little more of consolation, and a little less of bitterness in the interesting letters Mr Digby sends to a Madras contemporary The following, if true, is not likely to do much good —

"Lord Cross is, unwittingly, writing with his own hand, the condemnation of his Indian Secretaryship The historian will hardly need to go anywhere else than to the documents which appear with the signature, "Cross," to compile a *narrative of the noble* lord's career as Secretary of State for India *Alas!* for Lord Cross if the historian should be fit for his duty Not even the most skilful white-washer to which historical records bear witness can prevent Lord Cross declaring himself to be the most timorous—a stronger word might be used—of administrators the British Empire has ever known The record of Lord Cross, so far as one can see at present, will be wholly made up of muddling affairs and of running away from duty accompanied by a miserable attempt at securing economy in the India Office which ended exactly as it might have been expected to end,—much fuss, little result Just at the present moment the instance of Lord Cross's timidity which most attracts notice is that which has led to a dignified and strong protest by the Government of India Refer to the despatch in which Lord Cross refused to act on the recommendations of the Military Commission and of successive Governments of India, he cause, forsooth, to do so would lead to Parliamentary discussion, which might be inconvenient! The interests of India, it is held by a large number of persons competent to judge, require that a particular course should be taken It rests with Lord Cross to take the step Lord Cross is afraid to advance He shirks his duty He allows Indian interests *to go by the board Any other course than* that of the indifference he so much cherishes would require considerable effort"

Our advice is to get as much as possible from all parties in the House, and not look to one alone for assistance When the country has got what it requires then the strongest criticism may be given, till then conciliation should be the order of the day These are the errors the delegates are committing, but the good they are doing cannot be denied

Occasional Notes

It is said that the E I Railway management are taking measures for the adoption of the automatic vacuum brake on their line

H R H the Duke of Connaught is gazetted a Military knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Hall Line are building two fast steamers, which it is believed will do the trip from Karachi to England in fifteen days or less.

The Government of India awaits the memorial of one Chamber of Commerce before proceeding to decide the question of taking consignors' profits The whole sum at stake is probably not much over a couple of lakhs of rupees.

Edison is said to be at work on his "far sight" machine, which he hopes to have perfected in time for the World's Fair in 1892 By its aid, the inventor says it will be possible for a man in New York to see the features of a friend in Boston!

It is said that an intimation has been received by the English Court that the Czarwitch and his brother the Grand Duke George are to visit India next winter They will embark at Athens for Bombay, in the Imperial yacht, about the middle of November.

The two oldest of the sixpenny illustrated London papers pay well The *Illustrated London News*, which was founded in 1842, pays over 120 per cent on its original capital, and that in spite of the competition of the *Graphic*, which started in 1869, and pays considerably over 100 per cent.

The Government of India approves of the suggestions made by the Madras University regarding the issue of diplomas being granted by the University to Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery, and Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery, authorising them to practice Medicine, Obstetrics, and Surgery

From the 2nd to the 19th ultimo, there died of cholera at Calicut 305 Moplahs, 10 Hindus, 4 East Indians, and 3 Native Christians, total 322 From the 20th to the 29th idem inclusive the deaths were as follows —*Moplahs 177, Hindus 9, East Indians 7,* Native Christians 11 On the 30th ultimo there were 19 deaths, on the 1st instant 18, and on the 2nd instant 29

A crisis has taken place in the Argentine Republic owing to the refusal of President Colman to sanction the dismissal of the National Bank board Uncertainty prevails as to its consequences. The premium on gold in Buenos Ayres on the 11th ultimo was 149 It was announced later that Uruguay had arranged a loan of two millions sterling on the security of the Customs with Messrs. Baring.

A ludicrous punishment of a sleeping punkhawallah is reported from a Mofussil station in Burma where a Magistrate is said to have seized the offender by the scruff of the neck, placed him in his (the Magistrate's) chair and told him to go on deciding the cases—the Magistrate for several minutes taking his place at pulling the punkha, to the intense amusement and astonishment of a crowded Court.

In the July number of the *Contemporary Review* will appear recounting in full the particulars of a journey to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, made by the learned Indian Buddhist scholar Sarat Chandra Das. This narrative (says the *Daily News*) has been long suppressed—it is said on the representations of Mr Colman Macaulay, who deprecated affording minute geographical information of this kind to possible political rivals in Central Asia

An extraordinary charge has been brought by a native in the Calcutta Police Court against the accountant of the Chartered Bank, of assault, intimidation and wrongful confinement The complainant alleges he was brought from his native village to give evidence against Shama Charan, interpreter, who is awaiting trial, but because he refused to make certain declarations he was taken to the accountant's room and detained for upwards of five hours A summons was granted

Two dacoit bohs, Yan Nyun and Yanlye, have been "wanted" practically since the annexation, and their value to the Government may be surmised from the fact that Rs 5,000 and 1,000 respectively have been offered as rewards for their capture Columns in command of military and police officers have been kept moving in special duty to hunt these two raving at posts without success They have now been captured by Mr MacDonald, and are safely lodged in the criminal jail at Myingyan

The proposals which the Government of Bengal made last autumn for the amendment of the law bearing on the recovery of land revenue and other public demands having commended themselves to the Government of India, they have now been embodied in two Bills, which will be submitted to the local Board of Revenue and the principal Associations of the Province for opinion As no questions are involved on which much controversy is likely to arise, the Bills are tolerably certain to become law

Commissioner Major Casdo, in reporting on the Russian Army, says that according to the plan of Mobilisation for 1889, the Russian Army, on a war footing, was 2,579,000 That of Germany was only 2,900,000 including 177,680 drilled Reserve men. That of France was 3,226,000, and 174,000 drilled Reserve men The Army of Austria with Hungary had a war footing of 1,150,000, and that of Italy 1,090,000, so that the Triple Alliance Powers have 5,140,000 men in all against the 5,805,000 of Russia and France, that is about 660,000 men fewer.

Kazi Syed Reza Hussain, Khan Bahadur, of Patna City, has offered to invest the sum of Rs. 3,300 in Government security for the purpose of founding a scholarship of Rs 11 a month from the interest thereof in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to India

the scholarship to be called the "Syed Reza Hussain Scholarship," and to be awarded to the best Mahomedan B A student (Behari by birth) of the Patna College or any other College in India to which such student may be transferred The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has accepted the offer, and has thanked the donor for his liberality

The Deccan Times states that the rumour that an order had been issued by the Nizam's Government withdrawing from the Salar Jung family the Paigah rights, that is, jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and that it was also in contemplation to take away the troops attached to the family, is not correct The original civil and criminal jurisdiction remains untouched, and will be administered as heretofore by the local officials, but the Nizam, acting under the advice of the Government, has ruled that the appeals from these officers shall be, not to the Committee of Management but to the High Court

A REMARKABLE meteor, emitting sparks, and having a conical tail, passed over a good part of the State of Iowa on the 8th of May Its passage was accompanied by a hissing rumbling noise, which caused people to rush out of doors, thinking it an earthquake It was noticed about eleven miles north of Forest City, Winnebago country, and its fragments were scattered over the ground One of them weighed 10 lbs The stone is porous, speckled with brown or black, and speckled with metallic iron Analysis shows it to contain silica, iron oxide, aluminum oxide, lime and magnesia

THE PRINCE GLASS Manufacturing Co., Limited, has recently been formed in Calcutta to manufacture glassware from indigenous materials, which, it has been found, exist in abundance in Bengal, and with which experiments on a large scale have already been made by a leading London glass factory The first experiments in India as well as subsequent trial of the Indian materials, proved their suitability for the making of all classes of glassware in use in this country, including window glass The Company has for the present been formed on a comparatively small scale, but it is intended that the works shall be extended in due course The cost of manufacturing glass articles has been estimated at from 40 to 60 per cent less than in Europe

A CASE, says a contemporary, that ought to teach the Police its duty, was decided the other day in the Bombay High Court, Appellate side At the final inspection of the troops in Bombay by the Duke of Connaught a portion of the guard, after the saluting base was ruled off for the accommodation of other friends, consisting of ladies and prominent Europeans generally, in to this enclosure a native entered, and he refused to leave when ordered to do so by a European constable The constable took out a summons for trespass, and the native retaliated with a summons for using criminal force The Magistrate decided that the native was a trespasser, and that the constable used no more force than was necessary to remove him He fined the native Rs. 20 An appeal to the High Court was made, and Mr Justice Birdwood held that there was no order which was legally applicable to such an assembly as that in this case He reversed the conviction and ordered the amount of the fine to be restored

Local and Provincial

THE RESIDENT—Sir Oliver St John returned to Bangalore from the capital on Saturday last

THE MAHARAJAH—The date has not yet been fixed for the Maharajah to leave the capital for Bangalore. We believe he will soon be in our midst

THE DEWAN—The Dewan gave over charge of his office to Mr. Thumbu Chetty on the 30th of last month and left Bangalore the same night for three months

THE CHIEF COURT.—Mr P N Krishnamurti Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, has been appointed third Judge of the Chief Court, Mr Meenakshi Iyer declining to take the post.

THE WEATHER.—The high winds still prevail and there are no signs of rain This is much needed in the Districts as the time for sowing grain is drawing near It is to be hoped we shall have a good down pour before long

THE C AND M STATION MUNICIPALITY.—The election of Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station comes off early next month, and already canvassing has commenced It is expected that this competition for places will be keen.

THE SOLDIER Mr Stocks.—The court martial to try this soldier for the murder of his wife came off on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, and it is believed that the prisoner has been condemned to death The papers connected with the case have been sent on to the Commander in Chief, and it will be some time before the actual fate of the man is known In the meantime he is kept in close confinement. The Deputy Judge Advocate General came down from Ootacamund to conduct the case

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday, July 5, 1890,

The 30th June 1890—No 92—His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to appoint Mr P N Krishna Murti, B L, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court during the absence of Mr Thumboo Chetty, on other duty, or until further orders

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to appoint Mr A Ramachandra Iyer, Judge of the Chief Court, as a Member of His Highness Council during the absence of Mr Thumboo Chetty from the Chief Court

His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to direct the substitution of the following Rule in lieu of Rule 1 of the Rules for the guidance of His Highness Council passed on the 8th July 1881 —

"3 The *Ex Officio* President shall regulate the conduct of business at the Meetings of the Council In the absence of the *Ex Officio* President and of the Chief Judge for the time being who may be in *Ex Officio* Member of Council, the Senior Member present shall act as President"

The 27th June 1890—No 90—Mr Annaji Rao delivered over and Mr C Narayanaiah Assistant Secretary, assumed, charge of the Bangalore District Burial Office on the forenoon of the 7th June 1890

No 91—Mr Sindhuk Lee, Sanitary Engineer, is appointed Vice President of the Mysore Municipality

The 2nd July 1890—No 91—The privilege leave granted to Mr V P Madhava Rao B A, Deputy Commissioner Shimoga District, in Notification No 64 dated 9th June 1890, is extended by two months.

2 Mr N Chelvaraja Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Shimoga District during Mr Madhava Rao's absence on leave or until further orders

3 Mr Abdul Rahman, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, is transferred as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate to the Bangalore District

4 Mr C Malesh is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Kolar District, until further orders

5 Mr P N Puttaiya B A, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Hassan, now on leave, is directed to return to duty and resume charge of the Hassan District forthwith

No 93—Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, C S I delivered over and Mr F R A Thumboo Chetty received, charge of the office of the Dewan of Mysore, in the afternoon of the 30th June 1890

No 96—The following promotions and appointments of Munsiffs are ordered —

PROMOTIONS

1 Mr Tirumanchari B A B L from the 2nd to the 1st Class.

2 Mr P S Singlachari, from the 2nd to the 1st Class

3 Mr C B Shoshagiri Rao (Acting in the 2nd Class) to be Munsiff of the 2nd class.

4 Mr T V Vanderlowen, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class

5 Mr B Srinivas Rao, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class

6 Mr B Venkatachar, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class

These promotions will have effect from 1st July 1890

APPOINTMENTS

1 Mr B Ramaswamaiengar, to be Munsiff of the 3rd Class

2 M C Rama Rao, Revenue Shiristadar of the Kadur District, to be Munsiff of the 3rd Class

3 Mr A Ananda Rao, Advocate, to be Munsiff of the 3rd Class

No 97—The following transfers and postings of Munsiffs are ordered —

1 Mr C Rama Rao, to be Munsiff of Yedahalli

2 Mr B Venkatachar, from Yedahalli to Nanjangud

3 Mr P S Singlachari, from Nanjangud to Bangalore

4 M B Ramaswamaiengar, to be Additional Munsiff of Bangalore,

5 Mr A Ananda Rao, to be Munsiff of Nelamangala

6 Mr P Venkata Rao, from Nelamangala to Chikmagalur

7 Mr T J Vanderlowen, from Chickmagalur to Hassan

8 Mr U Mangapati Naidu, from Hassan to Chitaldroog

9 Mr Tirumanchari, B A, B L, from Chitaldroog to Shimoga

10 Mr C B Shoshagiri Rao, from Shimoga to Srirangapatam

The 3rd July 1890—No. 94—Mr Murry Gungiah, Anche Bakshi, is granted privilege leave for one month from 1st July 1890

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LATIN—The Madras Government has sanctioned the appointment of a special instructor in Latin in the Presidency College, on a salary of Rs 100 per mensem

A MURDER IN THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT—A horrible murder was committed on the 22nd instant at Hanumanthapalli, a village 26 miles from Karur in the Coimbatore district a Kanarese priest attached to the local temple being the victim At dusk he was waylaid and murdered in cold blood Then a number of men came to the place, mutilated the body and carried it to a distant field and burnt it there To elude detection by the bloodmarks on the way, they killed a dog, carried it the same way, and left it there The Magistrate of Aravakurchi and the Inspector of Police are making enquiries—*Mail*

THE HINDU PREACHING SOCIETY—A lecture was delivered yesterday evening at the Society premises in Adipiah Pillayar Coil Street on the experiences of Gnanam Mr B V Ramaswami Raju presided The lecturer began with a detailed account of how a man should get spiritual salvation and said that idolatry is a good system inasmuch as it directs the ignorant masses to believe in a god whom they can believe without any such idol worship if they are only sufficiently advanced in intellect The lecturer then exhorted the audience to uphold the cause of Hindu Religion, especially at a time when it is assailed on all sides and when it is in danger of being lost The Chairman, in analysing the lecturer's views, quoted some verses from the Upanishad which contained the very same advice to obtain spiritual salvation

THE FAMINE FUND—The most satisfactory feature in the financial statement of the Government of India for the year 1890 91 is the announcement that immediate steps are to be taken for the partial restoration of the Famine Grant A slight departure was made from the objects of the original policy by the appropriation of one half the so called famine surplus for the construction of railways and canals which would protect the country from famine The present Finance Minister is in accord with his predecessors in regarding this as having been, under the circumstances of the case, a wise and prudent measure and he points out that even where, by failing to return a fair profit, these works constitute *prima facie* a departure from the original purpose, there is, on the other hand, the important considerations that they may have the effect of mitigating famine to the extent of preserving human life which would otherwise be lost—*Morning Post*

THE INCOME TAX—The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have submitted a memorial to the Viceroy against the income-tax They represent that the financial pressure, which led to the imposition of the tax has been removed, and urge that if the tax is maintained the tendency towards wasteful expenditure is not likely to disappear The memorialists say they represent the Indian mercantile community, and they know that the grievances of the Indian merchants of Calcutta from the operation of the Income-Tax Act, and from the abuse of its working, are very real The assessments are unfair, severe, arbitrary and unequal The collector is at the mercy of the assessors, and these, in turn, at the mercy of office clerks, and the memorialists cannot see, under the circumstances, how there can be no speculation, oppression and extortion Merchants do not feel that their business is safe when they have to expose their books to the scrutiny of low paid and therefore easily tempted clerks They enter a respectful but emphatic protest against the circular regarding consignor's profits They submit that it would be more satisfactory and straight-forward to all parties concerned to at once levy an import duty on all merchandise They pray the Viceroy to order the withdrawal of the circular, and that Government will abandon the income tax as being the cause of permanent irritation and dissatisfaction to the people, and the special necessity, which called it into being, has now ceased to operate

THE BANK OF MADRAS—The Director of the Madras Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, against 10 per cent declared by the Bank of Bengal, and 12 per cent by the Bank of Bombay The net earnings amount to Rs 5,27,991 8 8, which including Rs 26,674 12 6 brought forward from last half year, have been disposed of as follows '—

Rs 3,00,000 in payment of dividend
Rs 50,000 to Reserve Fund
Rs 2,04,666 carried forward to next half year
Rs 5,54,666

By the above addition, the Reserve Fund has been increased to Rs 14 60,000 With the substantial amount carried forward, the shareholders may fairly look for another good dividend at the close of the current half year, and think such a policy will recommend itself to the great body of the proprietors, who would prefer a steady dividend all the year round to one of a widely fluctuating character The net earnings of the Bank for the half year ended 30 h June 1889 amounted to Rs 6,37,209, and the dividend then declared was at the rate of 18 per cent per annum Banks with large Reserves like the Presidency Banks could not help making money during the past half year, for the rate of interest ruled abnormally high, and continued during the greater period of the six months To steer clear of heavy losses has called for a skilful and careful management, and we must congratulate the Bank of Madras that it is not in the same boat with the Bank of Bengal, which has had to take eleven lakhs from the Reserve to meet exceptional losses.

Extracts.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS SERVANTS' DEBTS

The Pall Mall Gazette observes —What is the amount of debt which should disqualify a man for the public service? This is a subject which has lately engaged the attention of the Government of India A resolution of the Indian Government refers to the "imperative duty" of all local Governments and heads of departments to take severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other employes who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances Previous orders, the Government feels, have not been properly appreciated by those concerned, and therefore, explicit and definite instructions are now issued as to what constitutes such a state of indebtedness as to render it inexpedient that a person should be retained in the public service These rules are generally to the following effect —When half the salary of an official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances it will require more than two years to repay, in each of these cases a full schedule of his debts is to be obtained by the head of his office, and the case dealt with as if the officer had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court In such cases, the special points to be looked at are the proportion of debts to salary, and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant, and whether his position is so irretrievable that it is undesirable to retain him in the position he occupies or in any other official position These new rules will hit hardest the large class of native and half caste clerks who are usually head over ears in debt, from the time they reach manhood until they die.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS' BILL

The *India Pratish* —There seems after all little chance of the Indian Councils Bill coming on for consideration during this session What with the Irish obstruction and the press of other work the Indian Bill has to wait very long. The select committee which the leaders on both sides have agreed on will probably devise some scheme for facilitating work, and for continuing the discussion of Bills in another session dealt with in a previous session The Indian Bill has been mentioned as one of those which will be selected for early consideration, and once it is taken up it will not take long to finish It forming to this subject the last issue of *India* observes — It is now perfectly certain that if the three Indian Reform Bills on the Order Book of the House of Commons and in the hands of hon. members, only one has the slightest chance of being debated this Session, and that one is not likely to be as fully considered in Committee as it ought to be" Mr Bradlaugh has repeatedly called the attention of the Government to it and Mr Smith has promised to give it an early day But it is expected that it will not get a day until the close of the session and then it will be attempted to be hurried on in a few hours One contemporary suggests that the Bill should be taken up whenever the opportunity occurs and after discussion dropped If and the new rules the discussion could be carried on into the next session we do not see why the Bill should be dropped The Bill does not indeed express the views of the past and present Viceroys of India and of the Indian people, but for that reason we would not like to be abandoned altogether and nothing substituted in its stead The Bill does not satisfy all our wishes, but it is an improvement over the present law and we should accept it as the first instalment of the reform, if the whole of it is not to be granted to us immediately

HOUSE OF COMMONS

INDIAN FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Sir R Temple asked the Under Secretary of State for India what consideration practically was being given to the recent representations of the officers of the Indian Forests Department for the assimilation of their leave and pension rules with those of the Public Works Department Sir J Gorst This a matter which was under discussion by the Secretary of State and Governor of India when the consent of the Government was given to the proposal connection on the provincialisation of the Uncovenanted Servants of India The Secretary of State can take no further step till the House of Commons has determined whether the committee shall be appointed

CASHMERE

Mr Bradlaugh asked the Under Secretary of State for India when the papers relating to Cashmere stated on the 15th of February to have been recently received from India, and only publication of which was then promised, would be presented to the House and whether the Secretary of State would state what condition he wished to impose in Cashmere before he gave the Maharaja the opportunity of governing his State "in a way which would be a benefit to his subjects and to neighbouring countries as well," which it was stated the Government of India would be prepared to facilitate Sir J Gorst The papers will be immediately presented The condition which the Secretary of State wishes to insure in Cashmere is one of just and upright government in the interest of the people of the State (Hear, hear) Mr Bradlaugh inquired whether the right hon gentleman was aware that a *majority of the people of Cashmere* had expressed an opinion that they would not what the Secretary of State desired by the restoration of their lawful rulers and the withdrawal of our improper interference Sir J Gorst I have no reason to suppose that a majority of the people of Cashmere are of any such opinion

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

On the motion for the adjournment of the second reading of this bill to Thursday, Mr Bradlaugh asked when the bill would be taken He understood from the leader of the House that it would be taken to night and it was his course not to have the bill put down night after night Mr Bryce hoped arrangements would be made for a reasonably long debate Sir J Gorst suggested that a question should be put to the leader of the House to morrow It had been hoped that the bill would be taken to night, but he doubt it would if the Irish Bill followed its usual course

The bill was accordingly adjourned to Thursday

ANGLO INDIAN NEWSPAPERS

THURSDAY, JUNE 12 —Mr Bradlaugh asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had made any payments, and for what purpose, to, and which of the Anglo Indian newspapers published in India, whether it was with the knowledge or approval of the Secretary of State that an offer was made to the *Times of India*, a newspaper published at Bombay, as stated in a leading article in that journal, "to become the official organ of the Government of India, whether the proprietor of the *Times of India* was correct in saying that in answer to such offer he gave no clear and distinct assent to such admission of the conception and whether the Secretary of State would lay upon the table the correspondence relating to this matter Sir J Gorst I except payment for advertisements the Secretary of State is not aware of any payments being made by the Government to Anglo Indian newspapers The Secretary of State is not aware of any such occurrence rising or statement being made There is no correspondence Mr Bradlaugh Did understand the right hon gentleman to say that the statement in the *Times of India* is inaccurate Sir J Gorst the Secretary of State is not aware that the *Times of India* ever made such a statement Mr Bradlaugh I will supply the right hon gentleman with it

MAHARAJA GAIKWAD AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Mahratta —We are glad to learn that the Maharaja of Baroda is going to do something for stemming the tide of degradation of our arts and industries He is said to contemplate the establishment of *Kala bhuvan* or an Industrial School under the superintendence of Mr P K Gajjar, than whom no better qualified native gentleman could be found Mr Gajjar has made Technical Education the subject of his special study He knows the art of dyeing and has practical knowledge of some other industries also He is one of our best science graduates and has not given up his studies It is intended that at first, dyeing, glass making, carpentry and chemistry will be the subjects taken up in the School But we have no doubt that in course of time the scope of studies will be enlarged So far as our information goes the Maharaja is prepared to spend a large amount of money for this purpose We hope His Highness will send out three or four promising young men to Europe and America to master new industries such as can be introduced here without much cost and without having to submit upon foreign countries for a cheap supply of skilled labour This is India's present want and all great princes and chiefs can do much to remove it in part at least The industrial revival of India is a subject of the most vital interest to us at present We should not be sorry if some of the superfluous energy which is at present spent in the organisation of Congresses and Conferences were to be turned into this channel

INDIAN HISTORY.

The *Indian Mail* —The last volume of an excellent series of History Primers which is being issued by Messrs Macmillan and Co, is one on Indian History, Asiatic and European, by Mr J Talboys Wheeler, than whom, we are sure, no better author could have been found for the subject In a miniature volume of about 160 small octavo pages, the author has summarised and endeavoured to whole of India's history from the earliest times until the present year Of course within such a small compass it has only been possible to compress the bare facts summary The process of analysis has, however, been carefully performed and the heterogeneous mass of events in the history of this vast country has been presented in a shape which for facility of reference and wieldiness of parts has never been equalled That Mr Talboys Wheeler has been so successful will not astonish those who have read his "College History of India, Asiatic and Europeans," his "History of India from the Earliest Times," his "India under British Rule," or his "Short History of India," each of which in its way is as definite in conception as it is excellent in execution His larger works upon Indian history, in fact, have well qualified the author not only to write this Primer with the authority of a master, but have enabled him to acquire the skill in discriminate condensation which is absolutely necessary in a work of this sort Indian history is a subject which is too little studied in the schools of the United Kingdom as well as in this country, but we venture to say that the scholar who reads, marks, learns, and inwardly digests the short paragraphs of this little Primer will acquire a knowledge of the subject that will carry him a very long way in the world It is simply packed full with facts, and the author has carefully avoided all confusion by his admirable system of chapters, paragraphs, and summaries

THE ABKARI SYSTEM

The Mahratta —The anti Abkari crusade carried on by Messrs Smith and Cama and the Anti Indian European Association has resulted in considerably modifying the Abkari system of the Government Out of the safeguards against the unwelcome spread of intemperance is local option, or giving the people of the locality where a grog shop is to be opened the opportunity of saying whether it should be opened or not In fact the question is to be decided by those who are likely to be affected by the grog shop being opened in their midst This is certainly a step in the right direction But we can only to have what Lord Cross calls modest local option However wrong it not to grant this at least Even modified local option is a gain Most of the Provincial Governments have now come to recognise the importance of genuine public opinion in determining the locality of a grog shop It is to be regretted that no rules governing such a matter of necessity the ascertainment of public opinion either through the public assessments, or through Municipalities or directly by application to the inhabitants of the locality where a grog shop is to be opened to state their objections if any, within certain time, have been promulgated Such provisions would no doubt give local option But it is something to have the importance of public opinion in this matter recognised We think that now it would be the duty of Europeans and Native Anti Abkari Societies to encourage public opinion When ever any new grog shop is opened in our locality the office of the Association must consult the wishes of the people living there and persuade them to send in objections Our people are rather apathetic They require to be roused up, and the Committees Associations ought to make it their business to rouse up the public and warn it of the dangers to public health and morality from the propinquity of grog shops We have much and much of the danger of the Temperance movement in these parts This is to be regretted These bodies ought to show greater activity

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND AND THE BARBERS OF BOMBAY

The *Mahratta* —Verily the barbers of Bombay have made a name for themselves Their fame has reached England The Proprietors of the *Home's Penny Paper* recently received the snippet and invited the suggestion that a letter of thanks should be sent to the barbers The paper said — "Our action will show that the women of England are eagerly anxious that the liberty of women in India shall be respected and that, everywhere, progress in their emancipation from thraldom shall go hand in hand with progress in all peaceful arts The shaving of young widows is an odious and repulsive custom, which deeply grieves those who are subjected to it" In the meantime a meeting signed by several ladies the following observations among others occur "We believe that no better example than this could be set to the Indian people, and it must certainly tend to raise our Indian fellow subjects, both men and women, in their own self-respect and in the estimation of other nations" The letter has at only arrived in India duly signed by several ladies All this is highly gratifying no doubt But as a matter of fact let us inquire what the barbers have done as regards giving effect to their resolution In Bombay probably there will be fewer opportunities of shaving new widows It is therefore necessary to go to the *Kashi* the holy place and work up the movement there The Bombay Brahmans can get the ceremony performed at some village in the mofussil and then the unfortunate woman would not be a new widow Thus the Bombay barbers will not have an opportunity of putting their resolution into practice We are afraid that the movement has now languished and that those who had proposed it are not prepared to extend it to the mofussil If not, we think this time the letter of thanks addressed to barbers will hardly be deserved From the first we have had considerable doubts as to whether the movement was spontaneous or whether the necessary elements of stability and growth The dissenters affirm information shows that our doubts were not altogether unjustifiable In fact to begin the movement with the barbers is to begin the movement at the wrong end and to insure failure

DEATH OF AN OLD HERMIT

A Hindu correspondent writes from Calcutta —He has died lately at a place called Bhonda in the district of Dacca, a hermit of great piety and renown at the marvellous old age of twenty and a half, or, as some of the vernacular papers of Bengal say, at the age of 170 The real name of this sage and philosopher was Lokanath Ghosh He was a native of western Bengal and a Brahman by birth At the comparatively young age of eleven or just short he was married, and, as usual in Hindu lands, he lost his wife and spent the rest of his life a widow It is said that he found fault in well to do and in nurtures cent and trying the Supreme Being, and thinking of nothing unrestrained He had been to Mecca, the principal place of pilgrimage of the Mahommedans, and say that great Shiva (he who is styled the God of Mecca), and whose tomb is at Medina to make Hindu the sovereign God of the Universe according to the tenets prevalent in Bengal amongst Hindus He was in Thibet, Tartary, China, Ceylon, and also in all places where there are any traces of Divinity to be found and on the sun In Thibet he is said to have gone across many stages and hamlets without any visage and lived in the hill and subsequently entered into a meditation, and we had successfully used a foot of Ceylon and Hesus and pressing by contributing thereof to the attention of the omnipotent of the Almighty He in a solitary life during his latter days at Moradi — a little quiet hamlet removed from the haunts of worldly people He lived only thirty years in this village, where he was revered and respected by all His power of healing the sick and the blessed were some thing wonderful Diseases which baffled the skill and experience of the best doctors and physicians of the land he healed with a touch or by any medicine by simply touch of his hand "Thou art healed," said he, as he touched a sick and afflicted individual, and directly the sick man was restored to health and energy Many educated and highborn Babus sons of their pleaders of the Dacca Judge's Court, became his disciples and his latter days and were his devout admirers He died, like the famous saint of Sylhet, while touching his disciples, which was Lokanath Ghoshal, the Brahmin Bhakhandari (Cashier) whom a certain other paper of Dacca extols above the names of Christ and Mahomet, and whose death seems to be a remarkable event, at least amongst the people of eastern Bengal

Bangalore — Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRIA ROAD, PETTAH —1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 14, 1890. [No. 28.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

YEARLY.	ADVANCE.	ARREARS.
English	4—0—0	5—0—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	5—0—0
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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 5th July—It is stated that General Sir Francis Grenfell from Cairo will replace General Sir Redvers Buller as Quarter Master General of the Forces.

A Memorial, which has been numerously signed by the Members of the House of Commons, has been drawn up protesting against the African agreement with Germany, and regretting the proposed extension of the powers of France in the island of Madagascar as compensation for the British protectorate over Zanzibar.

Shanghai, 7th July—China proposes to borrow thirty million taels of American silver for strategic railways in Manchuria.

Allahabad, 7th July—The *Pioneer* expresses regret at having published a paragraph in May asserting that Mr. Bradlaugh, when delivering a lecture in Scotland, had challenged the Almighty God to strike him dead within a minute The *Pioneer* says the paragraph was extracted from the *Times of India*, and must have been invented by some malicious person with a view to damage very seriously Mr. Bradlaugh's reputation and character

Washington, 7th July, Evening.—The agreement regarding the Silver Bill has been virtually settled by the Conference Committee, and provides for the purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver monthly There will be no bullion redemption clause, and certificates will be full legal tender and redeemable in coin.

London, 8th July—It is stated that the Porte has sent a fresh Note to England demanding that a date be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt and the limitation of British right to reoccupy the country.

Simla, 8th July.—The latest reports state that in the recent cyclone at Muscat over 700 persons perished in the floods The town was greatly damaged and houses are still falling. The date trees in the interior suffered severely

Allahabad, 8th July.—News received from London states that the Uncovenanted Service Committee has definitely decided to hear witnesses from India at the beginning of the next Session, probably in February.

London, 9th July.—Frequent conflicts took place between the mob and Police at Bow Street all last evening, in which many were injured. The mob afterwards moved from Bow Street westward, the Police following them. Much damage was done to the shop windows in the neighbourhood through which the roughs passed.

The agitation among the London postmen is increasing. Forty unionists to day forcibly ejected 70 non-unionists from the Mount Pleasant Parcels Offices. Three hundred postmen at Saint Martin's leGrand struck work, but afterwards resumed their duties

Lord Compton mediating with Mr Raikes on behalf of the Telegraph clerks.

London, 10th July.—The postmen have offered Mr. Raikes to defer their strike until 21st instant provided the non-unionists are dismissed.

Mr. Raikes declined to accede to these demands, and a meeting of postmen was held last night on Clerkenwell Green, at which 5,000 were present, when a resolution was adopted to strike in the morning unless the blacklegs were removed.

Brussels, 9th July.—Belgium has concluded a Convention with Congo to advance the State 25,000,000 frs. during the next *ten years, after which it will be optional* for Belgium to annex the Congo territory.

Washington, (via Bombay) 9th July—The compromise effected by the Silver Conference Committee assures the passing of the Silver Bill. It is considered probable that the next Congress will pass a free coinage measure.

London, 10th July—One hundred postmen to day struck work in the Eastern and Northern Districts Three hundred held a demonstration in the City, and marched westward for the purpose of gaining adherents.

London, 11th July.—The dockers working on the British India Company's steamers in the Albert Docks have struck. The steamer *Golconda* is consequently lying idle.

London, 10th July—The reconstruction of the Ministry is proceeding Mr W. H. Smith goes to the House of Lords and Lord Randolph Churchill becomes the leader of the House of Commons, in conformity with the advice of Lord Hartington, who refused to take office.

Washington, 10th July—The Senate has adopted the substitute of the Silver Bill of the Conference Committee by 31 against 26 votes.

Allahabad, 10th July.—The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent wires that Sir Edward Bradford's resolute attitude in the police strike had largely contributed to put an end to the agitation. There is no cohesion amongst the Police. The elder men refuse to imperil their pensions, and the younger now regret their recklessness.

Hyderabad, 10th July.—Rumour is again current here that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will succeed Sir Steuart Bayley as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, when Sir Henry Durand returns from leave in November. It is received with something like consternation here, as Sir Dennis has succeeded in winning the local confidence and respect in a degree not witnessed at the Residency for the last decade.

London, 10th July (via Bombay)—Mr. W. H. Smith this afternoon stated that the Government intended to abandon the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, the Tithes Bill and also the proposal to amend the procedure of the House. He added Parliament would finish the present Session early in August, and it would reassemble early in November.

The statement was received with triumphant Opposition cheers.

London, 11th July—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that important points had been raised by the Government of India regarding the reduction of the postage between India and England. It was, therefore, impossible to say when negotiations would be concluded and the reduction commence.

Simla, 11th July.—The Amir has left Haibak, and is expected to arrive at Cabul on 24th instant a few days before the festival of Id-e-Kurban

Simla, 12th July.—To day's *Gazette of India* announces that the reward of Rs. 1000 for the best text book on Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science has been gained by Surgeon A. E Roberts, Indian Medical Service, and the second prize by Surgeon R. Firth, Army Medical Service.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY JULY, 14, 1890.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND CASHMERE.

Many will believe that Mr. Bradlaugh obtained a moral victory in the House of Commons, although he was in a small minority. In pleading the cause of the Maharajah of Cashmere he was pleading the cause of the Princes of India. His cause is their cause; his grievance may be theirs tomorrow, therefore, we hold that the member for Northampton did quite right in the line he took with regard to the ruler of Cashmere. The circumstances connected with the deposition of this Prince form a painful episode in the history of India. It was said that his country was not properly managed, we were told that corruption prevailed there to such an alarming extent that it was necessary to set the ruler aside, and appoint a council to perform his duties. The orders of the Government of India were carried out; the Prince ceased to rule, and hence the action taken by Mr. Bradlaugh in Parliament. We need not go so far as to say that the Government of India had any sinister designs in what it did with regard to Cashmere, we need not go so far as to say that it was desirous of degrading the Maharajah, and setting up a form of rule in which he had no part. But

the fact remains that the Maharajah was deposed and that with scant courtesy Mr Bradlaugh said that whether guilty or not he ought to have had a fair trial, and this, so far as world knows, he had not He was summarily deposed and told he could not rule any longer There was no trial at all, every thing connected with the case was carried out by the government after the order for the deposition of the Prince had been passed, and a new order of things was brought into existence Mr Bradlaugh might well utter the hope that the old *regime* would not be brought back, and all friends of India echo the same wish But the line of conduct pursued with regard to the Maharaja of Cashmere smacks of a good deal of this, and the protest made in the House of Commons was certainly required It is well known what took place in former years. If a Prince or noble displeased the Government he could be deposed without a single question being asked A large number of cases will occur to the minds of our readers Any trumpery reason was good enough to assign, and no examination was made into the truth or otherwise of the charges brought forward. The charge was made execution followed, the trial never took place Before the Mutiny a large number of Princes and Chiefs was dethroned, and this was one of the causes that produced this terrible event Well, therefore might Mr Bradlaugh utter the hope that such things would never be repeated

But although an improvement has taken place with regard to the treatment of the Native Princes—Cashmere being left out of the account—much remains to be done The Princes are not treated with that consideration they ought to be. Although they are not looked upon as an evil as they were in the days of Lord Dalhousie, they are not considered to form an essential part of the body politic. This is what they do form, and it is a great pity the fact is not recognised The Imperial Government might learn much from the way the Government is carried on in Native States, and there ought to be a healthy rivalry between the two forms of Government The good in one might be followed in the other, the evil might be eschewed The rule of a Native state is not so rigid as that of the British, it is often more suited to the people, because it is able to bend to them more than the other can do, and hence it is often preferred It is the rigidity of the imperial *regime* that makes it unpopular, and more of the way of ruling by native princes might well be observed by the men now in power

In the next place there are grievances that the rulers of these States have to complain of For instance, the Mysore Government has to pay far more in the way of subsidy than it can do The amount is a great burden on the province, and in a few more years it will be announced by ten lakhs Surely redress is here required, and an attempt ought to be made to obtain it.

Such a discussion as took place in Parliament a short time ago must do good although the immediate object of the mover was not obtained It is calculated to draw attention to India, and more especially to a very important section of the community—the Princes and Chiefs Some relief may be given to the Maharajah of Cashmere though he did not seem to gain much by the debate, and less by the division that followed it The Government will fear to do any thing that may be derogatory towards the Prince, and in time he may be allowed to return to power It is such men as Mr Bradlaugh who really assist in the amelioration of India.

THE LATE MR. PORTER

The *English Mail* to hand brings intelligence of the death of Mr W Porter, for fifteen years Principal of the Coimbatoore College, and afterwards Tutor and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore Mr Porter was so well known in Southern India that we need not trace his career while in the country We will confine ourselves to saying a few words with regard to the influence he exerted upon the Native Community, especially upon the young He was a very able teacher, and made the College where he taught a first class institution, indeed we may say the first in the Madras Presidency, for it outstripped the Presidency College Many men left its walls who are now holding responsible positions in all parts of the country He was not only able, but patient and considerate and it is not to be wondered at that he was beloved by his pupils His name is a household word throughout Southern India But his influence was not confined to his teaching The people felt that he sympathised with them that he was their friend, and they honoured and loved him accordingly This was the secret of his great success India has had men as great in teaching power as he was, but they were wanting in other respects, they had not the sympathy that Mr Porter had, they performed their duties conscientiously it might be, and when these were completed they believed they had done their best Not so Mr Porter He followed his pupils into their walks in life, and advised them what to do Here lay his strength, and when he left the country many must have felt his loss severely, and washed that he was back again If we had more Europeans like him, there would be more contentment, and matters would go on better than they do at present Those who came in contact with Mr Porter knew he had their interests at heart Till the people can look upon others in the same way, it is to be feared a great amount of good cannot be accomplished Many as able as Mr Porter may come to India, but few little of sympathies we fear

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Cashmere is said to be in failing health

The Madras Government has approved of the recommendation of the Board of Revenue to discontinue pony breeding on the Nilgiris as the results are unsatisfactory

It rained without intermission in Calcutta, Hooghly, and neighbouring districts on Sunday and Monday throughout doing cornfields and overflowing tanks and rivers

Mr Dadabhai Nowroji's rival in the Liberal candidature for Central Finsbury, Mr Richard Eve, has retired, leaving him to face the Conservative candidate in a fair stand up fight.

A survey of a direct line of Railway between Madras and Nellore will, we hear, be undertaken as soon as Mr H C. West has completed the Guntur survey, on which he is now hard at work

We are glad to hear that a large number of men belonging to the Madras Regiments recently disbanded are being utilised for the constabulary of the Madras City Police as first and second grade police constables,

If it is true, as Reuter announces to day that China is about to borrow thirty million taels of American silver for strategic railways in Manchuria, we may expect a further rise in exchange, for forty million ounces of silver is a pretty large order on America's silver resources

The Madras Government has accepted the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that the post of Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue should be added to the list of offices the tenure of which qualifies after a service of three years, for the appointment of Tahsildar

The Government of Madras has sanctioned the grant of a reward of Rs 100 to Police Inspector P S Srinivasa Chariar, of the Bellary Police, for the valuable services rendered by him towards securing the conviction of classifiers of the Revenue Settlement Party for corruption

The Madras Government has ruled that invariably no gazetted officer shall in future give over charge of his office in advance of orders in the Fort *St George Gazette*, in the absence of specific instructions in writing from one of the Secretaries to Government When requisite any such instructions will always be conveyed to the officers concerned through their official superiors.

The cholera epidemic at Cuttack still prevails. There died on the 4th instant 3 East Indians, 2 Native Christians 2 Hindus, and 18 Mopilas, On the 5th, 1 Hindu and 20 Mopilas, on the 6th, 2 Native Christians, 3 Hindus and 23 Mopilas, and on the 7th, 1 Hindu and 20 Mopilas in all 95 people in 4 days

The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was recently requested by the Durbar to move the Resident to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the grant of an honorarium of Rs 4,500 to Colonel A LaMesurier, as an recognition of the services rendered by him when in charge of Mysore exhibits at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 87

The Madras Board of Revenue has distributed to Collectors, except those of Malabar and Nilgiris, stamp hard yard measures obtained from the Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta and instructions have been issued to the stamp establishments concerned to stamp only those measures of length which agree with the standard measure

As the ruling of the Government of India regarding lands held by public officers are different in different provinces, the Government of India has issued specific orders that the words "office in full charge (including contractors for office)" occurring in para 5 of Home Department circular letter No 21 797 806 dated 13th May 1889 apply to all officers in the superior service

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras has issued a Circular to all District Boards asking for their opinion regarding the expediency of constituting all Board Normal Schools Provincial Institutions, the several Boards contributing towards the maintenance a fixed proportion of the cost

The Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the proposal of the Madras Government for improving the situation and increasing the number of Revenue Inspectors in the Madras Presidency at an additional cost of Rs 149,000 per annum He has also impressed on the Government of the necessity of adequate measures being taken to supervise the work of Revenue Inspectors

The weekly Hindu newspaper started recently in Calcutta under Bengali management has secured subscribers to the number of 3 500 The Hindu returns of the upper provinces form the bulk of the subscribers The paper which is called the *Bangabasi*, is a violent opponent of the Congress propaganda and a staunch advocate of Hinduism with all its evil customs and prejudices

The tallest school girl in the world lives at Riedmann, near Stenzing She is in her eleventh year and is about 6 feet in height She is taller than any woman in that community A showman from Vienna has paid a visit to her parents and offered them a good round sum to allow him to exhibit to the world so much feminine beauty But the parents have no desire, they say, to part with their little girl for any amount of money, though they have no objection to an occasional "At Home"

The mother of the first Sir Salar Jung is not only still living, but is both active and strong and takes great interest in all the affairs of the family and has a share of the work and responsibilities attaching to the large estates now administered for the family by a Committee of Management The old lady is over 90 years of age The dowager Lady Salar Jung, the wife of the great Minister, who is also still living, is the sister of Nawab Fakrul Mulk, Minister of Justice of the Nizam's dominions, familiarly known in the sporting circles as Sir Francis

Considerable purchases of rice are being made in Rangoon for Japan, where great scarcity is said to prevail in the former owing to want of rain Japan is a new market for Burma rice, and some 10 000 tons have been shipped there during the past few weeks, whilst several steamers are loading for the same destination A local paper says that four millions of dollars have been set aside as a Famine Fund in Japan to make purchases of foreign rice, and Burma, Siam and Saigon will thus benefit by the partial failure of the crops in Japan

The Dharma Sabha of Rajshahye intends to send a memorial to Government for the protection of bulls dedicated during the *shradh* ceremony The younger Maharaja of Nattore defrays all costs incurred for this purpose The Raja's ire was raised by a fat bull consecrated during his mother's *shradh* having been slaughtered by some Musulmans of Nattore. The Raja got no relief from the courts of justice, the High Court declaring the bull as *feræ naturæ*

A Correspondent writes —"Another brutal wife murder has been committed in the district of Singhanpur, the accused on his own confession having been placed on his trial The murderer has stated that his wife often left his house against his her parent's home, and early on the morning of the 15th he followed her when she went out, and coming up to her struck her several blows with a *lathi* which killed her Finding she was dead he dragged the corpse into a nullah and then went off to the police station to make a report of his crime"

Lala Dhanpat Rai, of Ferozepore, says a vernacular paper has proclaimed a *swayamvara* or maiden's own choice, for the marriage of his daughter, who is said to be as fair and accomplished a lady as the Princess Draupadi, of the *Mahabarat* Kshatriya youths have been invited from far and wide, and he round whose neck the garland of love is entwined by that flower soft hand, all, of course, thank his stars and consider himself the most happy creature on earth The ceremony takes place at the Ferozepore Arya Sabha The bride's name is Rahagwan Devi

The Maharajah of Maharajas of Cooch behar have been blessed with another son This is their fifth child and Cooch behar is *en fete* A *Gazette Extraordinary* announced the birth of the Rajkumar A four days holiday was proclaimed and alms were distributed to thousands of poor people in money, clothes etc A special thanksgiving service was held in the local Brahmo Mandir, and a semi durbar was held on Wednesday morning for the people, who went in hundreds to offer their congratulations Other festivities are to be held in honor of the happy event The Maharaja has also ordered a large sum of money to be spent upon works of public utility

Major Nawab Afsar Jang has been instructed by the Nizam to proceed to Amraoti, in the Warangal Division and visit a plateau situated about 4000 ft above sea level in the vicinity of that place The plateau is about twenty miles long by six broad, and enjoys a splendid climate all the year and it is further stated to be the intention of the Nizam to erect a summer bungalow there The place is admirably adapted for a sanitarium, the only drawback at present being the difficulty of getting there It requires six day's journey in a bullock cart to reach the place from the nearest railway station, but the roads we report it to be very fair

Mr Sanderson, of Kodaikanal, having disapproved of the cruel method of capturing wild elephants by pit-falls in the Mysore Province, the Mysore Government has issued orders to the Forest Department to discontinue the use of the pits. Mr Sanderson's chief reason for condemning this method is the great mortality amongst the animals caught in pits and the injuries caused to them The mortality is chiefly amongst the larger ones, the younger once getting over the shock from their fall of from 10 to 15 feet, which sooner or latter tells on the system of the older ones It is hoped that the Madras Government will also prohibit this cruel plan of capturing elephants

Mr Digby has been crying out against the introduction of English Capital into this country He says —"India does not so much want foreign capital as she needs the devising of a scheme which shall bring into play the money, comparatively small though it be in amount which is held by the people of the land" He is "perfectly assured that the economic conditions of India neither will be nor can be greatly improved until such doctrines as I have hinted at are understood, appreciated, and carried into effect" The *Indian Nation* upon this observes —"We differ from the writer al-

together. India has need of English capital, not only for its own sake but also a means of 'bringing into play the money which is held by the people of the land. India is indebted at least as much to English capital as to English administration for the blessings of her life."

A HYDERABAD Vernacular paper gives currency to the following curious story:—"The daughter of a respectable English gentleman living in Chuddarghant fell in love with one of the Arabs who formed the guard at her father's gate. The cause of her attraction was that he was a good singer. The *nikka* ceremony was performed by an Arab chief, as is their custom, over dates. The Kazi did not wish to enter the marriage in the register, but the young lady went to live with her bride groom, and his comrades in the guards who subscribed between themselves Rs. 7,000 as her dowry. The parents are said to be dissatisfied with the marriage." We should like to hear the fair one's experience after a month of matrimonial bliss as the "Arab's bride."

Local and Provincial

A NEW MILITARY STATION.—It is said that Harihar will be converted into a Military Station as before, for the use of the Mysore contingent.—S. M

A COMPENSATION.—Rs. 6,525 were paid by the Durbar to Mugdum Sahib, as compensation for his land taken up for the extension of the Police Grounds at Bangalore.

THE RACES.—Great preparations are being made for the races which begin on the 22nd of this month. Most of the horses have come in, and it is expected there will be good sport.

A FREE GRANT.—The Dewan has sanctioned the free grant of woods and timber, valued at Rs. 126 8 0, to 39 ryots of the Hennagee village in the Hunsur Taluk, to re-build their houses destroyed by fire.

AN APPOINTMENT.—Mr. P. Ramaiah, B. A., has been appointed by the Education Secretary as Science Assistant, Kolar High School, as the want of a science graduate was much felt in that Institution.—H. M

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—The Mysore Government have forwarded a revised list of Magistrates and Police Stations on the Birur Gubbi Section of the Railway to the Traffic Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Railway, Bangalore.

MR. PLUMER.—Mr. C. G. Plumer, Chief Judge of the Chief Court, has taken seven months' leave, and it is said that he will, at its expiration, retire from the Mysore service. Mr. Ramachandra Iyer will act as First Judge during Mr. Plumer's leave.

COLONEL CLARKE.—It is rumoured that Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg will be appointed First Judge of the Chief Court, but this is only a rumour. Mr. Wilkinson of the Madras High Court has also been mentioned in this connection.

THE WINDS.—The winds at present are very high and unpleasant, and in consequence, there is a good deal of sickness going about. There was a shower of rain on Thursday evening, but not enough to do any good. So old the rain hold off much longer the result will be famine as the ryots ought to be ploughing their lands preparatory to putting in the seed

REMOVAL OF COURTS.—From the 15th instant all the civil courts in Mysore will be removed to the new buildings as Mr Lee has informed the authorities that the buildings are ready for the location of the offices A godown has been provided below the Kukerhalli Tank for the safe deposit of all attached property in connection with the execution of civil decrees.

APPOINTMENT IN THE STATE SERVICE.—Mr. Standish Lee, Sanitary Engineer, Mysore Municipality, has been appointed Vice-President to the Municipal Corporation on a salary of Rs. 760 per mensem. Mr. T.R.A Thumboo Chettiar, officiating Dewan, has, by special desire of H. H the Maharajah, been permitted to draw Rs. 3,000 per mensem during the absence Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer on leave. This is an increase of Rs. 1,250 to his salary as Second Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Mr. Justice Ramachandra Iyer has been appointed Councillor to H. H. the Maharajah's Government *vice*. Mr. Thumboo Chettiar on duty, and as such will receive an addition of Rs. 250 to his salary as Third Judge of the Chief Court.

INFANTICIDE.—Mr B.G Krishna Iyengar, General Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore, is engaged in enquiring into a case of infanticide. It would appear that an unmarried girl, by the name of Chika Kadi, of about 15 years of age of the Vakkiyar caste, living in Sethanoor village, Kankanhalli Taluk, was delivered a male child on the night of the 3rd instant and made away with it subsequently by resorting to violent means, with the aid of her mother who is also charged by the Taluk Police with the offence of abetting. The suspicious way in which a pot was carried attracted the attention of the police, who on searching found the body of the child in the pot and hence the prosecution was instituted The Medical officer has given as his opinion that the child was born alive and met with its death through violence. The first accused is charged with committing infanticide and concealing the birth, and the second with abetting the offence. The case is proceeding.—S.

ANOTHER PRINCE.—On Tuesday last another Prince was born to the Maharajah Both the Maharani and the new comer, are doing well. His Highness Chamarajendra Wadeyar Bahadur, the present Maharajah of Mysore, was born on the 22nd February 1863, so that he is now only a little over 26 years of age. He was married on the 26 h May 1878, to Her Highness of the Vani Vilas family He is one of this union now includes Princess Jayalakshammanni, born 11 h March 1881, Princess Krishnajammanni, born on the 8th June 1883, Prince Krishna Raja Wadeyar, born on the 4th June 1884, Princess Cheluvajammanni, born 22nd December 1886, and the Second Prince Nursa Raja Wadeyar, born on 5th June 1888, and now must be added the "little stranger" whose birth is just announced His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore was, as we have already said, married on the 20th May 1878, and is now the father of no less than six children, three boys and three girls

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday, July 12, 1890,

Camp Mysore, the 8th July 1890.—The Government of His Highness the Maharajah have great pleasure in announcing, for the information of the public, the birth of a Prince to His Highness the Maharajah at 8 30 A. M., on Tuesday, the 8th July 1890 They direct that, in honor of this most auspicious event, the 19th of this month be observed as a general holiday throughout the Province.

The 5th July 1890.—No 104.—Mr. K Shamanagu, Forest Probationer, is transferred from the Shimoga to the Mysore District.

No. 106.—The 45 days privilege leave granted to Lazarus Dimingo, Amildar of the Honnali Taluk, in the Office Notification No 757, dated 3rd March 1890, is hereby extended to three months

The 8th July 1890.—No A—Mr. C. G. Plumer, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, is granted furlough for seven months with effect from the 10th instant, together with the usual subsidiary leave allowed under the Civil Leave Code

Camp No. B—His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. Ramachandra Iyer, Judge, Chief Court, to officiate as Chief Judge during the absence of Mr. Plumer on leave or until further orders.

Mr. C. Meenakshaiya, Barrister-at Law, Secretary in the Legislative Department, to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court during the employment of Mr. Ramachandra Iyer as Chief Judge or until further orders.

The 7th July 1890.—No. 107.—The following promotions of Forest Officers are sanctioned:—

Messrs. S. A. Bapu Rao and Y. Sitaramiah, Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 30th June 1890.

No 109.—Mr P. Panchanatha Rao doli vered over, and Mr. B. K. Venkataravada Iengar received charge of the Tumkur District and Treasury on the forenoon of the 1st July 1890.

The 9th July 1890.—No 122.—Mr. S Hamajee Rao, Registrar, Chief Court, will be in temporary charge of the Office of Secretary to the Dewan in the Legislative Department, and also act as Inspector General of Registration during the employment of Mr. C. Meenakshaya as Judge, Chief Court or until further orders.

2 Mr. S B. Subbaraiyar, Sub Judge, is appointed to act as Registrar, Chief Court, during Mr. Hamajee Row's absence on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 123.—During the absence of Mr. C G Plumer on leave, or until further orders Mr A Ramachandra Iyer, Officiating Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, is hereby invested with all the powers specified in Section 18 of the Mysore Chief Court Regulation of 1884

No. 124.—Mr. A. Ramachandra Iyer is appointed to act as Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore during the absence of Mr. C. G Plumer, on leave, or until further orders.

The 4th July 1890.—Overseer V. A. Tiruvengada Mudaliar attached to the Mysore Division is reduced from 1st grade to 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st February 1890.

Extracts.

MR SURENDRA NATH BANERJI'S RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

The Framjee Cawasji Hall has witnessed many public meetings, but hardly ever did it witness a meeting as numerous and enthusiastic as that held there yesterday afternoon to meet Mr Surendra Nath Banerji and to hear from him an account of his mission The experience of some years past, notably since the meeting held to receive Mr Lal Mohan Ghose, has borne a conviction on the public mind that the Framjee Cawasji Hall is much too small a place for our public meetings. It was a good enough place in the old days when we were novices in the work of public agitation. Now we have outgrown the limits of the Hall, and a new Hall suited to modern requirements has become a necessity Yesterday the hour of the meeting was fixed at 4 30, and yet a stream of people began to pour on the Framjee Cawasji Hall since 12 o'clock Fully one hour before the time of the meeting, the Hall was so packed with people that every seat was occupied and the passages and the corridors on both sides were thoroughly full with a surging crowd The crowd at 1st grew so large and tumultuous that fears were entertained of the safety of the building, and the police, who when first appealed to for help had declined to attend, now came on the scene of their own accord, and stopped all further admission. The Police Inspector at the door was so inexorable that many estimable men were debarred admission Among those who had to return from the Hall disappointed in this manner was, we understand, Mr J N Tata. At one time the press on the staircase was so strong that part of the railing gave way, and some persons fell down with not a little injury to their arms and faces When the hour of the evening arrived Mr Phirozshah M M Mehta pushed himself forward through the crowd, mounted the platform and requested the audi to be more patient, and to make the way easier for the distinguished visitor and others of the party. A voice from the hall suggested that an open air meeting might be held on the Maidan. Mr Phirozshah said that an open air meeting in July was a very risky matter as there was a chance of rain coming down at any time in torrents Mr Surendra Nath was at last led to his seat through one of the galleries. His appearance was a signal for tumultuous cheering The Hon Mr Jeevdal was elected chairman, and he introduced Mr Banerji to the audience in a short happy speech.

The message which Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji has brought to us from the people of England is most encouraging He gave a pleasing description of the attitude of the British public towards Indian questions. He said "the average Englishman was remarkably shrewd and hard-headed, that it took a long time to convince him, but once he was convinced, Heaven defend his opponents!" Our dark complexion and quaint dress are, he said, no disadvantages in England as they are here We suffer from no prejudices. There is an innate love of justice and liberty in the British character which secures for us a good hearing. There were about thirty meetings addressed by Mr. Banerji and his colleagues in the last campaign. At all of them resolutions in favour of the introduction of the elective principle into the Indian Councils Bill were passed triumphantly Some places like Clarkenwell, Bristol, Northampton and Cardiff were more ready for their reception than others At Birmingham, Aberdeen and one or two other places there were at first some difficulties, but after the delegates had spoken, all trouble vanished. Mr Banerji speaks very hopefully of the impression he and his friends have already made but he advises that our effort must be sustained from year to year and for a number of years and with many more delegates working in different cities at the same time. He paid a handsome compliment to our Political Agency in England, the Committee and the "indefatigable Secretary, but he suggests there must be branch agencies in different cities in the Provinces. Our people must make the effort in an earnest, practical manner. We must be ready with funds and our cause is sure to succeed. The way is not altogether smooth and easy. There is misrepresentation abroad, and all manner of tactics are used by our opponents to discredit the movement The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* and the *Daily News* are extremely busy in retailing all gossip to the prejudice of the Congress and its representatives. But our cause is so inherently strong and just that we need have no fears about eventual success. Mr. Banerji's voice and eloquence are peculiarly suited to a popular audience, and his yesterday's address was most effective in every way He kept his audience spell bound for fully one hour At the close of the address there was a feeling of wonder and admiration throughout the audience, and every one seemed to be pleased that India had found in him so fitting a representative to plead her cause in England.—*T. P*

THE CONGRESS IN BRITAIN.

MR. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE AND MR FARDEL NORTON AT THE OXFORD UNION.

The *India*.—Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Principle of the Ripon College, Calcutta, who met with an enthusiastic reception, and he was greatly indebted to the House for the cordial reception which had been accorded to him, and he could assure the House that that reception would be to him a source of encouragement and inspiration in the somewhat difficult task which he had undertaken that night. He craved the indulgence of the House for a few moments—he was afraid he would take some little time of the House—in discussing the numerous points which had been raised. He thought he would best discharge his duty by stating in the first place in a few plain words the situation in India, and the demand that they made in conformity with the requirements of that situation. What they said was this The English Government had given them high English education, it had conferred upon them the inestimable boon of a free press, and last but not least, it had conceded to them the gift of local self-government based partially on the representative system (Cheers) They had now for a period of more than fifty years lived under these influences. For more than fifty years they had enjoyed these blessings, and he thought the House would think they must be something less than human if after living under these influences and imbibing those impressions, they were not inspired with a lofty enthusiasm to transplant into their country something of the spirit of the constitution which they had learnt to adore in the noble literature and noble history that England had taught them (Cheers) They asked England and the English people to gratify those aspirations which they had kindled in their breasts, and they made that demand not only upon pure sentimental grounds—grounds of emotion, grounds of sensibility, grounds of vague, undefined feeling—but because they were distinctly of opinion that the result of such a concession would be to add sensibly and visibly to the efficiency, as he was going

to my the stability, of British rule in India (Cheers) Such was the case, such were the grounds upon which their appeal was made to this House. (Cheers) He was somewhat surprised at some of the statements that had been made—(laughter)—by the gentleman (Lord Hugh Cecil) who had opposed the motion He was somewhat in sympathy with him in his ignorance—(hear, hear),—at the same time he felt it his duty to point out to him that he was grievously mistaken in some of the statements which he made he knew not upon what authority He thought he did him no injustice in that statement (Laughter.) The hon gentleman said, in the first place, that English education was introduced into India in 1835 As a matter of fact, a Hindu College had been established in Bengal in 1817 Not only that, but he would fall back on an authority held in high esteem by the hon gentleman himself He would quote Macaulay. Macaulay, speaking in 1833 from his place in the House of Commons on the occasion of the enactment of the Charter Act, referred to the wise step which had been taken by the Government. Let him quote the words because he had them in his memory Macaulay said from his place in the House of Commons—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lindadowne and others taking part in the debate—Macaulay said, "It may be that the public mind of India may so expand under our system that it may outgrow that system, and our subjects having been brought up under good Government may develop a capacity for better Government"—and this is the most important passage—"that, having been instructed in European learning, they may crave for European institutions (Cheers) I know not whether such a day will ever come, but if it does come it will be the proudest day in the annals of England.' (Cheers) On the authority of Macaulay, on the authority which the hon. opposer himself claimed, he maintained that the noble day which had been so longingly looked forward to, the proudest day in the annals of England, had arrived, and it was for the English people to prove themselves worthy of the occasion—(Cheers),—and he hoped and trusted their vote to-night would be a vote which would strengthen that public opinion which was after all the moral support of all Governments (Cheers) He was somewhat amused at some of the figures which were quoted by the gentleman who opposed He expected some such opposition, and he came armed with all the facts (Cheers) He was glad he had got his authorities before him Here he would quote the figures and they would tell a tale which no amount of rhetoric would ever do The fact was this, that at the present moment they had more than three millions of their population who attended schools and colleges And the English people who had representative institutions in such a perfectly developed form at the present moment, and have had representative institutions of that form for a period of fifty years and more, could only put forward three millions of students in 1881 In 1881 they had full blown representative institutions, and they were in a position to send 670 members to the House of Commons In India they had no representative institutions whatever, nothing even worthy the name of even elementary representative institutions, and yet their people were highly educated people on the basis of these facts. Let him read quotations from a speech of Mr George Yule: "Since 1858 about twenty millions of pounds have been spent on educational institutions The number of these institutions at the present time is 122,000, attended by upwards of 3,300,000 students. The number of schools in England in 1821 was only 18 467 and the scholars 650,000. These have never been rapidly increased during the last twenty years, but it was not till 1841 that they reached the number of the schools and scholars in India." And, to go to another official authority, here is Mr Grouse, a very eminent antiquarian who says "My own opinion in which I am yearly more and more confirmed, is that the average of happiness, intelligence, culture, and general information is as high in an Indian as in an English village (Cheers) He thought, as far as the educational aspect of the question was concerned, it might be taken for granted that they were not the barbarians they were represented to be (Cheers) The statement was made in the course of the debate that the Indians before the advent of the English were a pack of barbarians, he believed that was the language that was used. Let him remind the House that they came—the Hindoos of India the race to which he had the honor to belong—(Loud Cheers)—they came from a great and ancient stock that at the time the ancestors of the most enlightened European nations were roaming in their native woods and forests, their fathers had founded great empires, established noble cities and cultivated a system of religion, and a noble language which at the present moment excited the admiration of the civilised world (Loud Cheers) They had only to walk across the way, and place themselves in the Bodleian library to witness the ancient records of Indian culture, and Indian ethics, therefore it seemed to him the remark was somewhat out of place. (Cheers) If the remark was made to prejudice the claim which they had now the honour to put forward, to prejudice their claim for representative institutions, never was it more misplaced, for the simple reason that self governing institutions formed an essential feature of the civilisation of the Aryan race, and they came from the Aryan stock, (cheers) The hon opposer of the motion was pleased to refer to the authority of Sir Henry Maine in reference to certain quotations he made He (the speaker) was prepared to bow to that authority, and accept him as an authority on Indian matters What did he say in reference to India? The first practical illustrations of self governing institutions were to be found in the early records of India Their village communities were as old as the hills (Cheers) When they asked for representative institutions, or a partial concession of representative institutions, they asked for something which was in entire accord with the genious and the temper of the people of India, in entire accord with the traditions of their history, and in entire accord with the tenour of British rule in India What had they done? As he had already remarked, the British Government had conceded local self government on an elective basis They had a system of local self-government, based on the representative model, and what was the official opinion with regard to them? They had been pronounced to be a conspicuous success (Cheers) And what they said was this, they took their stand upon the achievement that had already been made, upon the success that had already been attained—they said to the Government, "You have applied the representative principle, the elective system, to the administration of our local affairs, and the administration of our local affairs has been pronounced to be a conspicuous success, and therefore on the basis of past experience we appeal to you to extend the elective system, the representative principle, to the wider concerns of the Provinces and the Empire at large" (Cheers) He asked that House, was it possible by any show of reason or plausibility to dislodge them from a position so logical, so consistent, so unassailable (Cheers) They had been tried, and they had not been found wanting (Loud cheers) Therefore upon the basis of past experience they asked them to extend the representative system (Cheers) He found another misconception in the speech of the hon opposer of this motion (Lord Hugh Cecil), in fact, the speech bristled with misconceptions The words "democratic government" occurred at every third line of his speech They did not want democratic government (Cheers) When they were fit for it they would come and pray for it At the present moment they did not consider themselves qualified for democratic government, or for Home Rule, or for Parliamentary institutions Their demands were exceedingly moderate He had only to state them before an English audience in order to point out how exceedingly cautious they were in their proposals At the present moment their Council were entirely nominative He should have something to say with reference to the sham character of these Councils by-and-bye They were entirely nominative—the members were all nominated by the Government, and they told the Government they had tried that experiment long enough, it was pronounced to be a failure from one end of the country to the other (Cheers) Even the official organs of public opinion said that, and therefore they asked to have half the members nominated, the other half to be elected And not only that, but the President would be a Member of the Government, and therefore in those Legislative Councils the Government would always and infallibly have a majority Not only that, they were so anxious that nothing should be done to hamper the Government in any way or to relax the bonds of Executive authority, that they actually reserved the power of veto to the Government, so that the Government might supersede or set aside any decision arrived at by a majority of the Council. All they required in such cases was that the reasons for the supersession must be stated Was there in this demand any approach to democratic Government, to Home Rule, or to Parliamentary institutions (Cheers) And was it not desirable to consider the great advances that had taken place in the circumstances of the Government and of the country, and was it not necessary that some reform of this kind should be made? (Hear, hear) He said that the English Government could not stand still where it was at the present movement (Cheers) It would be dangerous to stand still; it would be positively mischievous to fall back there was one course of policy open to the English Government in India, namely, to advance steadily, cautiously, wisely, deliberately along the line of prudence and beneficence which had been marked out by the former policy of illustrious Anglo-Indian administrators. (Cheers) They asked the Government to do this and more Reference had been made to their divergent religious beliefs Had they not that in this country, might he ask? Protestants burnt Roman Catholics three hundred years ago, and the Roman Catholics paid back the compliment in the same way and not very far from the place where they had met that night They in India had never done that. (Cheers) They occasionally had some little controversies, but nothing equal to the bitter controversies that they had had in this country Let him relate to them an incident, if he was not trespassing on the patience of the House, (cries of "Go on") to show the harmony that existed between Hindoos and Mohammadans. About two years ago there was a dispute between the Sunnites and the Shias These were the two great sects into which the Mohammadans were divided, and at a great meeting for the purpose of settling the dispute, which was held in the capital of Mohammadan influence and power, the ancient capital of Mohammadan greatness, what did they think was the outcome of their deliberations? Actually four Hindoo gentlemen were appointed for the purpose of settling the matters of dispute affecting the religious ceremonies of the Mohammadans (Cheers) He should like to know how many Protestants would appoint Roman Catholics for the purpose of settling any such difference (Laughter) Force, force, then religious dispute was a matter which had been vastly magnified but only for a particular object, namely, to throw difficulties in the way of representative institutions in India (Cheers) But even if the differences were much wider, much deeper, much more bitter than what they were, he claimed upon the basis of historical facts that differences in respect of religious matters were no bar to the introduction of representative institutions (Cheers) The Austrians and Hungarians fought with the utmost bitterness and animosity, but all their differences of opinion had been settled by the saving principle of representative Government He took it that this was really no argument to which any great importance should be attached lastly, as to social questions, it was said they paid no attention to social matters, but he was sorry to say he again there was a misconception, a misreading, a misinterpretation of Indian history The hon gentleman who allied to this subject seemed not to have understood that the National Congress movement was only a political manifestation of a great National upheaval which had taken place not only in respect of politics, but also in respect of religious and social institutions It must not be supposed that the National Congress movement represented the cackling of a number of educated Babous or "much speaking Bengalees" to use the language of the opposer of the motion It represented something vaster than that, something far more comprehensive, far more significant, something which was likely to produce consequences of the very greatest importance as regarded the fortunes of the people and the Government In spite of those agencies to which he had referred there had been a revolution in the national mind, and it had been felt in every department of human thought, in religion, in social questions, and in politics In politics, fortunately or unfortunately as the case might be, they moved along the line of least resistance, and therefore the intensity had been most keenly felt there, but on a matter of fact it would be a mistake to confine its bearings to the National Congress to overlook the influence which had been felt in the departments of religious and social thought The National Congress was supplemented by a Social Conference, and not only that, but a revival of Hinduism was going on of which they had no idea, because it was not necessary for them to write their tracts in English for the edification of the British public. They appealed to their people in their own language in order that they might be religious, but when they had to obtain political liberties they had to appeal to the English people, consequently they thought they were only politically engaged, whereas as a matter of fact they were engaged in matters of social as well as religious reform. (Cheers) He wished to tell the house that they were a deeply religious people The religious reform movement was the first in point of time, as it was the first in point of importance Rammohan Roy was the founder of Brahmoism, the monotheistic creed of new India Rammohan Roy was the brightest product of English education, and by a mysterious decree of fate England claimed his ashes he lay buried at Bristol The religious movement preceded all other movements, then followed the social movement, inaugurated by Pundit Iswara chunder Vidyasagar, and the National Congress came last, and therefore in point of logical sequence it was the last in point of importance, but as far as their rulers were concerned it was the greatest. That was really the state of things. He just wished to point out to that house, before he sat down, that this was really not a party question at all (Cheers) It was a question of national and imperial justice They found themselves to no particular party appealed for justice to all, and they had illustrious names on their side of the question belonging to both ranks of English party politics Had illustrious politicians and diplomatist there—(pointing to a portrait of Lord Dufferin)—who was a President of that Union, had in a despatch recommended the reformation of the elective system in the constitution of Legislative Council the house would attach very great importance to an expression of opinion coming from so distinguished a man having behind him the weight of Indian experience (Cheers) Not only that but another President of that Union, Sir Harry Harrison, was in favour of the elective system, and there were men, too on the Liberal side of the House with them (Cheers) Liberal Leaders were on the other side Take for instance Sir Richard Temple and Sir Richard Garth the late Chief Justice of Bengal (Cheers) Thus, therefore, the matter was one in which no party bitterness was involved, which appealed to that "common sense of justice and fair play" that found predominance in every English breast (Cheers) Representative institutions were a consecrated possession which in the counsels of Providence had been entrusted to the English people He quite admitted that it was for the English people to give that possession, to spread it, and not to make it the property of this people or that people, but the heritage of mankind at large England was the home of representative institutions, from England as the centre, representative institutions had spread far and wide until this country had justly been called the mother of free nations The people of India were children of that mother, and they claimed their birthright, they claimed to be admitted into the rights of British citizens and British fellow subjects He was perfectly certain that such an appeal made to the English people could meet with but one response—a response of sympathy, and a readiness to grant it, (Cheers) He pleaded before that House for justice, he pleaded for liberty not inconsistent with British supremacy but tending to consolidate its foundations, and he was perfectly convinced that as long as these noble, these sacred words, had any weight, any meaning, any signification amongst Englishmen and in that House they would receive, by an unanimous vote, an emphatic vote, their sympathy with their aspirations, their desire that India should be governed according to those eternal principles of justice and liberty, which were engraved deep in the hearts, the convictions and feelings of Englishmen to whatever party, to whatever creed, to whatever sect they might belong (Loud and prolonged cheering)

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 21, 1890. [No. 29.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be placed before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their office premises on Saturday the 26th July 1890, at 7 30 A. M.

I. Cash Account Current and Mortuary return for the month of June '90.

II. Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements on account of playing English and Native Bands in the Municipal Gardens.

III. Letter No. 2,137, dated 7th July 1890, from the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Education Department, regarding the purchase of Books, &c. for prize distribution to Kanara Boys' School.

IV. Letter from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, No. 2,984, dated 8th July 1890, about the allowance to Suburban Roads within Municipal Limits.

V. Memo of costs incurred in distributing Sugar, &c. on the occasion of the birth of H. Royal Prince to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

VI. Bonds signed by the Municipal Contractors for collection, &c. in accordance with the Regulations.

VII. Colonel Beckham's Draft Lease for Polo Ground in the Sampangi Tank Bed.

VIII. Sale memo. of Municipal Grazing land for current year.

IX. Letter from Mr. Doly Venkatramana Chetty, Municipal Commissioner, requesting that stands may be provided in the Town for Hackney Carriages.

X. Deferred Propositions :—

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 1,321—55 Cir. No. 60, dated 26th May 1890 sanctioning Budget Estimate of Receipts and disbursements of the Bangalore City Municipality for the year 1890-91.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITION.

Legal two Secretary's Letter No. 71 dated 27th February 1890, returning the draft of the Bye laws proposed to be introduced into the City for filling up certain omission.

A. S. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission.

The 18th July 1890.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 11th July. 10 30 A. M.—President Harrison has approved of the Silver Bill.

The opponents of the India Councils Bill persisting in their opposition, it is probable that the Bill will be dropped by Government.

Simla, 11th July.—With regard to the reduction of the postage to England the point now before the Government is the division of the charge between the inland revenue of both England and India, and the cost of the Continental train and sea steamer.

The Kashmir Durbar has reopened communications with the Government of India about the proposed Railway which it is stated will run from Mandi via Bonan, Ori and Baramula to Srinagger. The Government of India has offered to defray one-third of the cost of the survey and project, if the Durbar guarantees the remainder.

Allahabad, 14th July.—During the months of April and May the foreign trade of India underwent some remarkable fluctuations compared to the corresponding months of 1889. The imports show a decline of 82 lakhs, while exports increased in value by 227 lakhs. The rise was chiefly due to increased shipments of raw cotton. This accounted for 179 lakhs of the increase, the rest being mainly due to larger shipments of jute and seeds.

London, 16th July.—Mr. W. H. Smith hopes that the India Councils Bill may even yet be passed during the present Session.

Washington, 14th July.—The Silver Bill will take effect from the 15th August.

Constantinople, 14th July.—The damage done by the late fire here is estimated at one million sterling.

Cape Town, 16th July.—Sir Cecil Rhodes has been appointed Premier of Cape Colony, Sir John Gordon Sprigg and his Cabinet having resigned owing to the rejection by the Cape Parliament of a large Railway scheme.

London, 17th July.—A meeting was held yesterday of the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild presiding. A letter from Lord Lansdowne was read in which he states that in the event of the Committee sending a Commission of three members to India the Indian Government will depute two officials to co-operate with them. The Committee resolved to subscribe £1,000 to the Indian Fund and to appoint a Commission immediately. The Colleges of Surgeons and the College of Physicians are nominating two members.

Allahabad, 16th July.—The opposition to levying an income tax on the profits made by consignees is not apparently to be confined to India. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has notified its intention of memorialising the Viceroy in support of the view taken by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Paris, 17th July.—The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh was seized with a stroke of paralysis here three days ago, and now lies in a precarious condition.

Berlin, 17th July.—The German military officers who witnessed the great Review in Paris last Sunday are unanimous in recording the immense progress made by the French Army.

London, 18th July.—In the House of Commons last night Baron de Worms, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said the Government had resolved to demand an increased military contribution from the Crown Colonies where it was inadequate. The amount payable by Ceylon and Mauritius was, he said, under the consideration of Government. An increase has been demanded already from the Straits Settlements and Hongkong.

Bombay, 19 July.—At the Municipal Meeting yesterday Mr. Phirozshah Mehta proposed the adoption of the report prepared by the Special Committee on primary education, and that the president be requested to address Government in terms thereof. The report objects to the terms imposed on the Corporation by the Government. It complains of the Government fixed contribution of only Rs. 25,000 annually and suggests that the Municipality be relieved of some portion of its contribution to police expenditure to enable them to devote more funds to primary education. Mr. Kirkham, Inspector of Schools proposed an amendment that the subject be postponed till the opinion of their legal advisers be obtained regarding the legal obligations of the Corporation and the Government. The amendment was lost, only two besides the proposer voting for it. Mr. Mehta's original proposition was then carried by a very large majority.

Calcutta, 16th July.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal held a Durbar yesterday at Belvedere for the purpose of investing the Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K.C.I.E., of Calcutta, Raja Jogen Proshad Googe Maharajah Mohinder Deo, Sirat Ayodhya Nath Sanyedi, Maharanee of Hatya, Kishen Sing, Thakur of Mahurinokaly, Kunwar Ali Jat Shamsulalam, Moulvie Abdul Rauf, Moulvie Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, Rai Mathur Dass Bahadoor, Rai Kali Pedder Mookerjee and Rai Nabinkisha Bose.

Hyderabad, 17th July.—At the hearing of the appeal in the great Sowcar forgery case before a full Bench of the Nizam's High Court to-day, there was some crossplay between Counsels. Accused was represented by Mr. J. H. Nelson and Mr. Bannerjee, Barristers, and Mr. Griffiths, Pleader. Mr. Nelson rose and complained that he received no instruction that some compromise was entered into in his absence, and he could be no party to compounding a felony, and begged to withdraw.

Mr Griffiths rose to support the compromise, but Mr. Ramaswamy claimed he had been given the management of the case. Mr. Griffiths appealed to the Sowcar in Court, who said he did not want his services. Mr Ramaswamy then obtained an adjournment with the object of getting Mr. Badruddin Tyabjee from Bombay.

Allahabad, 17th July.—News received from Srinagar gives an absolute contradiction to the report current at Rawalpindi that cholera had broken out in an epidemic form in Kashmir.

to say the stability, of British rule in India (Cheers.) Such was the case, such were the grounds upon which their appeal was made to this House (Cheers) He was somewhat surprised at some of the statements that had been made—(Laughter)—by the gentleman (Lord Hugh Cecil) who had opposed the motion He was somewhat in sympathy with him in his ignorance—(hear, hear) ,—at the same time he felt it his duty to point out to him that he was grievously mistaken in some of the statements which he made he knew not upon what authority He thought he did him no injustice in that statement (Laughter.) The hon gentleman said, in the first place, that English education was introduced into India in 1835 As a matter of fact, a Hindu College had been established in Bengal in 1817. Not only that, but he would fall back on an authority held in high esteem by the hon gentleman himself He would quote Macaulay. Macaulay, speaking in 1833 from his place in the House of Commons on the occasion of the enactment of the Charter Act, referred to the wise step which had been taken by the Government Let him quote the words because he had them in his memory Macaulay said from his place in the House of Commons—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lansdowne and others taking part in the debate—Macaulay said, "It may be that the public mind of India may so expand under a system that it may outgrow that system, and our subjects having been brought up under good Government may develop a capacity for better Government"—and this is the most important passage—"that, having been instructed in European learning, they may crave for European institutions (Cheers) I know not whether such a day will ever come, but if it does come it will be the proudest day in the annals of England" (Cheers) On the authority of Macaulay, on the authority which the hon opposer himself claimed, he maintained that the noble day which had been so longingly looked forward to the proudest day in the annals of England, had arrived, and it was for the English people to prove themselves worthy of the occasion—(Cheers),—and he hoped and trusted their vote to-night would be a vote which would strengthen that public opinion which was after all the moral support of all Governments (Cheers) He was somewhat amused at some of the figures which were quoted by the gentlemen who opposed He expected some such opposition, and he came armed with all the facts (Cheers) He was glad he had got his authorities before him Here he would quote the figures and they would tell a tale which no amount of rhetoric would ever do The fact was this, that at the present moment they had more than three millions of their population who attended schools and colleges And the English people who had representative institutions in such a perfectly developed form at the present moment, and have had representative institutions of that form for a period of fifty years and more, could only put forward three millions of students in 1881 In 1881 they had fall blown representative institutions, and they were in a position to send 670 members to the House of Commons. In India they had no representative institutions whatever, nothing even worthy the name of even elementary representative institutions, and yet their people were highly educated people on the basis of these facts. Let him read quotations from a speech of Mr George Yule "Since 1858 about twenty millions of pounds have been spent on educational institutions The number of these institutions at the present time is 122 000, attended by upwards of 3,300,000 students. The number of schools in England in 1821 was only 18,467 and the scholars 650,000 These how ever have rapidly increased during the last twenty years, but it was not till 1881 that they reached the number of the schools and scholars in India" And, to go to another official authority, here is Mr Grouse, a very eminent antiquarian who says "My own opinion in which I am yearly more and more confirmed, is that the average of happiness, intelligence, culture, and general information is as high in an Indian as in an English village (Cheers.) He thought, as far as the educational aspect of the question was concerned, it might be taken for granted that they were not the barbarious they were represented to be (Cheers) The statement was made in the course of this debate that the Indians before the advent of the English were a pack of barbarians, he believed that was the language that was used Let him remind this House that they came—the Hindoos of India the race to which he had the honor to belong—(Loo Cheers)—they came from a great and ancient stock that at the time the ancestors of the most enlightened European nations were roaming in their native woods and forests, their fathers had founded great empires, established noble cities and cultivated a system of religion, and a noble language which at the present moment excited the admiration of the civilised world (Lord Cheers) They had only to walk across the way, and place themselves in the Holkam library to witness the ancient records of Indian culture, and Indian ethics, therefore it seemed to him the remark was somewhat out of place. (Cheers) If the remark was made to prejudice the claim which they had now the honour to put forward, to prejudice their claim for representative institutions, never was it more misplaced, for the simple reason that self governing institutions formed an essential feature of the civilisation of the Aryan race, and they came from the Aryan stock, (cheers) The hon opposer of the motion was pleased to refer to the authority of Sir Henry Maine in reference to certain quotations he made He (the speaker (was prepared to bow to that authority, and accept him as an authority on Indian matters What did he say in reference to India? The first practical illustrations of self governing institutions were to be found in the early records of India their village communities were as old as the hills (Cheers) When they asked for representative institutions, or a partial concession of representative institutions, they asked for something which was in entire accord with the genious and the temper of the people of India, in entire accord with the traditions of their history, and in entire accord with the tenour of British rule in India What had they done? As he had already remarked, the British Government had conceded local self government on an elective basis They had a system of local self government, based on the representative model, and what was the official opinion with regard to them? They had been pronounced to be a conspicuous success (Cheers.) And what they said was this, they took their stand upon the achievement that had already been made, upon the success that had already been attained—they said to the Government, "You have applied the representative principle, the elective system, to the administration of our local affairs, and the administration of our local affairs has been pronounced to be a conspicuous success and therefore on the basis of past experience we appeal to you to extend the elective system, the representative principal, to the wider concerns of the Provinces and the Empire at large" (Cheers) He asked that House, was it possible by any show of reason or plausibility to dislodge them from a position so logical, so consistent, so unassailable (Cheers) They had been tried, and they had not been found wanting (Loud cheers) Therefore upon the basis of past experience they asked them to extend the representative system (Cheers) He found another misconception in the speech of the hon opposer of this motion (Lord Hugh Cecil), in fact, the speech bristled with misconceptions The words "democratic government" occurred at every third line of his speech They did not want democratic government (Cheers) When they were fit for it they would come and pray for it At the present moment they did not consider themselves qualified for democratic government or for Home Rule, or for Parliamentary institutions Their demands were exceedingly moderate He had only to state them before an English audience in order to point out how exceedingly cautious they were in their proposals At the present moment their Council were entirely nominative He should have something to say with reference to the sham character of these Councils by-and-by They were entirely nominative—the members were all nominated by the Government, and they told the Government they had tried that experiment long enough, it was pronounced to be a failure from one end of the country to the other (Cheers) Even the official organs of public opinion said that, and therefore they asked to have half the members nominated, the other half to be elected And not only that, but the President would be a Member of the Government, and therefore in those Legislative Councils the Government would always and infallibly have a majority Not only that, they were so anxious that nothing should be done to hamper the Government in any way or to relax the Lords of Executive authority, that they actually reserved the power of vete to the Government, so that the Government might supersede or set aside any decision arrived at by a majority of the Council All they required in such cases was that the reasons for the supercession must be stated Was there in this demand any approach to democratic Government, to Home Rule, or to Parliamentary institutions (Cheers) And was it not desirable to consider the great advances that had taken place in the circumstances of the Government and of the country, and was it not necessary that some reform of this kind should be made? (Hear, hear) He said that the English Government could not stand still where it was at the present movement (Cheers) It would be dangerous to stand still, it would be positively mischievous to fall back There was one course of policy open to the English Government in India, namely, to advance steadily, cautiously, wisely, deliberately along the line of prudence and beneficence which had been marked out by the former policy of illustrious Anglo Indian administrators (Cheers) They asked the Government to do this and more Reference had been made to their divergent religious beliefs Had they not that in this country, might he ask? Protestants burnt Roman Catholics three hundred years ago, and the Roman Catholics paid back the compliment in the same way, and not very far from the place where they had met that night They in India had never done that (Cheers) They occasionally had some little controversies, but nothing equal to the bitter controversies that they had had in this country feel him relate to them an incident, if he was not trespassing on the patience of the House (cries of "Go on") to show the harmony that existed between Hindoos and Mohammedans About two years ago there was a dispute between the Sunnites and the Shias Those were the two great sects into which the Mahammadans were divided, and at a great meeting, for the purpose of settling the dispute, which was held in the capital of Mahammadan influence and power, the ancient capital of Mahammadan greatness, what did they think was the outcome of their deliberations? Actually four Hindoo gentlemen were appointed for the purpose of settling the matters of dispute affecting the religious concerns of the Mahammadans (Cheers) He should like to know how many Protestants would appoint Roman Catholics for the purpose of settling any such differences (Loud hear) Therefore, this religious dispute was a matter which had been vastly magnified, but only for a particular object, namely, to throw difficulties in the way of representative institutions in India (Cheers) But even if the differences were much wider, much deeper, much more bitter than what they were, he claimed upon the basis of historical facts that differences in respect of religious matter were no bar to the introduction of representative institutions (Cheers) The Austrians and Hungarians fought with the utmost bitterness and animosity, but all their differences of opinion had been settled by the saving principle of representative Government He took it that this was really no argument to which any great importance should be attached Lastly as to social questions, it was said they paid no attention to social matters, but he was sorry to say her again there was a misconception, a misreading a misinterpretation of Indian history The hon gentleman who allluded to this subject seemed not to have understood that the National Congress movement was not a political manifestation of a great National upheaval which had taken place not only in respect of politics, but also in respect of religion and social institutions It must not be supposed that the National Congress movement represented the cackling of a number of educated Babous or "much speaking Bengalees" to use the language of the opposer of the motion It represented something vaster than that, something far more comprehensive, far more significant, something which was likely to produce consequences of the very greatest importance as regarded the fortunes of the people and the Government In consequence of those agencies to which he had referred there had been a revolution in the national mind, and it had been felt in every department of human thought, in religion, in social questions, and in politics In politics, fortunately or unfortunately as the case might be, they moved along the line of least resistance, and therefore the intensity had been most keenly felt there, but as a matter of fact it would be a mistake to confine its bearings to the National Congress to overlook the influences which had been felt in the departments of religious and social thought The National Congress was supplemented by a Social Conference, and not only that, but a revival of Hindooism was going on of which they had no idea, because it was not necessary for them to write their tracts in English for the edification of the British public They appealed to their people in their own language in order that they might be religious, but when they had to obtain political liberties they had to appeal to the English people, consequently they thought they were only politically engaged, whereas as a matter of fact they were engaged in matters of social as well as religious reform (Cheers) He wished to tell the House that they were a deeply religious people The religious reform movement was the first in point of time, as it was the first in point of importance Rammohan Roy was the founder of Brahmoism, the monotheistic creed of new India Rammohan Roy was the brightest product of English education, and by a mysterious decree of fate England claimed his ashes, he lay buried at Bristol The "religious movement preceded all other movements than followed the social movement, inaugurated by Pundit Iswara Chunder Vidyasagar, and the National Congress came last, and therefore in point of logical sequence it was the last in point of importance, but as far as their aims were concerned it was the greatest That was really the state of things He just wished to point out to that house, before he sat down, that this was really not a party question at all. (hear) It was a question of national and Imperial justice They found themselves to be parties, they appealed for justice to all, and they had illustrious names on their side of the question to belong to both ranks of English party politics That illustrious statesman and diplomatist there—(pointing to a portrait of Lord Dufferin)—who was President of that Union, had in a dispatch recommended the recognition of the elective system in the constitution of Legislative Council, the house would attach very great importance to an expression of opinion coming from so illustrious a man having behind him the weight of Indian experience (Cheers) Not only that but another President of that Union, Sir Henry Harris, was a favour of the elective system and there was a man, too, on the Liberal side of the House with them (Cheers) Both of these men were the colleagues of Lord Ripon Sir Richard Temple and Sir Richard Garth the Chief Justice of Bengal (Cheers) Thus, therefore, the matter was one in which no party interests were concerned, which appealed to that common sense of justice and fair play that found a response in every English breast (Cheers) In presenting these facts were a concentrated procession which in the annals of Parliament had been entrusted to the English people He quite admitted that it was for the English people to give that possession, to spread it, and not to make it the property of this people or that people, but the heritage of mankind at large England was the home of representative institutions, from England as the centre, representative institutions had spread for and wide until this country had justly be called the queen in their of free nations The people of India were children of that nation, and they claimed to be heritage, they claimed to be admitted into the rights of British citizens and British fellow subjects He was perfectly certain that such an appeal made to the English people could meet with but one response one response of sympathy, and a response to support it, (Cheers) He pleaded before that House for justice he pleaded for liberty and he insisted with British supremacy but trusting to consolidate its foundations, and he was perfectly convinced that so long as these words, these sacred words, had any weight, any meaning, any signification amongst Englishmen and in that House they would record, by an overwhelming vote, an emphatic vote, their sympathy with their aspirations their desire that India should be governed according to those eternal principles of justice and liberty which were engraved deep in the hearts, the convictions and feelings of Englishmen to whatever party, to whatever creed, to whatever sect they might belong (Loud and prolonged cheering)

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ENGLISH	4—0—0	5—0—0
KANARESE	4—0—0	5—0—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0	9—0—0

MOFUSSIL

ENGLISH	5—0—0	6—0—0
KANARESE	5—0—0	6—0—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	9—0—0	10—0—0

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RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line 0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion 0 1 0

Advertisements for insertion in the Prakasika should reach us not later than 2 p.m., on Saturday preceding the Monday issue.

Post-card notices, and specific advertisements for a certain number of days, or for a specified period in the order of insertion, will be charged at the rate of Rs. 3 per month, or part thereof, and will be discontinued when the time specified has expired. Contract Advertisements entered into on the following terms.

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THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY JULY, 21, 1890

THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE

It seems to be now settled that the first Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, Mr C G Plumer, will not resume his duties on the expiration of his leave He will retire from the service of the State, and return to England All will acknowledge that this gentleman is a very able lawyer, he has brought about some very salutary reforms in the procedure of the courts of the province, and justice has been done during the time he has guided the proceedings of the Chief Court We have more than once had to differ from him with regard to certain matters taken up by him and his colleagues, more especially in the way the case of M Dos was treated We only refer to the subject here, and shall say no more about it Upon the whole, Mr Plumer's reign in the Chief Court has been a success, and this we gladly own At the same time it is well known that he was often very impetuous with those he came in contact with, and give pain where there was no occasion to do so From nature probably, as well as from the duties he had performed, he had contracted a manner of dealing with others that was not pleasant to them, and they often resented this Able men in India too often contract a bad habit of the kind and thus mar their usefulness to a very great extent The failure has often been noticed, but it is to be regretted little improvement has been made Mr Plumer was highly regarded for his legal acumen and other gifts, but we do not think he will be personally regretted, simply because he did not possess those personal qualities that could attach men to him.

The question of a successor to the Chief Judge is now being debated, and several names have been mentioned in connection with the post, that of a Madras civilian being brought prominently to the front But we fear it is the intention of the Maharajah to appoint a Native Judge and he is to be commended for this Of course, Mr Thumbu Chetty would be given the office, and it would be impossible to make a better choice This gentleman has on several occasions acted as first Judge of the Chief Court, and has always given satisfaction to the Government and the public at large He has the full confidence of all in the Province from the Maharajah to the poorest ryot, and, consequently, he is the best man to be chosen to fill the important post that will soon fall vacant He has been long in the service of the Mysore State, and has held various appointments, and given satisfaction in every one. He is now acting in the very highest office under the Maharajah, and therefore we think that he will be made the first Judge of the Chief Court when Mr Plumer retires for good Nothing can be said against such an appointment, everything can be said in its favour Mysore is a Native State and it is only right that a Native Judge should be at the head of the Chief Court, and we are given to understand that the Maharajah is of the same opinion

It is thought by some that the State corresponds too relating to the Rendition stands in the way of the appointment of a Native to the post of Chief Judge of the Chief Court, but this is a mistake These documents say that the first Judge, after the Province was handed over to the Maharajah was to be a European, but nothing is said as to the nationality of those who may succeed him According to them, a Native might have been given the place after Mr Sandford retired from it, and now another opportunity presents itself, it is to be hoped it will be taken advantage of They, we believe, do not apply in this case, and so the hands of the ruler are free to appoint whom he pleases The correspondence which took place at the time of the Rendition was a very one sided affair, the British Government was strong and could dictate and this it did The subsidy has proved a terrible burden while the same debt ought to have been paid by the Paramount Power But in this case under review a loophole has been left, and we trust the Mysore Government will take advantage of it and put a Native in the place of the retiring Judge If Mr Thumbu Chetty can act for a long time in the post, there cannot be the shadow of an excuse against him being made the permanent holder of it, and this we trust he will soon be

Should the people think it necessary to have a European in the Chief Court, we trust the choice will fall on Colonel Clarke, the Commissioner of Coorg He is a very able lawyer, has acted as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, a post similar to that of the First Judge of the Chief Court, and he is very highly esteemed throughout the province He has served most of his time in Mysore has held all but the highest post—Chief Commissioner—and for a time he performed the duties of British Resident In legal attainments he is equal to any civilian or Barrister in Southern India Therefore, we hope that the Maharajah will be pleased to select Colonel Clarke who, we have every reason to believe, will do full justice to the selection

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

The rain is still holding off, and matters are beginning to look serious The ground ought to have been ploughed and the grain sown but instead of this the ryots can do nothing and, if rain does not fall very soon, the result will be serious The season is something like that of 1876, the year preceding the great famine, and many think the scenes of thirteen and fourteen years ago may be repeated There have been a few slight showers, but these are useless so far as agriculture is concerned, and the most serious apprehensions are raised in the minds of the cultivators They recall what the famine of 1876—78, and they fear that something like it may happen now Their fears it must be allowed are not groundless, the rain is keeping away, the ground is hard and they cannot put in the seed Should a good down pour come soon matters would be set right but there does not appear to be much chance of this It is to be hoped the Mysore Government is taking notice of the state of the weather so as to be prepared for an emergency should it occur We do not say that preparations should be made now, but there should be watchfulness displayed, so that should the occasion arise operations might be commenced at any moment We think there may be no need for these, but from present appearances there may be Mysore has often appeared to be on the verge of a famine, and the black cloud has rolled away, and it may be the same in the present case But it may be otherwise and the Mysore Government should be ready to act at the right moment.

Occasional Notes

Sir Edwin Arnold announces from Yokohama that he has sold all rights in his new poem "The Light of the World"

The Viceroy will visit Patiala about the end of October in the course of his winter tour, and formally announce the confirmation of full powers on the Maharajah

The *Indian Jurist* says it has reason to believe that before long Sir Asman Jah, the popular Prime Minister of Hyderabad, will be allowed a salute of a respectable number of guns

In the House of Commons on the 15th *instant Sir Richard Temple* presented a number of petitions from the Punjab against the introduction of the elective principle in the Indian Councils Bill

An officer of the S P C A, Calcutta, recently charged a hackney carriage, by name Dinoo Roy, of Bhowanipore, with flaying a goat alive The charge having been proved the accused was fined Rs 20

Influenza is at present very prevalent throughout Japan So many of the Senators are down with it that a sitting, to consider a Bill relating to railway transportation had to be postponed owing to the small attendance of members

Alarming accounts come to hand from Burdwan of eighty villages having been washed away by floods No trace of a village named Nakri is visible The Lieutenant Governor goes to Burdwan on the 21st instant, probably after visiting Hooghly

The appeal of the Sikhs to the Sikh Chiefs of the Punjab for subscriptions to the Khalsa College movement is now under consideration in Patiala, Nabha and other States, and on the generosity of the response largely depends the success of this national Sikh movement They are almost sure to support the institution

Two men lately appeared before the first Munsiff of Warangal with strings of old shoes tied round their necks This complained that the Revenue Inspector had demanded Rs 2 per plough from them and on their refusal to pay had ordered old shoes to be tied round their necks, and that they should be paraded round the town

Registrations, which in most provinces progresses slowly, has in the Central Provinces apparently found favour with the people Last year the receipts for the first time exceeded a lakh of rupees, while the expenditure was Rs 10,298, or less than in the two previous years The increase is attributed to the revised schedule of fees sanctioned by the Government two years ago

The total deaths registered in the Madura District during the official year 1889 90 amounted to 31,139 against 26 217 in the previous year, the increase being 5,192, or about 20 per cent This high mortality is accounted for by the virulence of the cholera epidemic which visited the District and carried off 7,243 people, more than seven times the number that succumbed during the year on the same disease

As some doubt has been expressed by meritorious people on the subject, the *Pioneer* thinks it necessary to state that the Chittoor Railway has been definitely sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and that the whole line will eventually be constructed on the broad gauge Owing however, to the heavy cost of construction it is intended to lay down that portion of the line between Bezwada and Vizianagram shall be immediately laid down"

The Resident's proposals for the improvement of the defences of the Hyderabad Residency and the removal of the treasure to Humayoon's entrenchments have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and that the whole line will eventually be constructed on the broad gauge Owing however, to the heavy cost of construction it is intended to lay down that portion of the line between Bezwada and Vizianagram shall be immediately laid down"

The Resident's proposals for the improvement of the defences of the Hyderabad Residency and the removal of the treasure to Humayoon's entrenchments have been sanctioned, the estimated cost of the measure being Rs 80,000 The work will be commenced as soon as possible The Military Works Department will prepare a design and estimate for the treasure room in communication with the Resident and the Commander-in Chief of Madras

The city of Berlin has been much hurt by the Emperor William's refusal to allow it to erect a monument to his father, the Emperor Frederick The civic authorities consulted the Empress Frederick on the subject, voted the necessary funds, and asked permission to carry out their plan last June, and only received the unsatisfactory answer a week or two ago They now propose to devote the money to the furtherance of some object in which the Emperor Frederick took a special interest

Mr Greville Williams, of the London Gas Light and Coke Company, has made a perfect omelette from the refuse of a gas retort Although there is nothing new in this ingenious play with science—despite too, that the cost of making the gem was ten times its highest value—the news has caused some alarm among possessors of *Emeralds* Already artificial diamonds can be made, while sapphires and rubies have often been manufactured in the laboratory The time is coming, no doubt, *when imitation jewels will be as common* as imitation gold is now

The scheme for connecting Ireland and Scotland, though long since abandoned, is likely very soon to be revived Engineers have recently reported on the feasibility of the project, and the merchant princes of Glasgow and traders of Belfast, who have a practical interest in the undertaking, are bestirring themselves in the matter The distance between Scotland and Ireland at the points where it was proposed to construct the tunnel—Portpatrick, in Scotland, and Donaghadee, in Ireland—is similar to the length of the Channel Tunnel.

One of the most extraordinary of African trees is that known as the *baobab* It is almost a forest in itself, and serves as a complete sylvan palace on the largest scale Rarely growing more than seventy feet high, its branches extend horizontally, supported by a trunk which is sometimes greater, it is believed, than that of any other known tree One of these extraordinary trees was found to be forty feet in diameter The age of another, counting the concentric rings, was found to be 5,000 years at the very least The bark of this tree is used in the manufacture of paper

It is all good by several authorities consulted by the Government of India that the jury system in some degree favours the escape of criminals The Bengal Government has been requested to furnish for the report how the system is worked in the Lower Provinces, has served as a means for repressing crime, and what improvements are called for Objection strongly urged against native juries is that relatives of convicts when there is a possibility of a capital sentence being passed The opinions of the High Court and public bodies have also been invited

The Exchange Company's Bucharest correspondent says—"A private letter received here from St Petersburg confirms the report of the recent discovery of a mine at the Gatschina Palace right under the apartments occupied by the Czar Many arrests are spoken of A veritable terror reigns in high circles in consequence of the receipt of information establishing the presence in the capital of a body of Nihilists who on this time had taken refuge abroad Documents seized lately when arrests were made at Warsaw go to prove the reconstituting of the executive Nihilist Committee, and its relations with those both in Russia and other countries"

There is a Hindu *fakir*, Baba Hari Dass, at Killi near Jhelum who, says the Indian paper, is said by his admirers to have eaten nothing for the last twenty years He is said to live on some herbage, of which he takes a very small quantity daily The *fakir* is busily engaged in excavating a large tank half a mile in circumference, close to Kallo, by raising subscriptions from those who go to visit him The Maharajah of Kashmir gave him a handsome donation for the purpose, and so did the Jhelum District Board The tank is annually fed by a hill stream, and the *fakir* works with his own hands at the tank daily, in spite of his being very old

In the district of Nellore no less than 148 957 coercive processes were issued during the year 1889 90 for arrears of land revenue amounting to Rs 7,55,031 Of these the property of 12,629 defaulters was attached for a total of Rs 1,25 235, but most of them paid up before their property was brought to sale, excepting 1 867 individuals, whose property was sold for arrears aggregating Rs 22,897 The property attached was of the estimated value of Rs 30,103, but only realised Rs 24,862, or Rs 1 045 less than the amount due by the defaulters The loss to these unfortunate ryots must be great, as their property was sold at a loss of 25 per cent on the estimated value probably fixed by the subordinate revenue officials which it is expected was much lower than the real value of the articles or land as the case may be.

Local and Provincial

LATE TRAIN.—The train from Madras came in an hour late on Thursday morning owing to an accident on the line between Arcot and Vellore

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness the Maharajah will arrive in Bangalore this evening for the races He will remain in the place for a few weeks

THE RESIDENT.—At the beginning of last week the Resident, Sir Oliver St John, was indisposed, and not able to attend to business He is now better.

THE CHIEF COURT.—Mr Plumer, the first Judge of the Chief Court, does not intend proceeding to England during his leave, but will spend it in India

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.—All the Public Offices and courts in the Mysore Government as well as in the Civil and Military Station, were closed last Saturday on account of the birth of a Prince to the house of Mysore

THE BOWRING INSTITUTE.—The roof of this building being found to be in a tottering condition, the sum of fifteen hundred rupees has been voted for the repairs. The entire room is to be let for the soldiers' exhibition and sport

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The Bangalore correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes the following on this subject:—"Another storm of Bangalore is at present going on in Municipal Elections. You can't go out for a morning walk, but you are stopped by some one who asks you to vote for Srinivasa Iyengar and second my vote. I have still to be canvassed. All the canvassers seem to be the sole of the Station for the occasion, therefore no less than three deputations, viz. Messrs Hayes, Gow, Olliff Evans, Berkley and Sussman. I have no doubt of success, but don't think I deserve my proceeding this Mr Hayes Olliff and Sussman will be the successful men. It will be a pity to see old Johnny Cox but he stands as good a chance as any of the other gentlemen if he had a little of the canvassing bee."

MYSORE ARMY DISCIPLINE.—From the Mysore Government Gazette we learn that the Annual Inspection Report of the Mysore Infantry for the year 1889 has been issued. The strength of the Mysore Infantry at the close of the year was 1,119 *Infantry*, 232 cavalry, 13 guns, 263 sepoys, 171 bullocks and seven packhorses, at an average price of Rs 17 11 2 each. Two first class swords were purchased by the Mysore Government at Rs 50 per sword. The total amount of the bill for arms was Rs 171 1 6. The other items of the bill were for sundries, of which the total was Rs 3 12 1 6 leaving a balance of Rs 171 1 6 remaining, which was taken off the current account. The total amount of the bill for Rs 171 1 6 of which amount only half has actually been charged since the change in the Mysore Gazette Rs 21 11 1 4 Thirteen sepoys were dismissed, filled with pass at a cost of Rs 2 0 1. The dismissals of these were 3 for 1 12 for 1 6 for 1 2 1 for 1 for 1 for

SEVENTY SIX REASONS IN FAVOUR OF NATIVE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

COMPARED WITH BRITISH OVER FOR SAME.

Sir T. Madhava Rao, formerly Prime Minister of Baroda, writes to the *Bombay Gazette* in these terms :—The following may be mentioned among the good traits of native government, and which are ignored by the one sided lecturer, (Sir Lepel Griffin) :—

1 The revenues are mostly spent in the country itself

2 There is generally a considerable reserve in the Treasury so as to obviate chronic difficulty about the finances

3 Public taxation is not liable to frequent alteration.

4 Public salaries are not liable to frequent reductions

5 The salaries of the higher officers of Government are more liberal

6 Men who have rendered good service, and are capable of rendering more, are not forced to retire merely because they have attained the age of fifty five years

7 Taxes are not levied with rigorous exactitude, but in a manner more suitable to the natives

8 Remissions are granted with a freedom, frequency, and liberality more suitable to the natives

9 The ryots' limits are not so unsympathetically sold by auction for the payment of revenue

10 On occasions of distress or difficulty advances are given to the ryots more sympathetically or more liberally

11 The ryots are sympathetically or more liberally assisted in the improvement of their properties

12 The ryots are more sympathetically or more liberally assisted in the cultivation of waste lands

13 The sinking of new wells is more effectually encouraged

14 Minor works of irrigation are more attended to

15 Newly reclaimed lands are not so microscopically scrutinised or so rigorously assessed

16 The cultivators' cattle and labour are not so much interfered with for judicial purposes or projects

17 His goods are seldom so far distrained as to disable him from cultivation or to reduce him to the verge of starvation

18 The sowcar who lends money to the ryot is not allowed to be so inordinately exacting

19 The people are more simple and virtuous, and therefore there is less litigation in the courts and catcheries

20 Grievances are not allowed to grow and strengthen. As soon as they are felt, a body of villagers or citizens first affected, go up to the authorities and make personal representations as there are no elaborate rules prohibiting such representations and prescribing particular channels or methods.

21 They need not proceed through a series of local and other authorities. Professional assistance is not necessary to draw up or present their petitions. Endorsements, reports and other documents need not accompany the petitions. The petitions need not be stamped. Even the simplest oral representation is sure to receive attention if from a member of a family to its head. Subsequent procedure partakes of the same simplicity. The local officer chiefly concerned is sent for and made to explain matters in the presence of the aggrieved. Redress is granted without circumlocution or delay

22 It is very often indeed that such a body of villagers or citizens is refused a personal hearing and dispersed by an armed police. So properly are the native authorities conscious that they have an insuperable aversion to call in military aid on such occasions. They know that such an exhibition might draw down upon them the highest displeasure

23 A body of villagers or citizens wishing to explain their grievances personally is not deterred by fear of the police, etc, etc. Failing to obtain access at the catchery they might go up to the police, and put their case direct before the Minister himself. In these circumstances all authorities concerned are more anxious to prevent grievances arising than to let them arise, and then defend the abuse

24 There being in accordance with ancient custom a greater contribution of authority, petitioners are not harassed by being successively referred to scores of separate and independent authorities such as Revenue, Police, Civil, Criminal, Public Works, Forest, etc etc. Petitioners in preferring their complaints orally or in writing are allowed a great deal of freedom. They are seldom embarrassed by the fear of criminal prosecutions for defamation

25 The native ruling authorities instinctively possess the immense advantage of knowing the character, life and peculiarities of the native population and of the chief individuals among them, which enables a life time for the European ruler to attain such advantage

26 The subjects of Native States enjoy immunity from the income and professional taxes and from the vexatious incident thereto

27 They more frequently settle their differences among themselves or by panchayats or by compromises

28 The stimulants to unnecessary litigation are less numerous

29 The decrees of the courts are generally more plausible and satisfactory to the people

30 False evidence, oral or documentary, does not so much prevent justice

31 Bribery has long prevailed in all parts of India, but it is diminishing everywhere, and there are some examples of unimpeachable integrity exist in the higher ranks of the services in such States as Travancore, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukotta, Indore etc

32 The higher and more respectable classes of the people are treated with greater respect and consideration

33 They are less liable to be dragged before courts and catcheries and humiliated like common coolies

34 They are less liable to be sentenced to labour along with thieves and dacoits

35 They are less liable to be made the victims of false, malicious or trivial complaints

36 Factions or seditious combinations are not so easy.

37 Individuals who have been injured in person or property more readily and more actively assist the police in detection

38 Police and other officers are not so frequently changed or transferred as to prevent the accumulation of useful experience

39 The police do not so much take cognizance of small or technical offences

40 The laws are not so many as complex and technical as to perplex the people, and make them helpless

41 The laws are not so frequently altered, modified, or added to

42 The laws about salt, abkari, etc, are not so minute and vexatious

43 The stamp laws are not like a burthen

44 The forest restrictions are not so rigorously harassing to the people

45 The jails are more considerately managed, because, they natives who undergo and natives not be those imprisoned

46 Health and strength is not starved as it may find a footing in the military service, or the discipline is not so rigid and so difficult

47 The sons of honourable families might find employment in the Army

48 Meritorious servants in any department is recognised or encouraged by making some provision for the descendants of the family concerned

49 Widows and orphans of meritorious servants whom poor and destitute are not left to starve, but have some compassionate provision made for them

50 Extraordinary good service is more tangibly or liberally rewarded

51 The people are not so much called out of their traditional ways

52 So many competitive examinations to mechanically determine merit and often to miss the best of students present

53 Some vernacular education is less supressed or less affected by one of market language

54 Ancient Sanskrit learning is more encouraged

55 National music and other fine arts are more fostered or encouraged

56 Scientific industries are stifled

57 Indigenous industries are more encouraged

58 Trade is less infected with fraudulent practice

59 Ancient China is more friendly minded

60 National temples are managed more to the satisfaction of the people

61 The people are not so much disturbed in their ancient religious feelings and sentiments

62 All classes of people better maintain their mutual traditional relations and their minor quarrels among them and better maintain peace

63 People pursue their hereditary callings with less restless ambitions

64 The wants of earning and living are more stable, and are not so liable to fluctuations or uncertainty

65 The great bulk of the people respect and even revere their rulers

66 The people have easier access to the officers of Government and even to the Minister himself to make petitions representations

67 The people more participate in the festivals of their rulers

68 The ruler more participates in the festivals of his people

69 The native ruler has far more personal influence for good than Viceroys and Governors could have. It is an influence of vital importance in times of general trouble or difficulty

70 Neither the ruler nor his officers are frequently exposed to public contempt by provocation

71 There is more opportunity for the native of India to train and exercise civil power and responsibility in the respective districts which are almost impossible in British India territory

72 Government in Native States is many so much less costly, but far more economical and more in accordance with the people of India

73 More other well governed Native States such as Cochin, Travancore, which suits natives of India better than British rule, fully consulting and then out

74 It is a well ascertained fact that the people of the Native States are thoroughly satisfied under British rule, and would make many sacrifices to continue under native rule, and they feel circumstances own implication

75 Government officials are totally wanting in British India, and are less amenable to public opinion and desirable facts benefited to the people of some extent

76 It would be a loyal duty for India of the Native States displeased, and will fain to be loyal and the loyal subjects of the British Empire

NATIVE PATRIOTISM

An editorial in special issues. We of the new school of Indian patriots, and like agreed that the sentiments of the school of Indian patriots are not those of the people. We are not so much of the people of India, but the people of India, but they will not be able to do the contemporary talk so much about. There is the Congress movement, for instance. It is a movement that is calculated to do Indian great deal of good, and yet how low that the natives are towards it? Pay are really to be hope observers few, but when they are asked to contribute said rupees, annas, and pies towards its progress, they shut up their purses and remain silent. The leaders of the Congress campaign are continually calling for money, and their appeals make a response, or, at all events, a response that is not at all adequate. Even so far as the Congress movement started this has been the case, and we hold that matters have not improved up to the present moment. A great deal was made of the fact that money was not coming in really for the expenses of the movement at the first meeting of the National Congress at Bombay, and a strong appeal was made on the matter by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. The hat was taken round at once at the Congress meetings while the houses were still under the influence of the orators words, and a good deal was made of the large sum that was thus and there put down on paper. The outburst of generous support (on paper) was regarded as a complete refutation of the taunts that were freely indulged in by anti-Congressmen regarding the unsubstantial nature of the efforts of Congressmen. Indeed, even a faint tinge of romance was given to the Bombay collection (on paper) by the fact that some fakir who was present at the meeting (we should very much like to know how much of what was said at the meeting the incredulous understand) offered the clerk or Judge who was engaged in the only pie he probably possessed as a contribution to the Congress funds. At the time we did not think much of all this paper demonstration, and we find that we are correct in our estimate of the Bombay collection, the fakir incident notwithstanding. We find now that a most pecuniary wail is being raised in England for funds to carry on the National Congress Campaign with, at well appears, as yet having any effect on the Congressmen in India. It is impossible to do anything in this world without money, and a movement like that of the National Congress agitation must have funds to support it as well as pitch. At present the agitation is being carried on with some spirit in England, and how can this be done without money? We find Mr. Digby, the Secretary of the Indian Political Agency in London, is not put out for funds. Pandit Ajudhia Nath of Allahabad (one of the shining lights of the Congress) has cabled to the Secretary of the Committee at Madras that Mr. Digby has cabled for money which must be sent at once, otherwise work will have to stop. He explains that a remittance of at least £1000 should at once be sent to England. We can see that in this city alone, the people favourable to the movement promise a little Bombay subscription of Rs 6,400, it seems also that a sum of £1,000 cannot be scraped together throughout the Presidency. Pandit Ajudhia Nath Secretary has been obliged to confess that, although he has sent about seven or eight letters to the Secretaries of the several District Committees calling upon them for funds, not one fifth of them has remitted any part of the promised contributions. This seems a little shame and reflects very badly on the Natives. There is no use of trying to deny it. It is a pity that you are not disposed to back up professions with some small sacrifice of pies. But the need of money to carry on the British campaign is urgent, we are assured. We are told that Pandit Ajudhia Nath receives letters every mail, and urgent telegrams every week from Mr. Hume and Mr. Digby urging him to send money at once to the expenses in England are getting very heavy. The Secretary of the Madras Committee confirms this by saying that he is receiving telegrams and letters from the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhia Nath of Allahabad to send funds further. In the last letter Mr. Hume advised the Congress at the behest of the Indian patriots. He wrote "You are all prepared to be tortured and other inconvenient ministers [?] [illegible] the Congress but when you get back to your houses you will go wild and collors, and I can get little real work out of any of you." The same gentleman also wrote, "What we want is a strong enough to pierce your hearts and sting you into exertions such as English shame will make in the case."

All this is anything but creditable to our holding Native patriots. If they have not got the pecuniary means they had better fall back and talk no more about Congress and the inability to take part in the Government of the country. If they are unable to collect a few rupees among themselves to show the faith that is in them, they surely can't be capable of the exertions and sacrifices that inevitably accompany all public movements. Now is the time for the Indian Hampdens and Mahajans Ballinghs to come to the front. There is a sense of that merely sporting Will and quaintly ugly Fan Bright and Colleen and other heroes of the people. Words will not benefit the country. Actions will. Are the people of India, or those who put themselves forward as their spokesmen, in a position to show some promise of what they are able to do in talking about their political representation, it is such a surprising England to hold them.

Bangalore — Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 111, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH —1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890. [No. 30.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	YEARLY	ADVANCE	ARREARS
English	1—0—0	5—0—0	
Kanarese	1 [illegible]	[illegible]—0—0	
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	1—0—0	

MOFUSSIL

English	5—0—0	6—0—0	
Kanarese	5—0—0	1—0—0	
English & Kanarese	1—0—0	12—0—0	

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WEEK

London, 19th July—Dhuleep Singh has written a letter to the Queen to express his sincere Majesty's pardon for his past behaviour.

A meeting was held yesterday of the East India Association when a paper was read by General Cavenagh on the subject of the Organisation of the European Army in India. In it he condemns the continual withdrawal of seasoned soldiers, and recommends a separate force for India, the recruits merely coming, where they are due, as a means of serving at home or in India.

London, 16th July—The British Government is sending two Commissioners to Paris to carry on negotiations with the French Government regarding the extension of the zone of French influence in the neighbourhood of Lake Tchad, as set off against France giving up the British protectorate over Zanzibar.

Valparaiso, 22nd July (Via Bombay)—Two Commercial traders were lynched at Iquique. Our shop keeper, who pounds were looted, he fled on the mob and killed several people. The troops are being called out to quell the disturbances.

London, 23rd July—In the House of Commons last night Sir James Fergusson moved the second reading of the Bill for the Cession of Hongkong, and that the negotiations with Pekin and Bangkok continue to be satisfactory. He said it was impossible to mention the cession of Hongkong to the whole country with the Zanzibar.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not oppose the bill, but considered that on the whole the Anglo-German agreement reflected great credit on Lord Salisbury. He regretted, however, that the cession of Heligoland had been assented to. Parliament, in coming to a decision, will have to decide, if the therefore will know from the House.

Mr. Labouchere, Gladstone and Lord Manner for Mid Lincolnshire, moved the rejection of the bill. The debate has been adjourned.

London, 23th July (Via Bombay)—It is arranged that the Duke of Connaught shall join the Horse Guards as Staff Officer in the autumn, with a view to qualify for a higher position.

Athens, 24th July—His Highness Tosh want Rao, younger brother of the Maharajah Holkar, died last night of typhoid fever.

Calcutta, 24th July—The case of the Empress of China, at the instance of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank, for forgery, using the same forged documents and cheating was brought to a close to day. Mr. Woodroffe, in a defence which lasted a day and a half, contended that the prisoner was not guilty of any of the charges filed against him. It was not possible for a man occupying the position which he owed did to throw himself willingly into such a vortex of crime. He contended that the forged documents were given unwittingly by him to the Bank having been received from their Nursing Dass.

Mr. Justice Wilson, in an admirable summing up, recommended the Jury to dismiss from their attention the charge of forgery, and confine it to the charge of using as genuine forged documents knowing them to be forged, and the minor charges of being in possession and cheating. The Jury, after an absence of an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty on these counts.

His lordship sentenced the prisoner to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890.

EDUCATION AND THE INCOME TAX

Few will be bold enough to declare that India is not overtaxed. Its burdens are notorious, and it is the duty of the press to point out how these can be reduced. The Income tax presses heavily upon many, and taxes many more who have no right to be called upon to pay the impost. When the tax was first imposed we were told that it would only be required for a time, that the North Western frontier of the country needed strengthening, and that accomplished, no more would be required. It has been paid duly, but the Income tax is still an institution of the land, and from all that can be seen will continue to be one till the end of the century. We hold that the money it brings in is not required, for the simple reason that it was for occasions not required. If the British Government would only come to terms with Russia the latter we believe, would not give any trouble. She would mind her own business, and leave India to look after. The Czar does not wish to absorb a country, but he does wish to jump possession of India with Constantinople in mind to those. This he has serious intention obtaining just as his predecessor did. England will never again go to war to prop up the Sublime Porte, the people would not spend one shilling to this end, the City of the Caesars will now be repaid and is quite the best thing would be for the British Government to tell its cordially to that of Russia. If this were done an agreement might easily be arrived at about the North Western frontier of India, and all fear of a Russian invasion might be set at rest if not for ever, for a long time to come. In fact, the idea of an invasion by the troops of the Czar might be shelved and forgotten. The greater part of the British troops might be withdrawn from Quetta and the other places where they have been stationed, and thus a large saving to the country would be effected.

Another opportunity of saving money presents itself. Exchange has risen, it is expected that should it not go higher than it is now, the Budget will be richer by more than a crore of rupees, and there is every chance of a still further rise. We hold that taxation ought to be taken off to the amount realised by the rise in the rupee. We believe the Income tax ought now be abolished either in whole or in part, and this obnoxious impost ought to receive the first attention of Government. We have often been told that the loss by exchange was the cause of much loss to the Treasury, now that it has improved we ought to see taxes lighted and very materially, and as we have said, the most objectionable, the Income tax should first be taken in hand. Let us see that the rulers are as much in earnest in relieving the people as they are in burdening them, and then there will be nothing to complain of.

There are other ways in which the money of the people might be saved. For instance, there is a Commander in Chief of India while Madras and Bombay have one each. We hold that the two Presidency commands ought to be abolished at once. They are not required, one head of the army is enough for all India. In former days, when the country was far more unsettled than at present, it was necessary there should be three armies, with a commander at the head of each, but times have changed, the railway and telegraph have worked wonders, distance is not taken into consideration, a message can be sent from Calcutta or Simla to any part of the country in a few seconds, and a journey can now be made in fewer days than formerly it took weeks, perhaps months. The Commander in Chief of India can visit any Military Station in the country with ease in a very short time. All matters of importance have now to be referred to him, and such being the case, it would be well if the two commands we have spoken of were done away with for ever. Officers of inferior standing, with far less pay, might be substituted for the present holders of office, and thus a large saving might be the result.

But not only could the post of Commander in Chief of the two Presidencies be done away with, but that of Governor might also be similarly treated. There is no necessity for a separate Governor of Bombay or Madras, a Lieutenant-Governor would be quite sufficient in either place. Even in the case of the Commander-in Chief of a Presidency, all matters of importance are referred to the head of the Government—the Viceroy and many of these are passed on to the Secretary of State for India. A Lieutenant Governor could perform the work quite as well as a Governor, and for far less pay. Probably the work could go on better under the former than under the latter for everything would be done far more expeditiously than is the case now. It is well known that papers are delayed at Madras and Bombay that ought to be despatched at once. The Governor and Council spend time in going through them, all injury is thereby brought about. If they could decide upon the questions put

before them the matter would be different, but the most they can do is to give an opinion. This might be dispensed with, and the head of the State might at once be allowed to take all subjects in hand, and this would be the case were Lieutenant Governors appointed in the place of those who now hold the highest posts in Madras and Bombay

It is the opinion of many that the pay of the Viceroy is much too high, and that it ought to be cut down very largely A good deal of the responsibility of the post has been transferred to the Secretary of State for India, so the burden now laid upon the ruler of the land is lightened to a very great extent Most salaries in India are too high, and ought to be cut down, and the highest should be taken in hand first Reduction, not taxation, should be the order of the day, and no time should be passed without an effort being made in this direction Here is a matter for the Indian National Congress to take in hand, and we strongly recommend that institution should be up and doing

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE

We wish to draw the attention of the authorities of the Madras Railway to an inconvenience caused to passengers who travel from the City station to small places on the line, or even to some large ones Suppose a passenger wishes to go to some place between Arconum and Madras, when he applies for a ticket at the Station just mentioned he is told he can only procure one to Arconum, and that he must get another there to carry him on to his destination The reason assigned for this is that the booking clerk of the station is not supplied with tickets to be issued to passengers going to any station beyond Arconum, though they are issued for the purpose at the Cantonment Station. The inconvenience to passengers can well be imagined One may arrive at the place to which his ticket carries him in the middle of the night, and he has to get out of the train and rush to the booking office to get another to carry him on to the end of his journey But when he asks for one, he is told to produce the ticket with which he travelled as far as that station and is threatened with a prosecution unless the ticket is produced, which of course could not be done, the ticket having been previously taken by the ticket collector Explanations would have to be made, and annoyance won't be the consequence We trust the Traffic manager of the Madras Railway will look into the matter, and place a booking clerk in charge who knows his duty There is another inconvenience that passengers have to complain while travelling on the Madras Railway The South-West Mail train passes by many important stations, without stopping, and some of them large ones For instance the Mail train from Madras to Bangalore does not stop at Travellers though it is an important station, and passengers have to go to Arconum, by the North West Mail train, and then get on the Bangalore train, which it is not easy to do on account of the difficulty in getting tickets and in finding room in the carriages which are already crowded We know this is done to save time, but the Mail train surely ought to pause at those places where there are many passengers to go by at Great inconvenience is caused to travellers by the present system and we trust it will be changed

Occasional Notes

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears poor accounts from Kashmir of Colonel Nisbet's health, which is likely to break down completely owing to excessive hard work

THE Allahabad *Morning Post* states that the fifty five years retirement Rule comes into operation forthwith on the East Indian Railway, and a number of the oldest employes will have to retire

NEARLY twenty four persons were bitten by a mad dog at Galle, Ceylon, the other day The patients are being attended to by Mrs Linord, a Sinhalese lady, who is said to be very skilful in the treatment of hydrophobia

BEZWADA, being the junction station of the Nizam's State Railway and the Bellary Kistna State Railway, a Railway Hospital is to be established there, and the Madras Government has sanctioned the acquisition of the land required for the erection of the buildings

A NUMBER of Mahomedans have joined the Brahmo Samaj at Cooch Behar and founded a branch of the church in their native village called Huldibari The Benghali Missionary of the Cooch Behar Samaj is held in great respect by them They show him the veneration which they would pay to a *rishi* *sic*

A CONTEMPORARY states that a train of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on Sunday week ran over a child of three without injuring it The driver saw the child lying between the rails, and attempted to stop his train, but could not pull up before reaching the spot The train passed over the child, however, without doing it the least injury This took place between Ishapore and Birmakpore

JHELUM has had a surfeit of storms and rain, which a correspondent thus describes — 'Since last three days it has been raining very hard at Jhelum Especially the recent downpour was so rapid and continuous last night that it was thought that the day of judgment was near at hand, the thunderstorm being so violent that lots of trees have been blown off and uprooted on the roads by its velocity"

A NATIVE Company has been floated to construct a line of railway from Bari to Pandharpore, in the Sholapur District, a distance of some fifty odd miles The line is to cross the Bari Road station on the G I P Railway and pass through six miles of the Nizam's territory near Gulburga, the land being asked for free of rent The Nizam has also been appealed to waive the right to royalty and give a guarantee of 4 per cent

COLONEL Alexander, of the United States Army, reports that an important vein of gold has been discovered in Lower California Six pounds weight have been got out with a hand mortar, but millions of dollars' worth are said to be in sight The news is spreading rapidly, and miners are already making for the district The excitement over the discovery is great, and if the results prove as important as is promised, the scenes of 1849 are likely to be repeated upon the Pacific coast

THE *Freethinker* says,—"It is frequently complained that the education given in Government schools in India leads to atheism At any rate, the scholars abandon their own faith and do not take up with any other Sir Charles Aitchison, ex Governor of the Punjab, says that many of the natives even prefer to send their children to Christian Missionary schools rather than to those established by the Government According to our information some of the most decided Hindu sceptics have been turned out those very Missionary schools."

A MAN named Shibboo Pandit, a native of the North West Provinces, arrived at Hyderabad a short time back and is said to have discovered a cure for leprosy Since his arrival Mr Chowbay Purshotumdass, an Assistant Secretary of the Revenue Department, placed a patient far advanced in the disease under his care The pandit is said to have successfully treated the case, and the patient is now entirely cured after about one month's treatment The treatment pursued is stated to be very simple and comparatively inexpensive

THE Government of India has decided to discontinue the annual grant hitherto devoted to the search for, and purchase of, rare Sanskrit MSS, but the decision will not take effect until 1892 A regular staff of native searchers have been employed during the past ten years, and these have visited most of the large temples throughout India, examining and cataloguing the vast collections of Works secreted up in those fanes. The private libraries of many native gentlemen have been likewise carefully sifted, and their contents recorded Out of the MSS thus examined, no fewer than 2,400 have been purchased by the Government, and rendered accessible to the public at Bombay and Calcutta The Indian Government has agreed, however, to continue the allowance of Rs 9,000 per annum for the publication of texts and translations of the Sanskirt and Persian works discovered

Local and Provincial.

HIS HIGHNESS' DEPARTURE TO MYSORE — We learn that His Highness the Maharajah left this for the capital by 4 45 P M Mail train yesterday The cause of his sudden departure to Mysore is not known

MUNICIPALITY, C AND M STATION — Those candidates who wish to become commissioners sent in their names on the 24th of this month There will be contested elections in several districts.

THE MAHARAJAH — His Highness the Maharajah arrived in Bangalore from the capital last Monday and will remain here for a few weeks. The usual formalities took place on the occasion

THE SEASON — Cholera is very fatal just now and the disease is at its height The prices and the meats have attracted many here, and the pleasant weather we are having has brought many more On the whole Bangalore has not had a better season for a long time p s

THE WEATHER — We have had a few showers of rain, but not enough to enable the ryots to go on with their work There has not been a good down pour, and till we have one there will be danger of scarcity The high winds still blow times, and altogether the weather is far from being satisfactory

THE RACES — The flat races came to a close on Saturday, and the meeting has been pronounced to have been a very successful one this year It is very remarkable that most of the events were carried off by local sportsmen In the races on Tuesday and Thursday last nine out of ten were gained by those residing in Bangalore

Legal Intelligence.

A QUESTION OF MIRASIDAR RIGHTS

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr JUSTICE WEIR)

Rajah P Rama Row appeared on Friday in an appeal preferred by Gopal Row Gadia Row, sole Mirasidar of the Abovethiswaram village, in the Trimmur Taluq, Tanjore District, praying for the decree passed by the Sub Judge of Combaconum to be set aside, and for the ejectment, from certain houses situated within his rights, of Dhulasa Vandiyan and five others, being the respondents in the present appeal The facts would appear to be briefly that the houses are situated in a village which acknowledged the sole right of the appellant The respondents are his *perakudies*, of cultivators, and pay a certain sum annually as kist A portion of this land had been allotted free of rent to the cultivators, upon which they built houses Twelve years to the present suit, the perakudies, from some cause, refused to cultivate the land belonging to the appellant, which necessitated his getting other tenants in their stead The houses on the ground were therefore in requisition for the residence of the new tenants and the then occupants were ordered to vacate. But they declined to do so on the ground that the land upon which the houses had been erected was theirs by right of ancestry, and had been granted to their ancestors, (for services rendered) by the ancestors of the appellant Gopal Row Gadi Row thereupon filed a suit in the District Munsiff's Court at Tiruvalur, and obtained a decree in his favour The perakudies appealed to the Sub Judge at Combaconum and got a reversal of the decree of the Lower Court Against this Gopal Row appealed, and hence the present suit. Mr. W S Gantz, Barrister at Law, appeared for the six respondents and argued out the case at length. He said that no steps to recover the property had been taken till 1884 by the appellant, and that there was no documentary evidence to support his claim

Their Lordships, in delivering Judgment, observed that this was a suit by a Mirasidar to eject the occupants of certain buildings in a house site in the village of Abvethesvaram The District Munsiff before whom the suit originally came on had found that the defendants were perakudies under the plaintiff, and as such had occupied the sites on the condition of cultivating his lands, and which, having ceased to do, had no right to continue in the occupation against his will The Sub Judge, on the other hand, had found that with regard to house sites as distinguished from the cultivated land of the village no tenancy had been established between the plaintiff and the defendants, and had accordingly reversed the judgment of the lower Court, dismissing the suit. It was argued that the Sub Judge had overlooked portions of the documentary evidence and failed to give due effect to other portions. Several exhibits had been filed in support of the argument purporting to be an account of the delivery to the plaintiff of the village of Abvetheswaram in the execution of a decree passed in 1869 If that account could be taken as evidence, one of them (Exhibit K) might be taken to establish in a general way the ownership by the plaintiff of the house sites in the Abvetheswaram village, but the same document could not be treated as evidence against the present defendants, who were no parties to it and if that was the case the defendants proof of title in respect of disputed sites was defective In the district in which the village was situated there was a strong general presumption that the Mirasidar of the cultivated lands was also the proprietor of the house sites. Each case should, irrespective of that fact, be treated according to the special circumstances, and not to general presumptions Their Lordships found no reason to reverse the judgment of the Sub Judge, and held that no tenancy between the plaintiff and the defendants had been established. They therefore dismissed the appeal with costs

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MADRAS

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT — Mr Mc Watters Collector of Madras, yesterday, fined a consignee Rs 10, owing to a large quantity of Turkey Red cloth, received on a *Nawab*, not having marked on the pieces the number of yards they contained, as required by the Merchandise Act

THE PRICE OF THREE FIFTHS — Yesterday, at the Town Court before M J M Maskell, Munsif a Christian, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Poonan, by knocking out three of his upper teeth with a brick on the night of Sunday, the 13th instant, at Black Town The accused attempted to prove an *alibi* but His Worship finding him guilty, sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment

IMPROVED THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES — A new type of improved third class carriages, specially constructed with latrine accommodation for females commenced to run for the first time yesterday on the Madras Railway, in connection with the N W line Mail train One carriage of this description is to be attached to all mail trains for the present, but eventually to all passenger trains The new compartment is capable of holding twenty passengers

RIOT IN THE SALEM DISTRICT — As has already been reported, a riot occurred at the village of Palkodu in the Salem District between Hindus and Mahomedans, in which a man named Poonn was killed Nineteen of the ringleaders among the Mahomedans were arrested, and are to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions at Salem on charges of murder, grievous hurt and riot. Two of those charged have absconded Another case of riot, which occurred in the Tirppatur Taluq, will be tried at the same Sessions.

A SMALL CAUSE COURT RULING REGARDING NOTICES.—A suit came on for hearing before the Full Bench of the Small Cause Court, yesterday, in which an application was obtained by the plaintiff, a sowcar, named Rikoo Lala. In answer to the Chief Judge Mr P D Shaw, the plaintiff admitted that he had not taken out the necessary notice for serve on defendant for several months after the Court had sanctioned its issue, and that in consequence it could not be served on defendant, he having left Madras and proceeded to Ahmedabad. The plaintiff made paltry excuses for this delay. The Chief Judge intimated that in future, in cases where notices were directed to issue, and they were not taken out by the parties interested within a reasonable time, they would be revoked.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM BARODA.—We hear from a reliable source that a considerable length of the wall of the reservoir at Minota is reported to have given way. The work had been done under the superintendence of Rao Bahadur Somanathji, assisted by his subordinate officers. It is a known fact that H H the Maharajah Sahib has spent a very handsome sum of about Rs 10 lakhs for supplying water to his Baroda subjects. Pipe laying has been almost completed and water was intended to be taken into the reservoir this year. The accident is no doubt a serious one, and H H's Government will, we trust, make a searching inquiry into the matter. We must add that a few months back the speech of Mr Pelham Latham was quoted to revive Baroda as the place for the right kind of a school of workers on the cotton wools. But this not known what followed.—*Bahrattia*

MOTION FOR THE RECALL OF RECORDS GRANTED.—Yesterday, before their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Weir Mr W S Grantz appeared on behalf of the defendants in a case in which an action was brought before the Town Magistrate of Tanjore, charging them with assault and theft. It appeared that the defendants were in charge of a Cloth Selling Company and the complainants were in charge of an interested rival Company. Owing to bad feeling, it was alleged that the defendants took out the house of complainant and assaulted his son, and stole some articles. The Joint Magistrate referred the case to the Sub Magistrate of Pattukottah, who went into the case fully, made a local enquiry and after examination of all the witnesses, dismissed the complaint as false. The complainant then applied to the District Magistrate for a new trial, which he ordered, without assigning any reason beyond that the first trial was badly conducted. Mr Grantz quoted authorities to show that the District Magistrate had no power to order a new trial in the same case. Their Lordships concurring, an order was granted to the District Magistrate was asked to send up all the records of the case for revision.

A QUESTION OF INTERVENER.—On Friday before the Full Bench of the Small Cause Court judgment was given in a case in which the Madras Permanent Saving and Benefit Society, Limited, was plaintiff and sought to recover from V Varadhah Naidu (4th defendant) and four others, the sum of Rs 300 due on a promissory note executed by them in favor of the plaintiff three years ago, and payable by monthly instalments, in default of payment of one instalment, the whole amount to become due. The suit was originally heard before His Honor the 2nd Judge, Mr P Sivagnanam Row, when Mr Krishnaswamy Chetty, Vakil, appeared for plaintiff and Mr Shortt, of Messrs. Crampton and Shortt for the defendant. His Honor gave judgment in favor of the 4th defendant. The plaintiff appealed, and the matter was referred to the Full Bench for decision. The case was heard before the vacation when Mr Gardiner (in the absence of Mr Shortt) appeared for 4th defendant, and urged that there was no doubt that certain payments were made towards the debt, but the payments were not made by his client, nor with his knowledge or consent, and therefore his client was not liable under the Statute of Limitation. The Full Bench, considering that the question raised was an important one, reserved judgment, which was delivered on Friday. It was decided that the burden of proving that the payment alleged to have been made was made by a person liable to make it within the statutory period lay upon plaintiff, and he had not done so. They, therefore, upheld the judgment of the 2nd Judge and dismissed the application with costs and Attorney's costs.

BOMBAY

MURDER AT POONA.—A Brahmin boy was murdered in the Lashkar City on Tuesday night of two Brahmin children aged 4 years and 1 boy nine months old. It appears that the children used to frequent the house of a Marwari, to play with other children. On Tuesday the children were missing the whole day. Information was given to the police on Wednesday, and the Marwari's house was carefully searched and two boxes were found, slightly laid down on the top of the other. The bodies were found in the lower box which was not large enough to contain the body of the girl. It is evident that the children were killed before the boxes were put over them, as the girl's head was battered in, and the child had evidently been strangled. The upper box contained heavy iron goods. The girl, at the time she was missed, wore jewellery valued at Rs 1000, but with the exception of one gold wristlet she is missing.—B

BENGAL

LETTER OF A FAKIR.—At the Alipore Criminal Sessions on Friday last, the trial of seven persons named Nabin Biswas, Ram Nath Dey, Kesto Mahto, Mookram Mahto, Woze Chandra Bhagat, Nuna Kurmi, Mahto and Prem Chand Mondal, charged with the murder of one Jalab Naik, was concluded and a verdict of guilty was returned. The crime which led to the conviction of the offenders, as stated by Babu Nagendra Nath Ghosh, the public prosecutor, was a quarrel between Jadab Naik of Jaylabad Pakhi, and the younger brother of the first two prisoners, who was unsuccessful, on account of Jadab interfering in Lakhmi, better terms to the Lakhmi father, who wished to secure the girl Chhasoo Nath. The evidence of Nuna went to show that, on the night of the 19th April, he was roused from sleep on hearing the cries of Jadab, whom he saw being literally hacked to pieces with a *dao* by the first prisoner. He further was already dead. The second and third prisoners were also engaged in the massacre. The witness saw his younger brother Hobon running away with his brothers, Binas and Pisano, when the third prisoner, seizing Binasan, killed him with a single stroke of the *dao*. Hobon was similarly killed by the other two prisoners. Pisano received a violent blow from a *dao*, which led to the conviction of the witness in offering his assistance, and a severe cut from a *dao* which was the cause of death of the same prisoner. The prisoner Mohamed, in his confession, he to the Magistrate stated that Kesto seized Nuna's mother while Nuna's sister, the same two prisoners with the help of Ram Nath killed Jadab. A charge of murder and abetting was framed against the seven prisoners. Previously the seventh prisoner Kally Pada was held in the house of Ram Nath, and threw down a wooden cudgel before the assembled prisoners, saying, "Friends, I have kept my promise." The jury found the first prisoner guilty of murder, the second and third prisoners guilty of murder, the fourth and sixth guilty of abetting murder, the fifth guilty of abetting murder, and the seventh guilty of abetting murder and of harbouring the murderers knowing that they had committed murder. The Sessions Judge, in the case of the prisoners, the jury, sentenced the first prisoner to be hanged, the fourth and sixth to transportation for life, and the seventh was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against him. The seventh prisoner Ram Nath was acquitted by the jury.—B D N

Extracts

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE VICEROY

Indu Prakash.—The *Statesman* publishes an open letter to the Viceroy on the subject of the dismissal of the three Assistant Surgeons in Bengal. The writer gives much valuable advice and insists upon the high function of the Viceroy to be to use superior to official narrowness. In the present case he says the whole blame on Dr Hutson the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal. We are not conversant with the facts of the Assistant Surgeons' case, and cannot therefore express any opinion on its merits, but as to the general soundness of the open letter we cordially agree. Referring to the duties of the Viceroy the writer observes:—"The chief *raison d'etre* of the Viceroy's office would cease, if its duties were to be restricted to the mere acceptance and confirmation of the decisions of Members of Council and Secretaries to Government. Armed with the supreme power in this vast Empire, the Viceroy is looked up to to correct the errors of all subordinate authorities. Nor should he shrink the more from making reparation for any wrong his own Government may unconsciously have done." He mentions two instances in which the late Lord Dalhousie summarily interfered, against the opinion of his colleagues with the arbitrary conduct of some subordinates. The whole letter is highly interesting and will repay perusal. After a vigorous appeal to Lord Lansdowne to interfere to do justice to the aggrieved individuals the writer concludes:—"It is hitful official traditions such as these, which have arrayed the educated intelligence of the country in an attitude of suspicion and mistrust of the singleness of purpose of their rulers. By doing simple justice to these three young Native officers your Excellency will convince all classes that your Government will be no party to wilful wrongdoing, but will always seek to maintain that reputation for impartiality and even handed justice which redounds to the glory and the mainstay of British rule in India."

THE PROSPECTS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

The *Indu Prakash*.—On Tuesday last the *Times of India* published a rather disquieting telegram to the effect that "the opponents of the Indian Councils Bill still persisting in their opposition it was probable that the Bill would be dropped by the Government." Later telegrams have happily contradicted this report and on the subject we need the more encouraging news that Mr W H Smith hopes that the Indian Councils Bill may even yet be passed during the present session. It will be a great misfortune if the Bill which has been so long should be dropped entirely. On the other hand the opponents, we think, should not carry their opposition so far as to compel Government to abandon the Bill. As we have always maintained, the Bill is a great improvement on the present law, and though it does not meet all our wants, it is not one which we should decline. The opposition should therefore be conducted in such a manner that while pressing for our just claims we should not make ourselves hopelessly irreconcilable. The Government on the other hand may well pause to such an almost unanimous Indian and English opinion in favour of the elective principle. Surely there can be nothing pusillanimous in a course which the constituted authorities in India itself are agreed in adopting as perfectly safe, and there can be no humiliation in Her Majesty's ministers, who have no personal knowledge of India, to acknowledge their error or at least to accept the opinion of others, infinitely better informed than themselves. In any event the question should at least be submitted to the judgment of the House of Commons. If a majority of the House votes in favour of the principle it should be incorporated into the Bill. If the House rejects the amendment, the Bill may be passed in the present form and we shall acquiesce in the verdict of the House that our prayer was premature. In either case there is no reason for dropping the Bill. If the Bill is now dropped the agitation for obtaining it, if possible, a more improved form is sure to be vigorously carried on. Already many of the English papers have expressed themselves on that our prayers are excessively moderate and certainly the English public opinion will be so educated that the demand will be irresistible. With the assurances of good will we have already had from the British public, we think it is only a question of time with the reform of the Legislative Councils will be effected. Whether under a Conservative or a Liberal Government we must sooner or later be succeed. We have no doubts about eventual success. Our failure on the present occasion only means greater expense, greater trouble and if again on the part of our leaders. If the Government generously complies with the popular demand in respect of their Bill it would save us from that trouble and expense and strengthen its own position.

THE SILVER BILL AND EXCHANGE

The *Times of India*.—The very fact that speculation has raised the price of the metal so far already increases the probability that when the influence of the *bona fide* demand is felt, the price of silver will speedily rise to the mint ratio by the American Bill, viz., 16 1, or about 58 1 per ounce (English standard), which is equal to an exchange of fully Rs. 10 1. The only thing which, so far as we can see, might prevent the price of silver from rising to this point is an increase in supply. Now the supply of silver for currency purposes may be increased in three ways—by a transference from the Arts, by the substitution of gold for silver in the currency of some other country, and by increased production from the mines. The first mentioned is very indeterminable, but we do not think it can influence to any very appreciable extent the price of the metal. It is true that as silver rises in price, the relation between the two metals is altered—gold falling and silver rising—so that there will be an increase in the demand for gold for use in the Arts on account of its comparative cheapness and a diminution in the demand for silver for artistic purposes on account of its comparative dearness. But if the price of silver is to be lowered by supplies set free from this source, it will take a long time till their influence is felt, while if the metal is to be kept from rising to the American limit, it is only a speedy increase in supply that can accomplish it. As an illustration of the second method, we have France and the other nations constituting the Latin Union holding very large stocks of silver which they are anxious to dispose of provided a suitable price can be obtained. But this is true was bought at the time of the old bi metallic ratio, 15½ : 1, and it is an open question whether these nations will be willing to let it go at the 16 : 1 ratio. Probably they would, but, at any rate they are not likely to sell out a figure *below* that ratio, so that the large stocks which the Latin Union holds are not likely to prevent the price of the metal from reaching the American limit. We have to fall back, then upon the stimulus which the high price of silver may be expected to afford to production from the mines. That this stimulus will be a very considerable one and that the supply will be largely increased thereby, is an economic result which, as we have shown before is certain to be brought about. But it cannot take place all at once, the increase in production will at least take a time to make itself felt. Meantime, both the *bona fide* and speculative demands will go on operating, and under their joint influence the price of silver may rise so rapidly that the American par of 16 1 may be reached before any appreciable increase in supply takes place. And if this be so, silver at 58 1 per ounce is not only possible, but probable. But it is most important to remember that if silver does reach this point, it cannot, under the new American Bill, be maintained there for any length of time. The three forces—and particularly the last one—which we have just enumerated will by operating on supply speedily drag the price of the metal down from that position. And as it is now being partly borne up on the wings of speculation so when the turning point is reached, and the fall in price sets in, will there be a strong tendency for the price to go down with an equal, probably a greater, impetus.

THE MYSORE CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

The *Hindu*.—Two of our Bangalore contemporaries would appear to be very anxious to secure the Chief Judgeship of the Local Chief Court to a nominee of their own. It is anticipated that Mr Planner would retire from his office after the expiry of his present leave, and we need hardly add that no one deserves better the ease of mind which freedom from the trammels of official life brings with it than the Chief Justice of Mysore. But we fail to understand the reasonableness of the pressure that is attempted to be brought upon His Highness the Maharajah's Government to nominate an European to the place in preference to the Native gentlemen that are discharging with remarkable ability the duties of the second and third Judges. There are very convincing reasons why the Maharajah should not unwarily walk into the parlous so dexterously woven for him by the lead exponents of Anglo Indian opinion. First, it would be a positive insult to the gentlemen to whom promotion is due to move upon the Court, one from without the service of His Highness the Maharajah. Secondly, it is only in Native States that our countrymen have an opportunity of proving their competency to officiate in the highest rank of the official ladder. Of the many recommendations in favor of the very existence of Native States, the chief is the unrestricted scope they offer, unlike British India, for indigenous talent to rise to the highest eminence. Native States therefore cannot exercise too much discretion in the appointment of Europeans to offices which can be

equally well filled by native gentlemen of the requisite mental and moral calibre. Already the people of Mysore feel considerably aggrieved at the exceptionally kind treatment accorded by their Government to Europeans to the extent of thrusting on one single individual a plurality of Offices. We fear that this discontent would be magnified a thousand fold by the importation of an outsider to preside over the Chief Court. In regard to posts which require special training not possessed by natives, the best thing to do is of course to appoint Europeans on more favorable terms, if need be, than might be granted to the sons of the soil. But if the natives are eminently fitted for any walk of life, it is the judicial, as has been acknowledged by the highest English statesmen. Mr. Thumboo Chetty is deservedly being raised whenever an opportunity occurs to the office of Dewan. And Mr. A. Ramachandra Iyer has, we believe, given universal satisfaction, and is one of the few brilliant lawyers whose departure outside this Presidency, Madras has often regretted. With such Judges in the Chief Court, it would be an unpardonable folly on the part of the Mysore Government if they are disposed to treat seriously any advice from any quarter, however high or influential, on behalf of any outsider, be he the Commissioner of Coorg. Colonel Tredway Clarke, is the name of the fortunate aspirant to the Chief Judgeship of Mysore. He is at present Commissioner of Coorg under the British Government and the Maharajah is bescribed to ask him to retire from the British service as he is past 55, and to confer on him Mr. Plumer's place. It is impossible to see what claims Europeans retired from the British service have on Native States, except it be the furtherance of their own personal ends. Would the British Government like to treat natives so for the matter of that even Europeans retired from the Native States in the manner in which Native States are asked to patronise worn out Anglo-Indians? Obviously the plea in the latter case is that Native States do not possess the requisite material, and that it would be a gain to them to press into their service the wise old men of the British Government. But Mysore has long ago passed the state of pupilage and could now count on its official roll men who could do justice to any position in the service as well as any outsider. And if ever importation from abroad is indispensable, what stands in the way of the Native States taking in their service natives from the British Provinces in preference to Europeans therein? Even an alien Government like the British had no objection to elevate Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter to the post of Chief Justice of Calcutta. And even to day the conduct of successive Governments of Bengal is being animadverted upon for not conferring on Mr Bonnerjee the office of Standing Counsel. We do not know by what show of reason we can complain against the reluctance of the British Government to appoint natives to the higher posts if Native States like Mysore still persist in the suicidal policy of ignoring the claims of our countrymen, and pander to the self-interest of the white Brahmin merely for the fun of playing to the European gallery. Personally we hold Col T. Clarke in high esteem, and it may be that he has in him several superior qualifications. But there are so many other estimable men everywhere, and we think that none of them have a claim on the Maharajah's patronage in preference to those that have rendered him faithful service and belong to the Indian nationality. We have high hopes that the enlightened Government of Mysore will not in this, as in other matters, countenance the impolitic policy they are solicited to follow. And we shall be glad to know that even our remonstrance was superfluous.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THRIFT.

The Pioneer.—On June 19th the annual meeting of the depositors in the provident savings banks connected with the South Eastern and Metropolitan Railway Companies was held at the City Terminus Hotel. Sir E. Watkin, the chairman of both companies, presided, and there were present, among others, Mr and Mrs. Gladstone and several of the directors and leading officials of the two companies.

The report connected with the South-Eastern Company's bank (which was read by Mr. Skelton) showed that 3,671 accounts are open, the amount of the credit of the depositors being £274,312, an increase in the year of £20,309. The report relating to the Metropolitan Company's bank (read by Mr Garsied) stated that the sum standing to the credit of the depositors was £33,835.

The Chairman proposed and the Hon J. Byng seconded the adoption of the reports.

THE ADVANTAGES OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising to support the motion was greeted with loud and continuous cheers, said,—Sir Edward Watkin, ladies and gentlemen,—There is no country whose railway system has a better reputation for the general civility and obliging and accommodating character of its servants than the English railway service. (Cheers.) I say that because I believe it. I have never been a flatterer of my country, and I never will be, and for this among reason among others—that I do not believe you can do a greater injury to your country than to flatter it, but to assert its fair claims within your own knowledge and experience is another matter. I am now coming to the purpose of this meeting. There is another change, which amounts to a revolution that has occurred in the conditions of life of that large class—to describe whom, as I have said, I want a word—but the class who enable us to carry on our travelling and our traffic and it is this.

In early days, and in the days of coaching, there was a class of people—stage coachmen, porters, ostlers, and different persons, of whom you may find the counterpart, though much changed and transformed, in the present railway system—who were subject to this great misfortune—that the circumstances of their life were thoroughly irregular and disordered. There were no regulations, effectual regulations, of it. Take the posting system. Nothing could be more irregular. The post boy was a man doomed to be in perpetual expectation. It was not possible for him to know when his work would come, or how long it would last. All the circumstances of the life of that important class of people whose business it was to carry on for us the personal traffic of the country almost forced them into irregular habits. Circumstances are not the masters of our destiny, but still they are a very great power in determining the conditions of our destiny, and this great change has happened—that whereas in former times the circumstances of the class whose business it was to facilitate our travelling were almost entirely without rule—for punctuality was a thing that, until the last days, was almost unknown in the coach travelling of the country—now, on the contrary, the whole of the railway officers and servants of this country live, and live of necessity, in a condition in which everything is done by rule (Hear, hear). Everything is done in fixed time. They have instead of a temptation—almost a necessity—to live irregularly, a facility, an inducement—almost a necessity—to live an orderly life. The late Mr. Carlyle, who was one of the greatest masters of phrases, expressed a great desire that all the population of this country should live by what he called "rhythmical drill"—a singular expression. But you see that all the functionaries and servants connected with railways have to live a life of rhythmical drill, and the most rigid observance of the conditions of time is now the soul and centre of the vast railway system of this country (cheers). You see how the tendency of this revolutionary change in my opinion it has been a blessed revolution—is to facilitate the formation of habits (Hear, hear). That is no small matter. Of the economies of mankind, men as they travel through the vale of life, impulse and habit, by impulse are among the most formidable, and of the correctives of those dangers the formation of habits is one of the most powerful and one of the most salutary.

THE VIRTUES OF THRIFT.

It is not my duty on an occasion like this or upon any occasion, to direct your attention to those higher and highest motives, which are by far the most powerfully operative, by far the best and most effectual and which are required to govern and elevate human life, and, if I may say so, to consecrate it for the purpose for which it is intended. That is not a province into which it would be fitting or advantageous for me to enter. I am looking at these things from a somewhat lower point of view, but I submit that this change of which I have spoken—a change from disorderly circumstances to circumstances rigidly orderly, through the creation of a thoroughly organised system—is a change most beneficial to you (Hear, hear). You are members of the South Eastern and the Metropolitan Railway savings banks, institutions directing you to the formation of habits thoroughly consonant to the character of the life which, in the performance of your official duties, you are required and called upon to live. You know I paid a compliment to my country a little while ago, but the virtue of thrift—if it be a virtue, and I think it is—the practice of thrift is not one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the people of this country. It exists more beyond the border, in Scotland, undoubtedly, than it does in England, but it is increasing and increasing very much, happily in England itself. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice to say that it have been in the power of the State to effect this by judicious legislation—no, by what is called a "grandmotherly legislation," of which I for one have a great deal of suspicion—but by legislation thoroughly sound in principle—namely, that legislation which, like your savings bank, helps the people by enabling the people to help themselves (Cheers.)

THE INFLUENCE OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The foundation of the Post Office Savings Banks has brought into existence an enormous amount of thrift, and that institution, which commenced in day in 1863, has been mounting in the aggregate of its deposits every year by millions. And not only that, but I rejoice to say that, so far as I have watched these accounts—though I do not do so now as closely as I used to at certain times—the increment is continuously growing. (Hear, hear.) Whereas £1,000,000 used to be added in every year to these deposits I think £1,000,000, or something like 3,000,000, is now the annual addition made to the sum total, and there is no telling to what figure it may ultimately reach. It is a most satisfactory and consolatory thing for me to think that those figures—though they are mere figures, and when you look at them it is only a question of £ s d, and there are philosophers who tell you that you ought to scorn all such considerations—although that is the outer aspect, they have an inner character too. I think what they represent to the poorer and the character of the people, think of the effort of self-denial, think of the sacrifices, think of the temptations to meet the circumstances which meet us, and to confront an enemy under and on one of the extreme difficulties of life. Think of what is all and caught by these figures, from that point of view, with respect to the motives of depositors all over the country, and then you see there is a great moral side to the subject also (hear, hear), and that these millions teach us that great masses of the people are moving upwards in character, in responsibility, in the power to comfort themselves as they ought both as men and as heads of families, and as citizens of a great country. (Cheers.) That which the accounts of the Post Office Savings Banks tell us upon a gigantic scale I rejoice to think that the accounts of your savings banks tell me in a narrower sphere, and the flourishing condition of this institution, I fully believe, is an index and a proof that things are moving among you in the right direction. Would it be the duty of us all to do what we can to improve our habits, we should recognise that and especially this particular form of institution has the most powerful tendency towards popular improvement. (Hear, hear.) In the first place, of course, the deposits in the savings banks indicate an increase in income, and as money is power, this multiplies increased social and personal power on the part of those who make them. In the second place, they indicate the growth of independence, and that is one of increased capacity of meeting and encountering all the vicissitudes that beset human life. In the third place, as I have shewn you, there are a multitude of virtues the exercises of which is combined with the thrift of the people. As to the thrift of what is called the million-aire, for that I have a much more qualified respect. It might be better, in a great many instances, if those gentlemen who are blessed with enormous means delivered them out. (Cheers.) I am speaking of popular thrift, and I do not hesitate to say that, so far as I can judge, popular thrift is a large part of popular virtue, and is connected with the exercise, and through the exercise with the growth of a large portion of those qualities that make a man—whatever his position may be—both good and great. Your position is one particularly happy, I think, in regard to this subject upon which I have tried to offer you a few remarks. Your case not only falls within all these considerations of which I have spoken, but they apply to it, I think, with special and enhanced force. Will you allow me to say to you that your country has now acquired increased claims upon you. When the railway system began, nine-tenths—probably nineteen-twentieths—of those who were engaged in carrying it on were, no doubt citizens in the sense that they paid their rates and taxes, and that they had freedom of speech and freedom of meeting; but they were not citizens in the sense of possessing actual power to make public provisions, through the laws, for their own happiness and welfare, and for the happiness and welfare of other people. That is all changed (cheers), and whereas, as I have said, nineteen-twentieths were then excluded, I should not be so very far from the mark if I said that nineteen-twentieths are now admitted, and one, instead of nineteen-twentieths, may, though casual or special circumstances, be excluded.

THE BENEFIT TO THE NATION.

But the law makes no invidious distinctions. The law decrees that every man who has a fixed place in society should have access to the privileges of citizens (Hear, hear). With those privileges come responsibilities. If there are bad laws and bad government in the country, the responsibility comes home to every one of you. It cannot be thrown upon the Ministry, it cannot be even thrown upon the Parliament who support the Ministry, excepting for every long and term. It is the voter (cheers) who is the mainspring of the social machine. He may think he is a small person, and obscure person, but the contribution he makes to the welfare of the country through taxes is a real contribution, and he is responsible for it to God and man. (Cheers.) In consequence of these powers which the mass of the people now possess, their responsibilities have greatly increased, and, after all, a large portion of you must be considered as belonging to the mass of the people rather than to any particular Class, excepting as I have alluded to describe it by unemployment and the obligation to create good habits of life—prudent habits of life, habits of life that will increase your habits of self examination and government—has immensely increased. There are, I believe, between 9,000 and 10,000 officers and servants of the South Eastern Railway Company, and of these between 6,000 and 7,000 have had deposits in your bank. I rejoice to see that there has been increment in the deposits and in the number of subscribers, and that the rate at which both are coming on is increasing. All this is good, but in the circumstances described there is room and hope that deposits and subscribing, which now stand at about fourteen of the officers and servants of the company, is susceptible of a hundred and a very large increase. I venture hope that if the proceedings of this evening obtain any degree the notice of the public and of the men who are connected with the company they may bear some fruit in a further increase, and in an augmentation of their receipts. (Hear, hear.) With the views I entertain not only of the material advantages that arise out of a system of this sort, but of the moral and intellectual advantages which attend the effort—the manly, generous, self denying effort—which these deposits in so many instances illustrate, I cannot help feeling a very deep interest in the matter, and an earnest hope that both here and elsewhere, among the people at large, it will be seen more and more how high is their duty and how deep is their interest in an extension of the habits of providence, which are directly connected with the great virtue of sobriety, which I ought to have mentioned before, in a country where the temptations to insobriety are among the greatest of our national dangers and public misfortunes. You may say and think I have been very bold and very familiar in the advice I have addressed to you, but when the author of his life has so long and has afforded long opportunities of observation, and when a man's duty has been for nearly three score years to be conversant with the public interests, and to watch what it is that advances them, and what it is that impedes them, he comes more and more to the conviction that the strength of the country lies in the individual character of the people. He becomes generous and anxious—perhaps, he may even become obtrusive and officious—in his desire to recommend on every occasion to his fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen, humbly and respectfully, but sincerely and earnestly, all that he believes tends to elevate their individual character, and in elevating their individual character to promote the safety, the prosperity, the happiness and the glory of the nation. (Cheers.)

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 114, SEMINARY MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890. [No. 31.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 26th July.—Sir Richard Temple in a speech made in the House of Commons last night in support of the Bill of the Cession of Heligoland, dwelt upon the extreme importance to the British of Zanzibar, which owed its prosperity to the natives of India who had settled there. The British protectorate over Zanzibar, he said, was alone worth a thousand Heligo Lands.

London, 29th July.—The negotiations between Great Britain and France relative to Zanzibar are virtually concluded, with the exception of some details which the British delegates, who are going to Paris will settle. England has agreed to a French protectorate over Madagascar and to the extension of the sphere of French influence up to Lake Tchad.

It is again stated that General Black succeeds to the post lately held by Sir Edward Bradford at the India Office.

London, 28th July—The *Daily News* states that Prince Ferdinand is to be proclaimed King of Bulgaria on the 3rd August.

Bombay, 28th July—A meeting was held at the Petit Hall on Saturday, the Lord Bishop presiding, for the purpose of considering measures for housing lepers temporarily, pending the erection of the Sir Dishaw Petit Leper Home at Bombay. On the motion of a Municipal Commissioner a large Committee was appointed, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions, etc. Nearly Rs. 12,000 were subscribed on the spot.

Calcutta, 28th July—The Sessions yesterday was brought to a close with Juggy Mohun Mottee's case The Jury found him guilty of causing hurt by a rash and negligent act likely to cause death

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

London, 28th July—The second reading of the India Councils Bill has been fixed for Thursday next. Mr. Gladstone has informed Mr. Smith that he intends taking part in the debate upon it. Lord Cross has expressed his anxiety that the Bill should pass this year.

London, 29th July—Messrs. Maclaren and Ellis have given notice that they will move the rejection of the India Councils Bill at a late period of the Session.

London, 28th July.—Advices from Buenos Ayres, dated yesterday evening, state that desperate fighting had taken place in the streets, and that the insurgents had defeated the Government forces, who had lost 1,000 in killed and wounded. The fleet favors the insurgents. One day's truce has been agreed to by the belligerents.

Constantinople, 28th July—A demonstration was made yesterday by the Armenians before the Cathedral here against the Patriarch, who was beaten by the mob and fled home. Revolvers were fired at the troops who were called out to restore order. Four soldiers and three Armenians were killed in the conflict that took place, and a number were wounded.

Simla, 28th July.—Captain C. Jones, of the Madras Lancers, is definitely appointed Inspecting Officer of the Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry.

London, 30th July.—Latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that the firing was continued yesterday until the rebels had exhausted their cartridges The resignation of President Celman is doubtful. An official despatch says that the insurgents have yielded and the rebellion is suppressed.

Later.—A general amnesty has been proclaimed by the Argentine Republic.

London, 30th July.—Advices from Mecca state that cholera is raging there severely.

London, 31st July.—A dinner was given last night by the Northbrook Club to the six Indians who have just passed the Indian Civil Service. Lord Northbrook presided and Lord Reay and Sir Charles Bernard were also present.

Lord Northbrook, in offering his congratulations to the candidates on the success they had achieved, said that nothing would tend more to bring Indians on an equality with the English, who would be glad to have distinguished Indians besides them at the head of affairs in India. His Lordship and the motto of English rule in India should be "Advance slowly." The candidates, in replying, expressed their desire to faithfully fulfil their duties to the Queen and Empire.

Simla, 30th July.—The Amir has reached Cabul and has appointed Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan, ex Governor of Herat, Governor of Bamian.

The rates for foreign telegrams from India will be slightly reduced from the 1st August owing to the rise in exchange.

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equally well filled by native gentlemen of the requisite mental and moral calibre Already the people of Mysore feel considerably aggrieved at the exceptionally kind treatment accorded by their Government to Europeans to the extent of thrusting on one single individual a plurality of Offices We fear that that discontent would be magnified a thousand fold by the importation of an outsider to preside over the Chief Court In regard to posts which require special training not possessed by natives, the best thing to do is of course to appoint Europeans on more favorable terms, if need be, than might be granted to the sons of the soil. But if the natives are eminently fitted for any walk of life, it is the judicial, as has been acknowledged by the highest English statesmen. Mr Thamboo Chetty is deservedly being raised whenever an opportunity occurs to the office of Dewan. And Mr. A. Ramachendra Iyer has, we believe, given universal satisfaction, and is one of the few brilliant lawyers whose departure outside this Presidency, Madras has often regretted With such Judges in the Chief Court, it would be an unpardonable folly on the part of the Mysore Government if they are disposed to treat seriously any advice from any quarter, however high or influential, on behalf of any outsider, be he the Commissioner of Coorg. Colonel Treadway Clarke, is the name of the fortunate aspirant to the Chief Judgeship of Mysore. He is at present Commissioner of Coorg under the British Government and the Maharajah is beseeched to ask him to retire from the British service as he is past 55, and to confer on him Mr Plumer's place It is impossible to see what claims Europeans retired from the British service have on Native States, except it be the furtherance of their own personal ends Would the British Government like to treat natives so for the matter of that even Europeans retired from the Native States in the manner in which Native States are asked to patronise worn-out Anglo-Indians? Obviously the plea in the latter case is that Native States do not possess the requisite material, and that it would be a gain to them to press into their service the wise old men of the British Government But Mysore has long ago passed the state of pupilage and could now count on its official roll men who could do justice to any position in the service as well as any outsider. And if ever importation from abroad is indispensable, what stands in the way of the Native States taking in their service natives from the British Provinces in preference to Europeans therein? Even on when Government like the British had no objection to elevate Sir Romesh Chunder Mittor to the post of Chief Justice of Calcutta. And even to-day the conduct of successive Governments of Bengal is being animadverted upon for not conferring on Mr Bonnerjee the office of Standing Counsel. We do not know by what show of reason we can complain against the reluctance of the British Government to appoint natives to the higher posts if Native States like Mysore still persist in the suicidal policy of ignoring the claims of our country men, and pander to the self-interest of the white Brahmin merely for the fun of playing to the European gallery. Personally we hold Col. T. Clarke in high esteem, and it may be that he has in him several superior qualifications. But there are so many other estimable men everywhere, and we think that none of them have a claim on the Maharajah's patronage in preference to those that have rendered him faithful service and belong to the Indian nationality We have high hopes that the enlightened Government of Mysore will not in this, as in other matters, countenance the impolitic policy they are solicited to follow And we shall be glad to know that even our remonstrance was superfluous.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THRIFT

The Pioneer—On June 18th the annual meeting of the depositors in the provident savings banks connected with the South Eastern and Metropolitan Railway Companies was held at the City Terminus Hotel Sir E Watkin, the chairman of both companies, presided, and there were present, among others, Mr and Mrs. Gladstone and several of the directors and leading officials of the two companies

The report connected with the South-Eastern Company's bank (which was read by Mr. Skelton) showed that 3,674 accounts are open, the amount of the credit of the depositors being £274,312, an increase in the year of £20,309 The report relating to the Metropolitan Company's bank (read by Mr. Garsied) stated that the sum standing to the credit of the depositors was £33,835.

The Chairman proposed and the Hon. J. Byng seconded the adoption of the reports

THE ADVANTAGES OF RAILWAYS

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising to support the motion was greeted with loud and continuous cheers, said,—Sir Edward Watkin, ladies and gentlemen,—There is no country whose railway system has a better reputation for the general civility and obliging and accommodating character of its servants than the English railway service. (Cheers) I say that because I believe it. I have never been a flatterer of my country, and I never will be, and for this strong reason among others—that I do not believe you can do a greater injury to your country than to flatter it; but to assert its fair claims within your own knowledge and experience is another matter. I am now coming to the purpose of this meeting There is another change, which amounts to a revolution that has occurred in the conditions of life of that large class—to describe whom, as I have said, I want a word—but the class who enable us to carry on our travelling and our traffic—and it is this

In my early days, and in the days of coaching, there was a class of people—stage coachmen, porters, ostlers, and different persons, of whom you may find the counter part, though much changed and transformed, in the present railway system—who were subject to this great misfortune—that the circumstances of their life were thoroughly irregular and disordered There were no regulations, effectual regulations, of it. Take the posting system Nothing could be more irregular. The post boy was a man doomed to be in perpetual expectation. It was not possible for him to know when his work would come, or how long it would last All the circumstances of the life of that important class of people whose business it was to carry on for us the personal traffic of the country almost forced them into irregular habits Circumstances are not the master of our destiny, but still they are a very great power in determining the conditions of our destiny, and this great change has happened—that whereas in former times the circumstances of the class whose business it was to facilitate our travelling were almost entirely without rule—for punctuality was a thing that, until the last days, was almost unknown in the coach travelling of the country—now, on the contrary, the whole of the railway officers and servants of this country live, and live of necessity, in a condition in which everything is done by rule (Hear, hear) Everything is done in fixed time They have instead of a temptation—almost a necessity—to live irregularly, a facility, an inducement—almost a necessity—to live an orderly life The late Mr. Carlyle, who was one of the greatest masters of phrases, expressed a great desire that all the population of this country should live by what he called "rhythmical drill"—a singular expression. But you see that all the functionaries and servants connected with railways have to live a life of rhythmical drill; and the most rigid observance of the conditions of time is now the soul and centre of the vast railway system of this country (hears) You see how the tendency of this revolutionary change in my opinion it has been a blessed revolution—is to facilitate the formation of habits (Hear, hear) That is no small matter Of the enemies of mankind, men as they travel through the vale of life, impulse and living by impulse are among the most formidable, and of the correctives of those dangers the formation of habits is one of the most powerful and one of the most salutary

THE VIRTUE OF THRIFT.

It is not my duty on an occasion like this or upon any occasion, to direct your attention to those higher and highest motives, which are by far the most powerfully operative, by far the best and most effectual and which are required to govern and elevate human life, and, if I may say so, to consecrate it for the purpose for which it is intended That is not a province into which it would be fitting or advantageous for me to enter I am looking at these things from a somewhat lower point of view, but I submit that this change of which I have spoken—a change from disorderly circumstances to circumstances rigidly orderly, through the creation of a thoroughly organised system—is a change most beneficial to you (Hear, hear) You are members of the South Eastern and the Metropolitan Railway savings banks, institutions directing you to the formation of habits thoroughly consonant to the character of the life which, in the performance of your official duties, you are required and called upon to live. You know I paid a compliment to my country a little while ago, but the virtue of thrift—if it be a virtue, and I think it is—the practice of thrift is not one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the people of this country It exists more beyond the border, in Scotland, undoubtedly, than it does in England, but it is increasing and increasing very much, happily in England itself. (Hear, hear) I rejoice to say that it have been in the power of the State to effect this by judicious legislation—not by what is called "grandmotherly legislation," of which I for one have a great deal of suspicion—but by legislation thoroughly sound in principle—namely, that legislation which, like your savings bank, helps the people by enabling the people to help themselves (Cheers.)

THE INFLUENCE OF SAVINGS BANKS

The foundation of the Post Office Savings Banks has brought into existence an enormous amount of thrift, and that institution, which commenced in the year 1863, has been mounting in the aggregate of its deposits every year by millions And not only that, but I rejoice to say that, so far as I have watched these accounts—though I do not do so now as closely as I used to at certain times—the increment is continually growing (Hear, hear) Where is £1,000,000 used to be added in every year to these deposits I think £3,000, 00, or something like 3,000,000, is now the annual addition made to the sum total, and there is no telling to what figure it may ultimately reach It is a most satisfactory and consolatory thing for me to think that those figures—though they are mere figures, and when you look at them it is only a question of £ s d, and there are philosophers who tell you that you ought to scorn all mere considerations—though that is their outer aspect, they have an inner character for those who think what they represent to the province and the character of the people, think of the effort of self-hood, think of the steadiness, the fixed determination to mend the circumstances in which we live, and to confront an encounter and overcome the extreme difficulties of life. Think of what is told, and taught by these figures, from that point of view, with respect to the motives of depositors all over the country, and then you see there is a great moral side to the subject also (hear, hear), and that these mill ons touch us that great masses of the people are moving upwards in character, in responsibility, in the power to comfort themselves as they ought both as men and as heads of families, and as citizens of a great country (Cheers) That which the accounts of the Post Office Savings Banks tell us upon a gigantic scale I rejoice to think that the accounts of your savings banks tell me in a narrower measure, and the flourishing condition of this institution, I fully believe, is an index and a proof that things are moving along you in the right direction While it is the duty of each to do what we can to improve our minds, we shall recognise that in our social, this particular form of institution has the most powerful tendency towards popular improvement (Hear, hear) In the first place, of course, the deposits in the savings banks indicate an increase in means, and as money is power, this indicates increased social and personal power on the part of those who make them In the second place, they indicate the growth of independence, and that means an increased capacity of meeting and encountering all the vicissitudes that assail human life In the third place, as I have shown you, there are a multitude of virtues and a rare rose of which is connected with the thrift of the people. As to the thrift of what is called the millionaire, for that I have a much more qualified respect It might be better, in a great many instances, if those gentlemen who are blessed with enormous means delivered them out (Cheers) I am speaking of popular thrift, and I do not hesitate to say that, so far as I can judge, popular thrift is a large part of popular virtue, and is connected with the excess, and through the excess with the growth of a large portion of those qualities that make a man—whatever his position may be—both good and great. Your position is one particularly happy, I think, in regard to this subject upon which I have tried to offer you a few remarks. You case not only falls within all these considerations of which I have spoken, but they apply to it, I think, with special and enhanced force. Will you allow me to say to you that your country has now acquired increased claims upon you? When the railway system began, nine-tenths—probably nineteen-twentieths—of those who were engaged in carrying it on were, no doubt, citizens in the sense that they paid their rates and taxes, and that they had freedom of speech and freedom of meeting, but they were not citizens in the sense of possessing actual power to make public provision, through the laws, for their own happiness and welfare, and for the happiness and welfare of other people. That is all changed (cheers), and whereas, as I have said, nineteen-twentieths were then excluded, I should not be so very far from the mark if I said that nineteen-twentieths are now admitted, and one, instead of nineteen-twentieths, may, though casual or special circumstances, be excluded

THE BENEFIT TO THE NATION.

But the law makes no invidious distinctions. The law desires that every man who has a fixed place in society should have access to the privileges of citizens (Hear, hear) With those privileges come responsibilities. If there are bad laws and bad government in the country, the responsibility comes home to every one of you It cannot be thrown upon the Ministry, it cannot be even thrown upon the Parliament who support the Ministry, excepting for a very limited term It is the voter (cheers) who is the mainspring of the social machine He may think he is a small person, and of obscure person, but the contribution he makes to the welfare of the country through his vote is a real contribution, and he is responsible for it before God and man. (Cheers) In consequence of those powers which the mass of the people now possess, their responsibilities have greatly increased, and, after all, a large portion of you must be considered as belonging to the mass of the people rather than to any particular class, excepting as I have ventured to describe it by its employment and the obligation to create good habits of life—previous habits of life, habits of life that will increase your habits of self examination and government—has immensely increased There are, I believe, between 9,000 and 10,000 officers and servants of the South Eastern Railway Company, and of these, but we 6,000 and 7,000 have had deposits in your bank I rejoice to see that there has been increment in the deposits and in the number of subscribers, and that the talent which both are coming in is increasing All this is good, and in the circumstance described there is reason to hope that the proportion subscribing, which now stands at about fourteenths of the officers and servants of the company, is susceptible of a beneficial and a very large increase I trust I hope that if the proceedings of this evening obtain any degree the notice of the public and of the men who are connected with the company they may bear some fruit in further increase, and in an augmentation of the increase. (Hear, hear) With the views I entertain not only of the material advantages that arise out of a system of this sort, but of the moral advantages which attend the effort—he manly, generous, self denying effort—which these deposits in so many instances illustrate, I cannot help feeling a very deep interest in the matter, and an earnest hope that both here and elsewhere, among the people at large, it will be seen more and more how high is their duty and how deep is their interest in an extension of the habits of providence, which are directly connected with the great virtues of sobriety, which I ought to have mentioned before, in a country where the temptations to intemperance are among the greatest of our national dangers and public misfortunes You may say and think I have been very bold and very familiar in the advice I have ventured to tender, but when the course of life has so long and has afforded large opportunities of observation, and when a man's duty has been for nearly three score years to be conversant with the public interests, and to watch what it is that leads to them, and what it is that impedes them, he comes to and more to the conviction that the strength of the country lies in the individual character of the people He has messages and exhortations—perhaps, he may even become obtrusive and officious—in his desire to recommend on every occasion to his fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen, humbly and respectfully, but sincerely and earnestly, all that he believes tends to elevate their individual character, and to elevating their individual character to increase the safety, the prosperity, the happiness and the glory of the nation (Cheers)

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SEMINYASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH,—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890. [No. 31.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

YEARLY.	ADVANCE.	ARREARS.
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For the first insertion, per line 0 2 0

For those subsequent insertions, per line 0 1 0

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 27th July.—Sir Richard Temple in a speech made in the House of Commons last night in support of the Bill of the Cession of Heligoland, dwelt upon the extreme importance to the British of Zanzibar, which owed its prosperity to the natives of India who had settled there. The British protectorate over Zanzibar, he said, was alone worth a thousand Heligolands.

London, 29th July.—The negotiations between Great Britain and France relative to Zanzibar are virtually concluded, with the exception of some details which the British delegates, who are going to Paris will settle. England has agreed to a French protectorate over Madagascar and to the extension of the sphere of French influence up to Lake Tchad.

It is again stated that General Black succeeds to the post lately held by Sir Edward Bradford at the India Office.

London, 28th July.—The *Daily News* states that Prince Ferdinand is to be proclaimed King of Bulgaria on the 3rd August.

Bombay, 28th July.—A meeting was held at the Petit Hall on Saturday, the Lord Bishop presiding, for the purpose of considering measures for housing lepers temporarily, pending the erection of the Sir Dishaw Petit Leper Home at Bombay. On the motion of a Municipal Commissioner a large Committee was appointed, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions, etc. Nearly Rs. 12,000 were subscribed on the spot.

Calcutta, 27th July.—The Sessions yesterday was brought to a close with Tarry Mohun Hotter's case. The Jury found him guilty of causing hurt by a rash and negligent act likely to cause death.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

London, 28th July.—The second reading of the India Councils Bill has been fixed for Thursday next. Mr. Gladstone has informed Mr. Smith that he intends taking part in the debate upon it. Lord Cross has expressed his anxiety that the Bill should pass this year.

London, 29th July.—Messrs. Maclaren and Ellis have given notice that they will move the rejection of the India Councils Bill at a late period of the Session.

London, 28th July.—Advices from Buenos Ayres, dated yesterday evening, state that desperate fighting had taken place in the streets, and that the insurgents had defeated the Government forces, who had lost 1,000 in killed and wounded. The fleet favors the insurgents. One day's truce has been agreed to by the belligerents.

Constantinople, 28th July.—A demonstration was made yesterday by the Armenians before the Cathedral here against the Patriarch, who was beaten by the mob and fled home. Revolvers were fired at the troops who were called out to restore order. Four soldiers and three Armenians were killed in the conflict that took place, and a number were wounded.

Simla, 28th July.—Captain C. Jones, of the Madras Lancers, is definitely appointed Inspecting Officer of the Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry.

London, 30th July.—Latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that the firing was continued yesterday until the rebels had exhausted their cartridges. The resignation of President Celman is doubtful. An official despatch says that the insurgents have yielded and the rebellion is suppressed.

Later.—A general amnesty has been proclaimed by the Argentine Republic.

London, 30th July.—Advices from Mecca state that cholera is raging there severely.

London, 31st July.—A dinner was given last night by the Northbrook Club to the six Indians who have just passed the Indian Civil Service. Lord Northbrook presided and Lord Reay and Sir Charles Bernard were also present.

Lord Northbrook, in offering his congratulations to the candidates on the success they had achieved, said that nothing would tend more to bring Indians on an equality with the English, who would be glad to have distinguished Indians besides them at the head of affairs in India. His Lordship said the motto of English rule in India should be "Advance slowly." The candidates, in replying, expressed their desire to faithfully fulfil their duties to the Queen and Empire.

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Allahabad, 1st August.—Reports are now

being received by the Government of India from the Local Governments regarding the manner in which the Secretary of State's instructions on the Public Service Commission's Report can best be carried out. The subject, however, is a very large one and unlikely to be ripe for final disposal this season

Poona, 1st Aug—Eight hundred and fifty children belonging to various schools in Poona and Kirkee were feted yesterday afternoon in the grounds of Government House at Ganesh Khind by Lord and Lady Harris. A large camp of about forty tents afforded accommodation for the little ones, who were conveyed thither in carriages supplied by the host and hostess. About a hundred and twenty carriages of various descriptions were engaged for this purpose, besides forty ambulance carts belonging to the Commissar at Department Each School was given separate accommodation The children began to arrive at 1 o'clock and marched to the tents headed by banners. The scene was pleasing and picturesque and resembled a large fair. Amusements comprised jugglers, whirligigs, merry go rounds, acrobats performing bears and monkeys, snake charmers, camel rides, sports, and various games The children sat down to tea at 5 o'clock, Lady Harris and her friends serving them at the tables After tea games, sports, &c, were indulged in and before leaving each child was presented with a gift suitable to his or her taste This is the first occasion on which so large a number of children has been feted at Ganesh Khind The affair passed off with great success, and though the weather was not very pleasant the children enjoyed themselves immensely The Governor's band discoursed music Native bagpipes also attended A large gathering of spectators witnessed the proceedings

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY AUGUST 4, 1890.

DEATH OF A MYSORE PRINCE

The public of Mysore heard with deep regret that the Royal House had sustained a loss in the person of Prince Soobramania Raj Urs, brother of the Maharajah The Prince had been ailing for some time, but no danger was apprehended till Saturday night, July 26th, when the royal patient grew worse and the Maharajah was telegraphed for The latter left Bangalore on Sunday and reached Mysore the same evening The Prince expired on Tuesday at about eleven o'clock His disease was diabetes aggravated by a carbuncle, though till a few days before he died his complaint was not believed to be hopeless. We believe the Maharajah feels his death acutely, as the two brothers were very much attached to each other The Prince was very popular, and very charitable, and will be much missed by all who knew him The Royal House of Mysore will have the sincerest sympathy of all the inhabitants of the province, and we trust that all the members will be consoled in this their great affliction

THE NEW BILL FOR INDIA

The news that the India Councils Bill is to be brought forward in the House of Commons will not be received with joy in this country The measure is anything but popular, and the people believe—or many of them—that it blocks the way of another and a better one Mr Bradlaugh's draft Bill has been published in India, its principles are approved, and the country would like to see it placed on the statute book It cannot be said that the Bill brought forward by Lord Cross is a bad one, on the contrary, it contains much that is good, much that those who take the greatest interest in the people wish to see introduced, but it does not go far enough The vital principle is wanting, there is nothing in it about election The councils of the Governor General and of the Governors are to be enlarged, it is true, but through the agency of nomination. In fact these institutions will be on the same footing they are now, but there will be more members The only hope is that good men may be invited to join and take a part in the proceedings of the Councils, so as to lift them out of the useless condition into which they have fallen Should this take place, the institutions might do good, and might be allowed to remain till the elective principle was brought into force, which must be done sooner or latter

The question may very properly be asked whether it would be better for the Bill to be thrown out or to be allowed to pass Ought the people of this country to agitate and petition against it, or allow it quietly to become law? No doubt, these questions are now being asked by thousands in this land, and they find it difficult to come to a right conclusion Looking at the matter dispassionately we are of opinion it would be better to allow it to pass There are several reasons why this should be done The Bill marks progress So far as it goes it is good Many of the reforms demanded by the Indian National Congress will be granted by it. There is, as we have said, much good in the measure. If, therefore, the people of India through their delegates in England, expressed a wish that it should be rejected many friends might become disgusted and refuse to do anything more This is a danger that ought to be avoided, and consequently the measure ought to be allowed to pass.

It may be said that if the present Parliament was dissolved, and Mr. Gladstone were to come into office, a better Bill would be brought forward. We are not sure of this Should a change be brought about at the next election, the Prime Minister might have so much to do with regard to home affairs that he would have neither time nor inclination to bestow on India. The Liberal programme is a very wide one, the members intend doing all sorts of things, and India may not find a place among the items to be taken in hand It is well known that some of the men who compose this party do not think very highly about this country, and its wants, they are rather jealous it should occupy the attention of Parliament, and they may refuse to bring in any Bill to reform its institutions We say such a contingency is possible, and more than this, is probable. Mr Gladstone is under an engagement to take Ireland in hand, and to bring about Home-rule, a work that will be sure to tax his energies to the utmost, and should he grant his object in this respect he might retire from action by believing that he had crowned the edifice, and need do nothing more, that his political life had ended, and that all he had to do was to gracefully retire from the scene of his labours Should this occur there would be a regular scramble for the highest post, and India would stand but a poor chance of recognition under such circumstances

It may also be said that if India depends upon one party in England it will be dragged into the political vortex and will never be able to get out of it This is a great danger, and it ought, if possible, to be avoided It would be a curse if India were to be made a play thing of party spirit in England, and the people of this land should be very careful to keep clear of this There are politicians at home who care but little for India but might profess to care a great deal if they believed capital could be made out of it, and they would try their best to make it if they had a chance If the people of this country are wise they will try their best to gain as much as possible from both parties without throwing in their lot with either Both have done much for the country and both may do much more But if one party should be neglected for the other, the one despised may refuse to help in the future, and thus the country would lose and lose very materially. It should be remembered that the Conservative party brought about the Queen's Proclamation, a document which has fixed the rights of the people, and which they look upon as a precious treasure.

But the Indian Councils Bill, should it get through Parliament, ought not to be looked upon as final It should be considered the beginning of a wider measure, the keystone of which should be election This should not be lost sight of, it should be looked upon as essential, and till it has been obtained the Indian people should not consider their liberties to have been obtained. In other words the India Council's Bill, of which Lord Cross is the author, should only be viewed as an instalment of what ought to be given to the country, and the people should not rest content till the whole debt has been paid

Occasional Notes

All the three Bengali successful candidates at the last Competitive Civil Service Examination are below the age of eighteen

The *Morning Post* reports a narrow escape from collision between the Hindoos and Mahomedans of Allahabad during the Eid festival Both parties were much excited, but the tact displayed by Mr Gray, Collector, restored peace and quiet

The *Kaiser i Hind* states that the Nizam's Government is about to file a suit in the Bombay High Court, to recover about half a crore of rupees from Sirdar Diler Jung (Abdul Huq) at present residing in Bombay, and that all the leading Counsels in Bombay having been engaged on one side, the other side has engaged the leading Counsel of Calcutta and Madras

Mr Subramaniem the other day at the High Court, moved for the release on bail of a person who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for bringing a false charge, pending the trial of his appeal by the High Court On reading over the papers the Chief Justice noticed that the trial of the accused in the lower Court had taken six months. His Lordship said it was scandalous that such a thing should have occurred

In passing sentence upon Harry Mohun Mythee, Mr Justice Wilson said —"You have been convicted by the Jury, and rightly too, of the offence of having caused grievous hurt to your wife, by an act rashly done, and endangering human life The offence of which you have been convicted is a very serious one. I do not inflict upon you anything approaching the highest punishment that might be inflicted for the act, and sentence you to one year's rigorous imprisonment"

A half anna stamp enclosed in a letter, in the way of postage for the reply, is a familiar thing to heads of Departments and other such who are thought to be too soulful to pay for the postage themselves But it has never been imagined that this half anna enclosure is "valuable contents," and as such liable to be registered with at least two annas The matter has been settled in Calcutta, where a busy cover so palpably contained a stamp that the postal people meanly opened it and, seeing the stamp, decreed double registration fees because it had not been registered

Whether eating food in which a snake has been cooked up is fatal or not, is the rather unpleasant question put by a correspondent He is inclined to the former view, and he takes his stand on a recent occurrence in Bengal "A snake of the venomous species crept into a tub of *dal* ready for the dinner," that is to say, it was cooked up "The cook was unaware of the fact, and he helped out cupfuls of the *dal* to the feeders Those who partook of it all fell ill, and one of them died in a few hours The snake was discovered in the next day when it was taken out to be washed"

The rumours that have been current for some time past that Sir Steuart Bayley is about to retire from the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, and that Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad, will succeed him, may, says the *Bombay Gazette*, be set aside as without foundation. Sir Steuart Bayley has still more than a year to serve before the term of his office is at an end, and unless unforeseen circumstances should arise it is believed by those who are in a position to know that he will serve his full term This will be regarded as good news at Hyderabad, where Sir Denis Fitzpatrick is filling the office of Resident with exceptional tact and ability

The enhancement of the duty on salt by 25 per cent. resulted in the salt revenue rising in 1888-89 by 25 lakhs or 15 per cent. while the amount of duty outstanding under the credit system was 10 lakhs more than in the previous year The enhancement had no effect on the consumption of salt in this Presidency, as the average consumption per head of the Madras population was returned at 16·94 lbs. per head, or higher than in the previous years, when salt duty was lower. Although these results are satisfactory the Secretary of State trusts that the price of salt will in time be brought down even below the present average rate of 1½ annas per maund The price was 3 annas per maund before the present excise system was introduced.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, says the *Hope* has opened a subscription to help Mr Warburton of Amritsar to prosecute the *Tribune*, and finds fault with the Government for not agreeing to defray the expenses of the prosecution As the only justification for the Government having sanctioned the prosecution is that the allegation the *Tribune* related to Mr Warburton's private character and not to his doings as a public official, the *Gazette's* contention that Mr Warburton should be supplied with money from the public purse looks very much like a pet of child ish humour According to the *Gazette* the Government has treated Mr Warburton shabbily, and it suggests that the whole of the police force, from the Inspector-General down wards, should give him one day's pay Mr Warburton must have been brought to an unenviable pass by the *Tribune* if he is compelled to beg in order to defend himself against a charge of borrowing, either of which thing is not at all creditable to one who is paid highly enough by a Irish Government If the District Superintendent of the Amritsar police is obliged to appeal to public charity for clearing his character from charges of culpable money transactions, it would seem to show that he must at least have been impecunious enough to give colour to those charges

Local and Provincial.

Roads —Our roads are in a bad state on account of the late rains, and they require much looking after. The mud in some of them is fearful

The Races —The Races came to a close on Thursday last by the steeple chases on the Agram course The meeting has been a very successful one this year, and the running has been very good

Municipal Elections —The elections for Municipal Commissioners in the Civil and Military Station will come off on the 19th and 21st of this month, the former date for Europeans and Eurasians, and the latter for Hindus and Mohamedans.

B. L Examinership —We learn that Mr A Ramachendra Iyer, B. L., Acting Chief Judge of Mysore, has declined to accept the B L, examinership offered to him, and that the same has been offered to and accepted by Mr N. Subramanian, B A and B L Barrister at Law.—*Standard*

Flower Show —The Show at the Lal Baugh last Wednesday would have been very good had not the rain come down just when it opened Very few people were present, and those who were soon left. The exhibits were very good, and the arrangements everything that could be desired

The Rain —At last we have had rain, and plenty of it It began on Sunday the 27th of last month, and on last Wednesday a splendid shower fell Within the last eight or nine days about three inches of rain have fallen The ryots are busy ploughing but they say the rain has come too late.

Legal Intelligence.

THE "PIGS AND RAYYET" DEFAMATION CASE

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE WILSON)

Fine of Rs 500

IMPRESSIVE SURNOO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.—Prisoner, the Editor of *Pigs and Rayyet*, was charged, at the instance of Baboos Nagendro Nath Mullick and Jogendro Nath Mullick, before a common jury with publishing articles in the issues of his paper, dated (7th and 28th May last, defamatory of the prosecutors' father, the late Baboo Deonath Mullick Mr Bonnerjee, with Messrs Hon'ble Sir and Abdul Rahman instructed by Mr Nomyo Chunn Bose, appeared for the defence Prisoner pleaded guilty to both charges

Mr Bonnerjee, for the defence, stated that his client had placed himself in the hands of his Counsel, and under their advice had pleaded guilty to the charges against him He had authorised Counsel to express the deepest regret for having published those two articles, and asked Mr. Bonnerjee, on his behalf, to apologise to the sons and other relations for any hurt he may have caused to their feelings He had no intention whatever of doing so He thought he was discharging a public duty in noticing the death of Deonath Mullick but was mistaken in what he did He had undoubtedly offended against the law and all the punishment there was in his power now to deal with was properly to, namely, that publicly to apologise for all he had written He wished to withdraw information, and without the slightest allegation against the deceased, Deonath Mullick, or his sons, or any one else, was glad that the at the first instance of his sons called in question in the Court before, was able to say that the matter is of fact mentioned in the article were true He wished to withdraw all that he had written Under these circumstances Counsel respectfully asked His Lordship to deal as leniently with the prisoner as the law permitted

Mr Woodroffe, who appeared with Messrs *Grech and Wardwell for the prosecution*, said the defendant had pleaded guilty, and had, through his Counsel made an apology but he did not not say anything withdrawing the observation made

Mr Bonnerjee He has withdrawn all that he had said

Mr Woodroffe said that, under these circumstances, he left the matter in his Lordship's hand and did not desire to press for a sentence but he left it was absolutely necessary for the protection of his client's fathers character that statements of this kind should not be allowed to go unchallenged Inasmuch as by the prisoner's action in pleading guilty, the prosecution had saved the memory of a person dear to them from any feeling of animosity against a person in the prisoner's unfortunate position They had no desire to do anything by any word which would in any way tend to make the unfortunate position in which he found himself one which, old man as he was, might be productive of serious consequences

His Lordship, delivering judgment said You have pleaded guilty to two charges of defamation directly affecting the character of the dead man and of such a character that it could not but bring discredit on the surviving family You have pleaded guilty, and the learned Counsel withdrawn all the imputations and express regret Learned Counsel who appears for the prosecution has not pressed for punishment On the other hand, I must remember that your offence was one of a grave character The law cannot tolerate the public press to be made a medium of attack upon the purely private character of individuals The law cannot allow this matter to pass without punishment. Had the trial proceeded and led to a conviction, I should have had to deal with the matter with more severity Taking into account all that has occurred—that you have pleaded guilty and withdrawn the charges made, and expressed regret through your Counsel, and taking into consideration that the prosecution does not press for punishment, I think the least sentence I can pass is a fine of Rs 500

THE RANEE OF ARCOT'S DOWER

Yesterday afternoon Mr F Barton, of Messrs Barclay and Morgan, appeared before Mr Justice Weir in O S No 140 of 1890 in which Ammathal Sakeena Begum Sahiba, the divorced wife of His Highness the Prince of Arcot, sued him for the recovery of Rs 1,00,000 as dower Mr. Barton applied for an order directing the plaintiff to furnish security for the payment of all costs incurred, and likely to be incurred in the above suit under section 360 of the amended Civil Procedure Code on the ground that the plaintiff being a woman possessing no immoveable property could not be arrested for debt Mr R F Grant, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Thoroovengadachariar Pillay, solicitor, on behalf of the plaintiff, opposed the application on the ground that the section above referred to did not make it imperative to furnish security, but left the matter at the discretion of the Judge Mr Grant submitted that it would be a denial of justice if the plaintiff was called upon to pay defendant's costs in the suit for the recovery of her dower, as it would be the means of preventing her from prosecuting her claim any further, she being a woman of limited means His Lordship remarked that this was a fit case for the Court to exercise its discretion in favor of the plaintiff, inasmuch as the defendant had not denied the allegations contained in the plaint. Mr Grant then referred to the several letters written by the defendant to the plaintiff in which he admitted his liability to the dower, but Mr Barton denied the genuineness of the letters and said they were forgeries His Lordship said that as it is denying the facts as alleged, and the admissions made by the defendant himself in his letters, he could not grant the order applied for, and therefore dismissed the application with costs

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MADRAS

THE ADVENTURE OF A MISSIONARY.—News of a case of mortifying a Brahmo Samaj missionary comes to hand from Mozaffergurh The affair took place over the conversion of two youths against the will of their relatives These waylaid the missionary, and got him into an empty house Here they put a garland of shoes round his neck and plastered his cheeks, one with lime and the other with mud and drove him off to the street —*Standard*

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—Before Mr P V Pennoosawmy Pillay, 3rd Judge of the Small Cause Court, one Chellappanadi preferred a claim against Messrs A Aubert Gerbert Trevett and Barker, employed at the Government Press Defendants had jointly and severally executed three promissory notes in favor of the plaintiff aggregating Rs 680 and when pressed for settlement executed a fourth promote for Rs 700 in satisfaction of previous ones Aubert being the only one who had met to be Plaintiff now sued upon the old promissory notes and denied the execution of the fourth Aubert repudiated the claim and stated that as he was not a party to the last bond he could not be sued His Honor held that as the plaintiff had sued upon the old bonds in which he was liable to a quarter share of the debt he was still liable, notwithstanding the execution of a fresh bond upon which he could not hereafter take action, and accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs the amount to be payable by monthly instalments of Rs 10

BOMBAY

THE BARBER QUESTION.—The example which was recently set by the Bombay barbers in respect to shaving the heads of Hindu widows has just been copied by their brethren, at Morabi A correspondent informs us that, at an extraordinary meeting of barbers held on the 14th instant, a resolution was passed that no barbers of the place should shave the heads of the Brahmin widows and that it was also further agreed that if any man of the barber community of the place transgresses the resolution passed, he will have to remain an outcaste, and never allowed into the community notwithstanding his repentance of the fact —F I

Extracts.

SHAVING OF WIDOWS

The Bombay Gazette.—While the Bombay barbers are invoking the countenance of the womanhood of England in their endeavours to put an end to the custom of shaving widows' heads, it would be worthwhile for those who are leading them in this movement to enquire what help is not available much nearer at hand, namely, in the 'hurt' sections of the Penal Code This question was raised at the Social Reform Conference in Bombay, last December, and indirectly, it has been brought up for judgment in some proceedings at the Madras Police Court, where a native magistrate has fined a Hindu husband Rs 100, and bound him over to keep the peace for six months, for assaulting and degrading his wife, the degradation consisting of his forcing her to have her head shaved The case should be brought to the notice of the up country barbers, who are said by their Bombay brethren to be nervous about the result of joining in the anti shaving movement "Their hearts are with the Bombay reformers, but they allege that if they stand out against custom the Brahmins of the village will be against them, what can a poor man do against the Brahmins?" is the outcome of the village barber's cogitations on the matter This hundred rupees fine at Madras may do much to put nerve into the Mofussil practitioners whose hearts are with their bolder colleagues in Bombay but who have the fear of the orthodox before their eyes If the lawful living husband has no power to order a wife to be shaved against her will, whence can come the power of the mother in law, the priest, and the undefined family council who exercise the *patria potestas*, to insist upon the degrading ceremony being carried out?

HYDERABAD COURTS AND WITNESSES

The *Deccan Times*.—The special Commission recently appointed to enquire into the Sowar incident has done good in Hyderabad, at least in one direction, inasmuch as it has shown to the people of this place that there is nothing derogatory in their appearing before a Court of Justice to give evidence, since officials holding some of the highest positions rised no objections to appear, in person, before the Commission. Before the ordinary courts in Hyderabad, every person of any recognised position what soever considers it below his dignity to appear in person to give evidence, and this absurd notion is even encouraged by Government, which has actually exempted a number of persons from personal appearance, who, in British India, would not be allowed the privilege, were the exemption made only in favour of the Pigs and Salar Jung families and also those which are connected, by marriage, or otherwise with the Royal house of the Nizam no objection could be raised, but here the exemption goes much further To those who are unacquainted with the working of the Courts, this may appear a very unimportant matter, but to those unfortunates who may require the evidence of the person exempted, the matter is one of very great importance In the first place, the Judge or Magistrate trying the case has not the opportunity of seeing the witness and judging for himself as to his demeanour and veracity Then, again, a Commission has to be appointed for the examination of the witness for which the party requiring the evidence has to pay a commission fees varying from Rs 20 to Rs 100 This is diametrically opposed to the spirt of Section 541 of the Civil Procedure Code, which provides, among other things, that 'when any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by Commission, he shall pay the costs of such Commission, unless the party requiring his evidence may pay such costs' It would save a deal of trouble, annoyance, and, perhaps, miscarriage of justice, if the Circular No II issued for guidance of the Courts was framed the lines of the Civil Procedure Code.

HINDU SOCIETY

The Saturday Review.—It is a misfortune to be born a widower in a village If he is a Hindu his misfortune is all the greater as he can only marry a girl young enough to be his grand daughter But few widowers can appreciate a state of a single blessedness as all instances have not unfrequently occurred of an old widower of fifty or sixty years of age marrying a girl of ten with a loss than ten weeks after the death of his wife The other day a Pleader of Puboo who is more than fifty years old married for the second time a young girl within a few weeks after the death of his first wife with whom he had lived happily for thirty one years He has a widowed daughter, but while she is expected to remain a widow as long as she lives her old father with one foot in the grave finds life unbearable unless sweetened by the society of a wife Nor is he an exception. Many others would act similarly if placed in his position. Such is our society and we boast of our enlightenment and our progress!

Here is a worse case than the preceding one. A Pleader of Mymensing past three score years became a widower, and wanted to marry again! As he was about to set out on his matrimonial expedition he heard that a nephew of his was dangerously ill and lying in a precarious condition This melancholy news could not however damp the old man's eagerness for matrimony, and while his nephew lay on his death bed, he decked himself in his bridal costumes and rushed to the bride's house in hot haste His nephew died before the marriage took place, but in accordance with his strict injunction this news was not communicated to him as it would have postponed his marriage Now these facts speak for themselves and show the urgent necessity of putting our houses in order It is barbarous for a man of sixty to marry a girl of ten, but such cases are not uncommon in our society Would it not have been far better for the old man to have married a middle aged widow? In that case our admirable society would perhaps have excommunicated him, but it compulsorily looks on the spectacle of an old man marrying a girl young enough to be his grand daughter and is up in arms against the man who has the heart and the courage to protest against the present state of things!

THE LIQUOR TRAFIC IN HYDERABAD

The *Mail*.—Up to the present time the Nizam's Government has been somewhat apathetic in regard to its liquor traffic, but the subject has at last aroused the attention of the present administration Nawab Intesar Jung Bahadur, the Revenue Secretary, has already taken up the matter and is giving it his best consideration A gentleman who has had a long experience in excise work in the British service has been appointed to the Department and has commenced work in right good earnest If the Excise Department has not been all that could be wished, Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung is admittedly an officer of great ability and experience, and so far as the Revenue Department is concerned all has worked well on the old lines But it is the system that needs reform Under the present rules the manufacturer of the liquor is also the seller, and there is no restriction regarding the sale of liquors, such as exists in the British Cantonment of Secunderabad The 'renters,' as the manufacturers are called, are at liberty to open liquor shops at any place they like, they do not require the permission of the Government to do so, nor is there any rule for regulating the prices, and the renters may vary the prices as they choose Again there is no one to test the quality of the liquor made by the renters A good deal of adulteration takes place in the manufacture of the liquors, the incentive to this practice being to demand for strong drink at the lowest cost Innumerable herbs and roots having intoxicating properties, can be collected at a mere nominal cost in unlimited quantities, and the manufacturers of the liquor, it is stated, mix up these with the liquor to increase its strength Hence, while the renters are growing rich the revenue derived by the Government from the liquor traffic remains practically stationary It is therefore naturally anticipated that while the Nizam's Government, under the proposed reforms, will have a direct control over the liquor traffic and thus materially reduce the consumption, a larger revenue than heretofore will be derived from this source

LEPER ASYLUMS

The Statesman writes.—Now that the question of Leper Asylums in general, and of a Leper Asylum for Calcutta in particular, is prominently before the public and the Government, and any day steps may be taken which will irrevocably commit those concerned to a particular plan of action, the problem of the form which institutions of the kind may most suitably take in this country, is one which naturally invites discussion Owing to a variety of causes more or less unconnected with the merits of the case, the tendency of public opinion, or what is apt to be taken for public opinion, is in such cases strongly towards a lavish expenditure on bricks and mortar with or without a proportionate amount of architectural display Now, without pretending to dogmatise on the point, we

think it may fairly be doubted whether the requirements of an asylum for lunatics point to big buildings, or even to bricks and mortar at all except for special purposes. For a certain class of patients, who have been rendered helpless by the disease, or need constant attention, a hospital is doubtless necessary; but it strikes us that, while this should be provided for, the general plan of an asylum should rather be that of a village, laid out on hygienic principles, the cottages being of moderate size, with plenty of open space between, so that the patients may have the amplest opportunity of enjoying air and exercise within the limits of the institution; and that, it is possible, each patient or group of patients should have a plot of ground to call their own, for the purpose of garden cultivation. An asylum on such lines would present many advantages over a huge construction of bricks and mortar. The inmates would feel the restraint under which they must necessarily be placed, far less acutely than if they were confined within the walls of a big building; the conditions of their daily life would be assimilated much more nearly to those of the free population about them; their real freedom and their opportunities for healthful recreation would be much greater; and the cost would probably be much less, the more especially that the residents would be to some extent self supporting, and would be able themselves to execute most of what would be necessary in the way of repairing their simple dwellings. That a pleasant garden, studded with cottages, would be an infinitely more desirable abode than a barrack however palatial, hardly admits of doubt.

NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

The Madras Mail—Rare are the occasions on which an Indian member of a Legislative Council succeeds in introducing any Bills in the Councils and rarer still are the chances of such Bills passing into Laws. Any attempt in the direction sought therefore to be thankfully received. We are glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr V Bhashyam Iyengar has during the late vacation drafted two Bills regarding certain questions in Hindu Law. The Bills will be introduced into the Madras Legislative Council at its next meeting. The object of one of these Bills is to declare that the gains of science acquired by a member of a joint Hindu family are his self acquired property and not liable to be divided in a partition effected among the members. The other Bill (Sister's Succession Bill) is intended to place the sister, step sister and their sons in the line of heirs after the daughter's son. The *Madras Times* gives a nearly complete list of Bills introduced by native members of legislative Councils since the year 1862. Out of the six Bills introduced during this period on several occasions, only one had the good luck of being passed into law. The Jail Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr Krishnaiyangar. It passed the Council and became Act V of 1869. Of the remaining five one was kept in abeyance by the Council and two are reported to be still under the consideration of the Council. This state of things, we think, does not necessarily speak unfavorably of the abilities of the several gentlemen who happened to be nominated during the period of nearly thirty years. The *Madras Times* seems to make a capital out of these facts and observes that if the pick of our Hindu friends cannot supply men capable of successfully introducing more than one bill in nearly thirty years, the prospect of the Congress agitation and the advocates of the elective principle would certainly seem to gain nothing from a study of the records of the local Legislative Council. Our worthy contemporary seems to forget the difficulties that are likely to beset a native mover of any Bill in a Legislative Council when there must naturally be difference of opinion between the European and the native sections of the Council arising purely from the difference of standpoints from which the two classes will naturally look at things. In a country ruled by foreigners it will often happen that the interests of the ruled are at variance with those of the rulers and in contest with the other only when their essential factors are subordinated. Moreover in legislative Councils there is always a very great majority of jealous bureaucrats and the members nominated from the native community often fail to represent the type of intelligent, educated and qualified persons forming what is called the educated class of the Indians. In our own presidency it was only under the good rule of Lord Ripon that care was taken to nominate educated men to the Legislative Council. We do not wish to dwell largely on this subject, suffice it however to say that the successful introduction of a Bill in any Council is not the real test of the ability of *nominated* native members so long as the present system remains unchanged or unmodified.

THE INCOME TAX

We are glad that the *Bombay Gazette* points out that the protests of the Bengal and Upper India Chambers of Commerce against the Income tax are not likely to lead to any practical result. The income tax has practically been intended as a permanent part of the fiscal system, and in view to the ever growing demands on the Government's treasury, they are not likely to abandon readily a source of revenue which is contributed by the most well to do section of the community. Repeated attempts have been made to extort a promise from the Government that the tax would not be continued longer than a certain period of to upon a recently, but they have wisely declined to commit themselves. On the other hand the Government are fully aware as well as any impartial critic of the Indian fiscal system, that under existing arrangements the poorer classes contribute more than their proportionate share to the public revenue and that the wealthy trading and official classes that now pay the income tax and protest against it, are the classes that bear a disproportionately small share of the public burden. It will be an extreme measure of fiscal high handedness if, neglecting the claims to relief of those agricultural and working classes whose weight of taxation has been very much increased by enhanced salt duties and certain other measures of partly administrative and partly fiscal character, the well-to-do and influential classes who are agitated and make themselves heard in the Councils of the Empire were chosen as the recipients of any relief from improved revenues. It is a characteristic twist of the meanings of words when the memorialists assert that the whole country is discontented and the income tax' directions to alienate the people against Government.' For from such being the truth it is only the few thousand persons that pay the tax that have made protests against it, and after all, as the *Bombay Gazette* reminds us, not even the whole incomitable have joined in these protests. 'Commercial bodies, our contemporary observes, 'at least, as weighty in their representative character as the Chambers of Bengal and of Upper India have been, are judiciously silent, their silence apparently being determined by a doubt whether any good can come out of protest delivered at this time against a tax which the Government have plainly intimated is to take its place as a permanent feature of the fiscal system of India." There is no doubt certain difficulties attending its operation. The inquisitorial nature of the income tax, the inequality of its incidence, and the chicanery it often gives to the fraudulent over honest merchant, are all beyond controversy. But as is pointed out by our Bombay contemporary these only show that the income tax is not an absolutely perfect system of taxation. But what other system satisfies such a standard in India or for that matter in any country? Not one that policy be defined which, on cause the rich merchants and traders choose to be dishonest or fraudulent gives them relief from public funds while adding to the burden on the poor and humble hard working class. It has been suggested that the import duties should be revised to fill up the deficiency in the Government's income caused by the abolition of the income tax. This suggestion too is unlikely to lead to any practical result. The abolition of the import duties was accomplished step by step deliberately by two Viceroys of India under pressure from both the political parties in England. Everybody knows that the abolition was undertaken to please the manufacturers of that country and the Government in India and England had a distinct idea of the financial inconvenience which the measure was sure to cause. Still the abolition was carried out so thoroughly that at present India surpasses even England in the complete freedom of her trade. Nothing has since transpired to induce the leaders of political parties in England to undo a measure that was so deliberately taken. The liberal party may profess to sympathise with the political aspirations of the Indian people, and they may probably do something when they obtain power to redeem their professions, but they stand in need of the support of the electors is much as their opponents, and they will not be so disinterested as to confer a real or supposed benefit on India at the cost of the merchants of their own country. Nor should it be forgotten that the abolition of the import duties has been a real boon to a large number of poor people who now obtain their clothing for a third of the price they used to pay for it. The taxing of English goods will necessarily involve the taxing of local manufactures to save the appearance of protection, and it will certainly be against the boasted principles of English economists and statesmen to tax the large body of consumers for the benefit of a small number of people who dislike the idea of being taxed. Altogether, we feel convinced the agitation against the income tax is prompted by selfish ideas and we are sorry that some natives also, specially in Bengal, have joined this unholy crusade?

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S MEMORANDUM ON THE FORMATION OF AN INDIA PARTY

1—In 1883 Mr John Bright approved the organisation of an informal Indian Committee, having for its object to secure combined Parliamentary action in matters affecting Indian public interests. Some 50 names were obtained of Members of Parliament and others willing to co operate on that condition and a just and sympathetic policy towards India, and it was arranged that out of these a Working Committee of five or six should be formed. Of this Working Committee Mr Bright consented to act as Chairman.

2—This scheme commended itself to Mr Bright as being a revival of a valuable agency to which, under the name of the "India Reform Society," was formed in 1853 mainly through the exertions of Mr John Dickinson, for the purpose of promoting combined and well directed action among the friends of India, and furnishing them with trustworthy information regarding Indian affairs. From the records of this Society it appears that the new movement was initiated on the 12th of March 1853, when a meeting of the friends of India was held in Charles Street, St James Square, with a view of forming public opinion on the Imperial Parliament in the case of India, so as to obtain due attention to the complaints and claims of the inhabitants of that vast Empire. At that time the Charter of the East India Company was about to expire, viz. on the 30th of April 1854, and the immediate object of the Society was to secure that the customary inquiry by Parliament preparatory to the renewal of the Charter, should be full and impartial. A special deputation being called to that inquiry, it was given to understand that it would be satisfactory and satisfactory" unless due regard was given to the petitions and wishes of the more intelligent of the natives of India. By its action at this crisis the Society exercised a marked influence on Indian affairs. And it was by means of the facts thus collected and supplied to him through Mr John Dickinson, that Mr Bright was enabled to make the noble speech on India which led to the insertion of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and did so much to promote the wise and humane policy which followed the Indian Mutiny.

3—Unfortunately, however, in an most important particular the position of Indian reformers was very seriously changed by the legislation of 1858 under which the Crown assumed the direct administration of India. As long as the administration of India was with the East India Company the proceedings of this privileged Corporation were watched in Parliament with great jealousy, and each renewal of the special charter furnished a natural opportunity for a Parliamentary inquiry into complaints and grievances. This recurring opportunity for inquiry ceased with and under the effect on the part of Indian reformers and men of such eminence as each from of now very notable leaders, but its were secured for the people of England and of India. In this way a recognisable interest, the proceedings of the great Indian Bill had thoroughly were brought under review, and well considered reforms were introduced suited to the gradual development of Indian requirements. But since 1858, when the Crown took over the direct administration, this self-acting provision for a periodical inquiry into grievances has been lost. There is now no day of reckoning. And Indian reformers had all their efforts exhausted and wasted in the vain attempt to obtain a Parliamentary hearing.

4—Thus it was in 1868. The statutory arrangements, sanctioned in 1853, for the control in England of Indian affairs, were confessedly transitional and imperfect. Since 1858, a period of nearly 30 years had elapsed, and the needs of India were more pressing than ever. Accordingly the informal committee (organized in 1884) determined to make an effort to bring about a Parliamentary inquiry similar to those which in former times preceded the renewal of the Company's charter. This effort was made, mainly through the exertions of Mr John Slagg and Colonel Osborn by appeals to public opinion, both in Parliament and the Press. And in 1885 Mr Slagg obtained a place for his motion to enquire into the Government of India Act of 1858, a motion which Lord Randolph Churchill agreed to support. But unfortunately, the worthless 5th Government prevented the motion coming on, and another opportunity has never occurred since.

5—At the present time, therefore, the prospects of Indian reform may be summed up as follows.

I—More than 30 years have elapsed since the tentative legislation of 1858, the rapid development of India in every direction—political, social and intellectual—urgently demands corresponding progress in her administration, but there exists no machinery to bring about the full Parliamentary enquiry requisite in order to learn the true condition of India, and to frame wisely the necessary reforms.

II—Indian official interest and opinion, strongly expressed at the India Office in the London press and in the House of Commons, are naturally altogether opposed to such a parliamentary enquiry, while India has within the last few years lost some of her most earnest champions, such as Mr John Bright, Professor Lawrence, Mr Slagg, Major Evans Bell, Mr Chesson, and Col Osborn.

III—On the other hand the cause of reform has been strongly strengthened by the political movement in India which during the last few years has manifested itself in the annual gatherings of the Indian National Congress. Up to the present time India has been almost alone her friends in England have been obliged to speak on her behalf at second hand. Now she has found a voice, and by the mouth of the National Indian Congress has formulated programmes of reforms which are generally admitted to be moderate and wise, and directly tending to the better administration of the country. These reforms are all in strict accordance with the approved British policy, and are proved from the fulfilment of pledges granted by Parliament and the Crown.

IV—The Indian National Congress has not only stimulated and focussed public opinion in India, but it has also established an agency in London under Mr Digby, C.I.E. This supplies an important link as between client and advocate, furnishing the means of communication between the people of India and those of her friends in England who wish to speak on her behalf.

6—In proposing, therefore, now to reorganise the informal Committee approved by Mr Bright it appears that in addition to the duties previously contemplated, there exists in these proposals of the Congress important practical issues demanding immediate attention. On all hands it is agreed that the Congress movement is one of great importance and it seems incumbent upon English public men to do what they can to assist its promoters in guiding the movement in directions the most beneficial both to India and England. The proposed combination among the friends of India in England will not involve any sacrifice of independence on the part of any individual reformer. Nor will any one be committed to the views held by others, the basis of co operation being simply the desire that England should discharge her duty to India with justice and sympathy, and the determination that the actual administration shall accord with the principles laid down by Parliament and the Crown.

26th May, 1890. W W

Bangalore — Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 111, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890. [No. 32.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Mysore Public Works Department

CENTRAL OFFICE

Bangalore 7th August 1890

NOTICE

It is notified that tenders in the form of a schedule of rates for each class of work required, will shortly be invited for the construction of the Railway from Bangalore to the Mysore Frontier near Hindupur The work will be let out in 5 miles sections Those intending to tender are advised to personally examine the section or sections they intend to submit tenders for The tender for any section of the line will include all works required on such section exclusive of Permanent way

(Signed) W McHUTCHIN,

Assistant Chief Engineer,

of Mysore

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

St Petersburg, 3rd Aug—The *Grashdanin* in an article dwelling on the danger arising to Russia from the Anglo German Agreement, advises the Russian Government to reinforce its troops in the neighbourhood of Afghanistan and thus make England more prudent

London 3rd August—A decree has been issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar prohibiting slavery exchange of slaves and slave depots in his territory, also regulating the possession and treatment of old slaves who can hereafter purchase their freedom

Madrid 2nd August—Cholera, which had abated somewhat, is now spreading in Spain

London, 4th August—The Leipe or William, escorted by the German Squadron, arrived at Dover yesterday evening and proceeds to Cowes this morning

Cholera is still raging at Mecca, nearly one hundred deaths occurring daily

London, 3rd August (via Bombay)—*Dr. Lessemans*, the Belgian Doctor, charged with causing the death of Mrs Marshall Hall through an illegal operation, has been found guilty and has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude

The Emperor William arrived at Ostend yesterday and was received by all the important Diplomatic, Naval and Military officials. The reception accorded by the public was undemonstrative.

London, 5th Aug (via Bombay)—Turkey has summoned her reserves in order to reinforce the garrisons in Armenia

Four hundred deaths are reported to have occurred on Saturday last from cholera at Mecca

Allahabad, 4th August—The Maharajah of Kashmir, with his brothers entered Srinagar in state on the morning of the 3rd instant. The Resident and Staff, who had come down from Gulmarg for the occasion, met His Highness three miles down the river and a procession of State barges was formed which made its way to the town under salutes from the troops and plaudits from the populace, who turned out in great force to welcome the Maharajah

Poona, 4th Aug—Lord Harris is indisposed suffering from an attack of bronchitis supposed to have been brought on by exposure during the tent pegging competition on Saturday

London, 5th Aug—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr Smith announced that the India Councils Bill would be abandoned for the present Session.

London, 6th Aug—The latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that yielding to pressure, President Celman has resigned The Chambers are now debating as to whether the resignation should be accepted

London, 5th Aug (via Bombay)—The number of deaths reported from cholera at Mecca on Sunday was 250, and on Monday 400

The morning papers state that the Emperor William has expressed his intention of decorating Lord Salisbury with the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle and presenting him with a portrait of himself

London, 7th Aug—Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet given last night at the Mansion House to Her Majesty's Ministers, said that the situation everywhere was pacific The Anglo German Agreement had removed all cause that might have arisen for a quarrel

New York 6th, Aug—Kemmler, who was found guilty of murder and condemned to death, was executed here this morning by electricity Owing to some fault in the apparatus the instant death of the criminal was prevented Three shocks had to be administered and the unfortunate creature breathed between each shock After several minutes elapsed before life was extinct

This is the first execution by electricity in the United States, and it is pronounced a failure

The deaths from cholera at Mecca yesterday numbered 300

Allahabad, 6th August—The Ganges is rising rapidly and is higher at Cawnpore than it has been for years, having overflown its banks on the Oude side, flooding portions of the lines between Lucknow and Cawnpore

Mr Warburton has been transferred from Amritsar to Sialkot for borrowing money at Amritsar during the last five years, the total amount borrowed being Rs. 3,700

A military Officer transferred from one appointment to another by the new rules gets a free passage for himself and free conveyance for the regulated number of servants and horses if the transfer is made in the interest of the public service.

London, 7th Aug—The latest advice from Buenos Ayres state that the resignation of President Celman has been accepted by the Chamber of Deputies and M Pellegrini has been appointed President in his place.

The latest advice state that one hundred deaths from cholera are daily occurring at Jedah.

All attempts at a settlement between masters and men having failed at Cardiff, a wholesale strike has commenced there. The passenger traffic with South Wales has ceased, and the Mails have to be sent by road.

London, 7th Aug (via Bombay)—An immense strike, resulting in a lock out, has occurred among the coal miners of South Wales, 90,000 hands are idle at the docks and collieries The Railways are consequently paralysed.

A slight mutiny has broken out in the Royal Horse Artillery detachment at Exeter. The men allege harsh treatment at the reason.

Several officials at Suez are stated to be undoubtedly suffering from cholera though the fact is being concealed by the authorities.

Calcutta, 8th Aug—The *Englishman's* London Correspondent telegraphs, on August 6th, that the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Committee has gained a further concession The Government has agreed to give effect to the recommendation of the Select Committee that the pension rate be raised to 1s 9d. In addition it is decided that the enhanced rate shall date from April last.

Dr Stevens, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, has returned from Dharmsala and will shortly present a report on the recent outbreak of cholera at that station. One hundred and eight deaths are said to have occurred, nearly all of which were of men in the Goorkha Regiment The disease is now stamped out.

Allahabad, 7th Aug—The Irrawaddy River is at present in high flood and it seems there is some apprehension at Mandalay of the city being inundated.

Communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow is completely severed by the high floods on the Ganges. No Mails from Allahabad and Cawnpore have been received at Lucknow since Tuesday morning

London, 8th Aug—The men of the Army Service Corps stationed at Chatham to-day refused to attend parade and barricaded themselves in their quarters, They, however, ultimately submitted. Twenty of them have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment The ground of complaint was excessive duties.

London, 8th Aug—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that Lord Cross had adopted the recommendation of the Select Committee that the Uncovenanted Service pensions should be fixed at a minimum of 1s 9d per rupee, and added that the same would take effect from 1st April last

London, 8th Aug—The Emperor William sails to-night for Holland.

NOTICE.

The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Canarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear, as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY AUGUST 11, 1890

A PARTIAL VICTORY.

The members of the Uncovenanted Service have scored a victory, which if not complete, is probably as much as they expected. They have been agitating for years, they have brought their grievances —real or imaginary—before the Parliament and the people of England, and their perseverance has at length been rewarded Their contention was that they ought to be paid in sterling, they held that although the rupee had deteriorated they ought not to suffer They should receive their pensions in full, just the same as if the rupee was worth two shillings We have before declared what we thought of this argument. Why should the pensioners of Government who have retired to England be better treated with regard to the rupee than other people? All have to suffer from the deterioration of this coin, it affects every portion of the body politic in India, why then should men far away be privileged, and be allowed an immunity from loss that others have to suffer? This side of the question has not been sufficiently impressed upon the British nation, and if it had, we feel pretty sure it would not have allowed the Government to concede anything to the agitators Every tradesman who obtains goods from England, every man who purchases those goods, every official who has to send money for the support of his family —all feel the pressure of exchange, and all would like to be relieved from it But they do not get up an agitation and insist on the Government making a change in their favour They put up with the loss in the best way they can, and do not call on the powers that be to assist them Better times may come, exchange may rise, and then they will be thankful But the veterans of the Uncovenanted Service "who live at home at ease," do not see matters in this light, and so have organised an agitation that has been partially successful

Had the British Government looked well into the matter it would have discovered that the man in question had not the shadow of a claim to the demand they made. Till about twenty five years ago all pensions were paid in India, and, of course, in rupees Then the Government allowed those who had retired to draw their stipends at home, but it was distinctly stipulated that the money was to be paid at the current rate of exchange The Government held out no hope whatever that if exchange fell it would come to the rescue and make the loss good Such being the case we do not see on what ground the pensioners request that they should receive two shillings for every rupee It seems to us some thing like presumption on the part of these people to make a demand for a larger sum than they now receive Instead of feeling thankful for what has been done for them they make fresh demands, and, as we have said they have been partially successful. The Government perhaps has been worried into granting what has been asked for, but in any case it has given way to a certain extent

It is remarkable it did not strike the Home Government to tell the retired members of the Uncovenanted service that they had the remedy in their own hands If they returned to India they could there receive the full amount guaranteed to them, that is the full sum in rupees If they choose to live in England for their own convenience and comfort they should be made plainly to understand that if they suffer by the rate of exchange no help can be given to them by the Government If they wish to enjoy their full pensions they can do so by removing to the land where they earned them and from which they should not have retired The money promised them by the Secretary of State will have to come out of the pockets of the Indian rate payers and they are sufficiently burdened already The money sent to England for pensions is something enormous, and instead of increasing the sum every effort should be made to decrease it The pensioners at Home appear to think that this country [illegible] should pay drain that is put upon it and that a gain on their part will involve no loss on the part of others This is a selfish view of the matter and I one that the Secretary of State for India ought to have rejected, but as he has made a promise we suppose he will feel bound to keep it

The agitation set on foot by the members of the Uncovenanted Service ought to teach the people of India a lesson The former have gained so other of what they asked for, and perhaps they think they will in time gain the rest When the latter wish to gain an object they should use the same way They have seen success gained, and they may ask themselves why the same should not attend them if they make use of the same tactics The efforts made by the people of this land have hitherto been too spasmodic to do much good, great enthusiasm has been displayed at the outset, but it has cooled down considerably after a time, and consequently much good has not been accomplished There must be a persistent effort, a thorough determination on the part of the people when an evil is to be removed or a good to be obtained The Indian National Congress movement has not, it is to be feared, been worked with so much zeal as the agitation carried on by the members of the Uncovenanted Service, though the object to be attained in the former case is much more important and would do more good than in the latter, and as we have said a lesson ought to be learned by all concerned

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL

From the news by the telegraph we learn that this measure has been dropped for this session, if not altogether, and we do not think there is much to be regretted on this account The measure, as we have before pointed out, is not a good one for the simple reason that it does not embody the very principle for which the people of this land contend Election of members of council is omitted from the Bill, and hence the little regret that will be expressed at its withdrawal Had it contained the elective principle, even had it been defective in other respects it would have been welcomed, and its withdrawal would have been a matter of profound regret The present Government has missed a splendid opportunity of showing what it could do, and of proving to the people of this land that it was their friend This it has lost, and it may never return The Bill, as we lately stated, was not a bad one, there was much good in it, it marked progress, and in the right direction But, as we have pointed out, it was defective, and in a very essential point Its withdrawal will give time for consideration, and then a measure will be sure to be an improvement on the one that has lately engaged the attention of the country Perhaps the Government will be able to understand that it must go further than it has hitherto done, the fact may become apparent that nothing but the elective principle will satisfy the intelligent people of this land, and that sooner or later they will have it. The matter may be well discussed before the measure will be brought forward again, and the Government, if it then goes wrong, will do so wilfully. The next Congress meeting will be held in December, and we may be sure that the delegates will discuss the terms of the Bill that has been dropped, and will mention what parts of it they wish to be introduced into a new measure, and what they wish to be left out. If we mistake not the next meeting will be one of, if not, the most interesting of the kind we have had, and it will be sure to lay down the line of policy that must, in future, be pursued Probably the delegates will not desire the old Bill to be resuscitated, but will insist on a new one being brought in What ever may be the wish of the body we feel sure it will not rest satisfied, neither will the country, till a complete change has been brought about with regard to those who form the Councils of the Governor General and the Governors This lies at the root of all reform, and till a change has been brought about in this respect it is useless to take any thing else in hand

Occasional Notes.

CHOLERA has broken out in the Madras Penitentiary and two cases have occurred, one of which has proved fatal

SIRDAR Abdul Haq's movements are, it is said, being watched closely during his stay at Secunderabad but he is not under regular police surveillance

THE Judge's charge to the jury in Hurry Mohun Maitri's case is to be forwarded to the Government of India, probably in view of any future legislation as regards the raising of the age of consent

THE Nawab Faizunissa Sahiba of Tiruperah has offered to build a hospital at Connallur, in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund, at a cost of some Rs 10,000, and to give a further donation towards a local fund

THE Director of Public Instruction in Madras has called upon the Principal of the Presidency College to report whether it is not necessary to increase the College staff by the addition of a Junior Professor to the College

A MARRIAGE has been celebrated in Calcutta within the past week in which the bridegroom, Chandra Dey of Dhobapara, Howrah, is aged 45 and the bride, the child of one Judab Pathar is an infant nine months old

THE Madras Government has requested Collectors to select, for republication in the *Gazettes* of their Districts, such extracts from the Indian Law Reports as they consider to be of special importance or of public interest, taking care, however, not to publish them *verbatim*

THE Government of Madras has again declared that premature retirements from the Service should be avoided and strest to impress on all heads of Departments the desirability of allowing public servants of some standing to complete such short periods of service as would entitle them to a higher pension

IN consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Calicut, Mr W Dumergue the Collector, has issued a notice warning the public against the use of impure water, and asking people to obtain water from a source free of pollution, and to boil the water to be used for cooking and drinking purposes, by which means the chances of cholera are greatly diminished

THE Maharajah Dalleep Singh, who was recently stricken with paralysis, was, when the last Mail left, lying at the Grand Hotel, Paris, in a precarious state He was attended by Dr Frank Miller who in answer to inquiries, stated that he hoped to bring his patient through The Maharajah's son, Prince Victor Singh, and his second wife, scarcely ever left him

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram arrived in Madras on the morning of 8th instant from Cottacamund He was met at the Central Station by his physician, Dr Quinn, Mr S D Simpson, Messrs K Narsinga Row Pantulu, C. Liberajulu Chetty, and a number of native gentlemen. The Maharajah will stay at Wellington House, Royapettah, for a few days and then proceeds to Vizianagram

THE *Educational Journal* of Madras learns that a comprehensive scheme, embracing the Science, Art, Industrial, and Commercial subjects of the Middle School Examination and those of the Higher Technical Examinations (instituted in Government Notification, No. 26 of 31st March 1886) and making proposals for the more efficient working of these examinations, is now before the Madras Government

WHILE the Native Press strongly urges the necessity of raising the age of consent, it calls upon the Government to take the initiative This, however, says the *English man*, is not in accordance with the usual procedure The various Native Associations should place their views before the Government, as, it is understood, the Calcutta Health Society intends to do The Society will recommend the raising of the age to the teen

SIXTEEN tons of gunpowder blew out on railway cars exploded on the 15th ultimo at King's powder mills, Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Pittsburgh Railroad The cars were being shunted, when they struck other cars in night, and the concussion caused an explosion which destroyed the powder mills and an adjacent cartridge factory, burning the railway station and wrecking the cars for a long distance Twenty persons were killed and several injured

A MAGNIFICENT bedstead has been made in Birmingham for the Sultan of Turkey It is of brass, exceedingly inlaid with pearl, and presents a very gorgeous appearance Over the top of the bedstead there is a crown surmounted by a canopy On side of the bedstead is enclosed by a massive bronze seal, somewhat similar to that at the top and bottom of the bedstead and upon this the Sultan's monogram in Arabic letters, is worked in brass and pearl

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says the higher class of Hindoo society of Rungpore is agitated over the conduct of two young nobles of Rungpore, who having formed an attachment for each other's wives, agreed it is said, to exchange them, and actually did so in public by going through a long series of solemn ceremonies The wives seem to be fully satisfied with their new partners, and have most cheerfully submitted to their lots This custom has, they say, long prevailed in Rungpore

A MAN named Benjamin Lewis who became bankrupt on February 27th 1885 is now the owner of a mine estimated to be worth £17 400,000 Lewis was estimated to be a very rich man when he failed, and, being a popular man, his friends subscribed the sum of 50 000 dols, which they gave him to make a fresh start in life He took the money and went to Tin Cup (Colorado), where he lost it all. He was reduced to his last dollar when he discovered the new mine

THE Nizam's Government seems to favour the appointment of Englishmen to the highest posts in its services Mr C Hardy, the present Auditor of the Nizam's State Railway, is spoken of as the next Deputy Accountant General, and it is said that the Nizam's Government has asked for the services of a British officer as Postmaster General, a position that is about to be vacant by the retirement of the present incumbent in view to the amalgamation of the local Postal Department with the British Post Office

JUDGING from its Administration Reports the little State of Gondal seems to be one of the happiest in India. During 1889 90 the revenue went up nearly a lakh, the exports increased, the harvest was good, the condition of the people improved, the proportion of cognizable crime to population went down to one in 339, and the only cloud on the picture was the illness

the Ramee Saheb. Over 1,024 square miles which comprises the State of Gondal and 145,601 people are distributed, and the average revenue of the State is some eleven lakhs, that of 1889-90, however, being nearly thirteen and three quarters

During the past six months some thousands of imitation rubies have been put on the market by foreign *chevaliers industrie*, and are being sold by itinerant traders all over India, China, and the East generally These bogus gems are manufactured in Europe They are brought here by ingenious foreign speculators who, being artists in their way, make a point of actually visiting the Burma Mines and in many cases of addressing their letters from either there or from Rangoon Mandalay. The "gems," are simply coloured glass, and are mostly sold as genuine uncut rubies "direct from the mines"

Syeed Abdul Hoq, ex Home Secretary to the Nizam's Government, having obtained the sanction of the British Resident at Hyderabad to visit Secunderabad for one week, arrived at that station on Saturday, having now opposed by a physician astrologer The Sahib was not looking very well It is said that the object of his visit to Secunderabad is to obtain an audience of the British Resident and to lay before him the details of a claim amounting to upwards of Rs 10,000 against the Nizam's Government The Sahib has given his assurance to the Residency authorities that he will not attempt to visit the city of Hyderabad

Mr Justin Parker has just published the fourth edition of his *Code of Criminal Procedure*, the first edition of which appeared so far back as 1861, when he was Law Reporter to the Calcutta High Court It has survived all rival publications, and is now constantly quoted in all the Indian Courts, it may fairly be said to be regarded as a recognised text book, the present edition consists of Act X of 1882 with the amending Acts of 1884, 1886 and 1887 and contains notes of all orders and judgments thereon Now rubies have been added, which are of particular value in simplifying reference to the various cases quoted

Telephone system, which enables the drivers of two trains on the same track to communicate with each other, has been tried successfully on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The telephone line consists of an iron rod supported on insulators between the rails of the track Each locomotive carries a telephone apparatus and a gong audible of being sounded by the current of the battery. When a driver wishes to communicate with another on a distant train he completes the circuit of the battery through the iron conductor and sounds the distant gong. The telephones are then brought into circuit, and the conversation takes place A wire brush projecting under the locomotive makes the required contact with the conductor

Herr Franz Vorres, of Klausenburg, Transylvania, has discovered a process of photographing in colours, which appears to be based on that suggested by Mr Cowan—namely, the application of chloride of silver in the form of an emulsion The photographs are taken on glass and paper, and the tints range from a deep red, through yellow, to bright blue, but green is absent in all the positives The sensitive preparation is a silver chloride emulsion in collodion or in gelatine, and the solution, which is kept a secret, is poured on the plate, where it takes a reddish colour. A long exposure is required, two or three hours for a picture taken in a copying frame, and over a week for a landscape taken in the camera

The output of coal in the Yellandu Collieries in the Hyderabad District is so extensive that the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company is unable to cope with the increased mineral traffic in the supply of medium wagons In view to remedying the existing state of things a consultation was held at Secunderabad on Saturday between the Acting Agent and Manager, the Assistant Traffic Manager and Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway and the Agent of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company It was arranged that should the local Railway Company not be in a position to meet the requirements of the mining Company, wagons should as a temporary measure, be hired from the G I P. Railway for this purpose

Local and Provincial

Chief Secretary to the Dewan—Mr. Ananda Row, who lately went to Madras on leave, has returned to Bangalore, and resumed the duties of Chief Secretary to the Dewan.

The Weather.—It has been very showery during the past week, though much rain has not fallen The crops are springing up, and prospects are better than they were a short time ago

Retirement of a Mussaff—Mr S Narayana Row who was lately appointed Mussaff to Kolar, has given up the post, and reverted to his profession as an Advocate Mr Thimmakrishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, has taken up the post

The end of the Season—The Bangalore season may now be said to have come to a end, and those who came here for the races and other amusements have returned to their homes The races will be past till the Bella Meeting next month.

The Murder of Nicholls—This man, who died in cells on the 10th June, was executed last Tuesday morning at the Central Jail in the presence of detachments of the European troops in garrison He had confessed his crime, and the secret has died with him The order for his execution arrived in Bangalore on Monday and it was there stated that Nicholls was to be executed three days after it was received

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Revenue Boards, Standing Orders—A pleader of the Cuddapah District having asked for permission to publish a Telugu translation of the Revenue Board edition of the Standing Orders now in the Press, the Government has, on the recommendation of the Board sanctioned the issue of translations of the Revenue Standing Orders by private persons as purely private speculations The copyright of the English version of the Orders is reserved to the Government —*Mail*

72 Per Cent Interest—To day, before Mr P D Shaw, 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court, Sujum Mull, Sowcar, sued one Mootham Moh for the recovery of Rs 24, of which Rs 12 were for principal and Rs. 12 for interest thereon On being asked by the Judge what was the rate of interest he had charged and on his replying 72 per cent, His Honor expressed his indignation and said he was "a very greedy fellow" But as the defendant had agreed to pay that interest His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs —*Id*

The late Zemindar of Rajamundry—A serious mistake writes We regret to record the sad and unexpected death of the Zemindar of Rajamundry Krishnaji Taluq in Saturday, the 2nd instant The deceased was suffering for some days from a thorn accidentally piercing his foot He was in impotent for about 10 days All endeavours to save the thorn proved unavailing, *tetanus* set in, and he fell a victim to mortification His death is much deplored by his family and a large circle of friends and relatives *H*

The Vakils' Association—A library has been opened in two rooms in the High Court premises, placed at the disposal of the Association by the Honorable the Chief Justice, and publications have been purchased, while subscriptions amounting to Rs 8000 have been collected The meeting of the Association was held in April last, when the Rules were framed and the office bearers elected, Rajah T Rama Row being elected President, and Mr V Kathasawmy Iyer, Secretary the number of resident members on the rolls was then 54, and Mofussil members 10 The annual meeting will be held shortly —*H*

Insufficiently Stamped Appeals—In the course of a second appeal that came on for argument before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Weir yesterday and one in which Mr Nanan Row, Vakil, appeared for the appellants, it was brought to the notice of their Lordships by the Vakil opposing on the opposite side, that the appeal was insufficiently stamped The Chief Justice deprecated the practice of Vakils appearing in cases in which they had not taken precautions to ascertain that proper stamp duty had been paid prior to the appeal being heard In this instance he allowed the Vakil three weeks time to get the papers stamped, but would discountenance such things in future.

A Suit Decided on Bruit Camphor—On Saturday, before Mr P V Pandurangaiya Pillay, 3rd Judge of the Small Cause Court, Annykannuall sued Parthasarathy Chetty, a clerk in the Accountant General's Office for the recovery of Rs 15 plus Rs 16 for interest, alleged to have been paid by the plaintiff to the defendant for the purchase of a piece of land, which was afterwards sold in execution of a decree of the District Munsiff of Pennagadam The defendant repudiated the claim and urged that the plaint was wrongly framed The plaintiff not being able to prove her claim she had no other alternative but to withdraw from the suit By mutual consent, however, the defendant agreed to burn camphor and swear on it This ceremony having been gone through His Honor dismissed the suit with costs *Id*

An Important Question of Law—A second appeal from the District Court of Chingleput, in which an important question of law was involved, came up for argument yesterday before the Hon'ble Justices Handley and Weir The plaintiff Shaik Sahib had brought a suit in ejectment against Fakour Muhomed Ibrahim Sahib and another The plaintiff was met by the plea of *res judicata* on the ground that in a previous suit on the same cause of action against the same defendants the plaintiff had not paid the fee of the Commissioner appointed to determine the value of the property and that the suit was dismissed The question for the Court to decide was whether the decision in the previous suit could be properly held to have been passed under Section 179 of the Code of Civil Procedure Mr Kathasawmy Iyer, Vakil, for the appellant contended that on the authority of a case reported in 8 Allahabad Series page 252, the previous decision was not *res judicata* Their Lordships reversed the District Judge's decision and remanded the appeal for retrial on its merits *Id*

Marriage Reform—The *Bangalore*, speaking of the Pandurangi Dasi case says—The sentence meets with our cordial approval If it had been even much severer than what it is, public opinion would have approved of it However much Native Indian society may be wedded to the custom of child marriage, it regards with a sense of abhorrence a piece of brutality such as has been brought to light in connection with this case The sense of indignation is profound, as may well be judged from the unanimous verdict of a jury of whom five were Hindu gentlemen We do not propose, in commenting upon this case to go out of our way to condemn the custom of child marriage, though we must confess that we hold strong views on the subject, and that we have never hesitated to give expressions to them We are decidedly of opinion that the age of consent should be raised Of course a foreign Government, such as the English Government in India, is bound to proceed with great caution in a matter of this kind But we venture to think that it cannot shirk its duty It must take the initiative and consult public opinion, the various Associations and public bodies which represent various phases of public opinion

E

An Important Ruling—Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Weir have just decided a somewhat peculiar case, in which Shaik Ibrahim of Chicacole was convicted by the Sub-Magistrate of resisting an attachment made under Section 103 of the Madras Municipal Act IV of 1884 and fined. This conviction was reversed by the Principal Assistant Magistrate on appeal, on the ground that the front doors of appellant's house were not moveable property. The facts showed that the appellant was assessed at Rs 5 for house tax, and on refusing to pay the same a warrant was issued against his moveable property and the Municipal Supervisor, in executing the warrant, removed the front doors of appellant's dwelling house. The Acting District Magistrate of Ganjam, in sending up the case to the High Court for revision, thought that the conviction should be upheld as the Section of the Act empowered the Municipality to distrain moveable property, and attaching doors was a most frequent form of such attachment. Their Lordships held that doors were not moveable property, and therefore the conviction of the Sub-Magistrate was wrong They uphold the action of the Principal Assistant Magistrate —*Ib*

A Dispute Regarding the Recital of Mantrams—In this case the *Tengalais* and *Vadakalais*, two religious sects, are at variance on the privileges of reciting certain *mantrams* In the Tenkarangai Nanguneri Taluk in Tinnevelly there is a Vishnava temple under the management of a Tengalai, where both the above sects were wont to worship On the 8th November last the Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate, hearing that there was likely to be a riot and a general breach of the peace amongst the Vadakalais and the Tengalais in consequence of the former claiming the right to begin the Tamil translation of the Vedas and the recitation of their peculiar invocation *Ramanuja Dayapatram*, and the latter having claimed the right to recite their invocation the *Sri Sailesa Dayi Patram*, passed an order prohibiting the Vadakalais from uttering their invocation during the time of the procession A petition was preferred against the above decision to the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly who, however, confirmed the proceedings of the Sub Magistrate. Against this the Vadakalais appealed to the High Court and the appeal was heard before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Weir to day Messrs K Brown and T R Ramachandra Aiyar appeared for the appellants and contended that the Magistrate should have held a judicial enquiry before passing such order and that the matter did not fall within the purview of the Section 147 which related to something done on tangible immoveable property They therefore applied that the case be revised The Government Pleader and Mr T Rama Row appeared in support of the Sub-Magistrate's order Their Lordships upheld the ruling and order of the Lower Court —*Ib*.

The Next Pleaders' Test Examination—Candidates for the next Pleaders' Test Examination, to be held in January next, must send in their applications, those in the Mofussil to the District Judge in which the candidates reside, and those in the Presidency Town, to the Registrar Appellate Side, High Court, by the 15th of November next

"The Indian Social Reformer"—The following circular has been sent to us—"All thoughtful men who have paid any serious attention to the present state of Indian Society must have often, we believe, deplored the slow progress the several communities in India are making in the eradication of social evils While the political aspirations of our countrymen find expression through newspapers existing in all parts of the country, while the national voice on political rights and privileges makes itself heard through the Indian National Congress, while the advocates of political reform are covering the country with a network of associations, there is not in the whole of India, so far as we are aware, a journal which is exclusively devoted to the discussion of social topics, and which tries to diffuse moderate and rational ideas about the changes essential to the material as well as moral well being of Hindu nation. Nor are the deliberations of the annual Indian Social Conference published as widely as is desirable and needful, and pressed on the attention of the Indian public as perpetually and persistently as they ought to be Nor is the reproach wholly undeserved that the yearning after social emancipation is not as keen and sincere as that for political enfranchisement What thoughts and opinions exist on various questions of social reform

have to be furnished with a medium of public expression, and fresh thoughts and opinions have to be stimulated. It is, therefore, proposed to start a weekly Journal of eight pages, octavo size, the humble aim of the originators of which will be to labour in the cause of social reform as strenuously as their compatriots are working in the field of politics. The editorial management of the paper will be in the hands of gentlemen who have had experience in Indian Journalism. Efforts will be made to secure the services as contributors, of some of our leading men as well as the representatives of so-called Young India. Reform and improvement of the existing institutions, consistent with the needs of the times, and not revolution, will be the object of the conductors of this Journal. Politics will be eschewed altogether. The subscription is fixed at Rs. 4 per annum for Madras and Mofussil, including postage, to place the paper within the reach of all. It will be published every Monday evening, and the first number will be published on Monday the 1st September, 1890. The attempt is beset with numerous difficulties; and the mere belief that in such a good cause the minimum pecuniary and literary support will be freely and cordially accorded by all friends of social reform has led to the issue of this Prospectus."—*Standard.*

THE DANGERS OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—While a Mr. King was going home by train at Melbourne, Australia, he put his head out of the carriage window, when a train came up from the opposite direction with a door flying loose, and this door struck Mr. King above the temple, crushing in the skull and causing instantaneous death.

ANOTHER "YANKEE DOODLE."—A report reaches us that a woman in Pittsburg has given birth to two of the smallest babies on record. One is a pound in weight and the other three-quarter pound. Either child could have been hidden under a quarter measure, or both could be stowed away comfortably in an ordinary overcoat pocket. Both have black hair, and have very pretty faces, and strange to say, their parents are ordinary sized people. The youngsters are said to be in perfect health.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from 1st August 1890 a system of payment of land revenue by money orders, which has been sanctioned by Government, will be introduced in the Districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, by means of which all landholders (such as Zemindars, Jagirdhars, Inamdars, Ryots, etc.), will be enabled to remit the amount due from them to the Taluq Treasuries, through the Post Office. For the convenience of landholders who are residing in the town of Madras, the Madras General Post Office and its Town sub-offices have been authorized to issue revenue money orders payble to Tahsildars in these six Districts. Further information regarding the issue and payment of revenue money orders can be obtained from any Post Office in the six Districts mentioned.

Extracts.

DEATH OF THE HOLKAR'S YOUNG BROTHER.

The *Mahratta.*—We are sorry to have to record the untimely and sudden death of Bahsahob Yeshvantrao Holkar, younger brother of the reigning Maharaja of Indore on the 24th ultimo. For a very few days before his death the Prince was suffering from a fever of a very severe type. This sad bereavement will throw the family of the Prince into the vortex of misery, and we hasten to express our deep sympathies with them in their sorrow. Bahsahob Yeshvantrao was a young prince, patient, wise, and of an unruffled temper. He received his education at the Rajkumar College of Indore with his brother, when the late Mr. A. Mackay was the principal of the institution. The principle of conduct adhered to by the late Yeshvantrao in the settlement of family disputes gave him great credit for prudence. The loss to his mother Maharani Raibabai and his widow Rani is really great when we find that Yeshvantrao was such a good man. Maharaja Holkar is reported to have felt greatly for this loss and his brotherly feelings induced him to show every consideration to his dying brother. This but was as it should be. H. H. the Maharaja has now to do something more than this, and we doubt not that he will do it. He must show respect and consideration to members of the bereaved family of his brother. Whatever might have been the discontents and disaffections in the Holkar family, while Yeshantrao Bahsahob lived we are pretty well informed, he was never personally a source of troubles to His Highness. We have therefore every hope that the Maharaja Holkar will try every means in his power to console and comfort his brother's bereaved family. Yeshvantrao leaves behind him three children and they are thrown on the merciful disposal of the Maharaja.

THE CALCUTTA CHILD-WIFE CASE.

The *Hindu.*—Elsewhere we print the concluding proceedings in the trial of this case before the Calcutta High Court. That the person who was the cause of Foolmony's death should be convicted on a comparatively light charge and let off so easily is what was expected. The condition of Hindu society and of the law does not permit a more serious notice being taken of the act which led to the death under very painful circumstances of a young and innocent child. Nor does great blame attach to the husband. He was tempted to do what Hindu society, at any rate in the Province of Bengal, permits to be done and what the law framed by the enlightened Anglo-Indian Government inflicts no punishment for doing. The mother of the child-wife said that in her evidence it was the custom to withhold the child-wife from the husband's home till she attained puberty. This is the custom in many other parts of India. In Southern India, the husband or his parents possess no sort of control over the wife until she attains maturity and is introduced into her husband's house by a formal ceremony. We understand that such is the custom in the Deccan and Upper India including Behar and Assam. But in Bengal the beastly custom that ended so disastrously to Foolmony seems to prevail very largely. Against the testimony of Foolmony's mother we have the more reliable one of the Hindu Barrister who defended the accused. This gentleman said that the assertion of Foolmony's mother was the first that he ever heard; on the other hand as a Bengalee, he could say that it amounted to a sin to separate the wife from her husband no matter what the age of the former is. That this is the custom in Bengal in the higher as well as in the lower classes seems to admit of little doubt. The prisoner himself admitted—which was probably true—that prior to the occasion which ended so tragically he was in the habit of using his child-wife as if she had attained maturity. The evils arising from such a barbarous custom must be patent to all minds of ordinary intelligence. For one case which ends in death as Foolmony's and attracts public notice, there are hundreds of cases that are either hushed up or brings on a chronic suffering to the girl if not immediate end to her life. The practice of unnatural intercourse brings on premature puberty, and medical men have borne repeated testimony to the number of deaths and amount of suffering which this artificial and forced maturity causes. The Hindu gentleman that defended the prisoner suggested that for the sad death of Foolmony the accused was not responsible, the blame lay in the usages of the Hindu society which were deep-rooted. The remedy consisted, the learned Counsel added, in raising the age of consent; and if there was any indignation against such usages, the proper course would be to petition Government to do so and effectually put a stop to such occurrences. This is the view taken by a large section of the educated Hindu community. There are some who condemn the custom but who would look to the operation of educated public opinion to root out this evil. We think this suggestion proceeds from an exaggerated apprehension of the results of Government's interference in our social matters. If our social maladies can be cured without the interferance of Government, the suggested remedy will be the wisest to adopt. But every person gifted with the least insight into the capabilities of the Hindu mind in its present condition ought to feel convinced that he may wait for generations and the eagerly expected spontaneous remedy will not be forthcoming. Meanwhile many innocent lives will continue to be sacrificed to the uncontrolled beastly element in human nature. "A Native Observer" suggests that the conviction of Harri Mohan Maitri should be given the widest publicity possible and that would suffice to a great extent to check the vicious practice against which legislative interference is invoked. It may have this effect to an infinitesimal extent, but will hardly produce any enduring effect. Those that act as Harri Mohan acted rarely expect their action to end as Harri Mohan's ended; and only in cases of death this offence has a chance of coming to public notice. Even should the law raise the age of consent, child-wives will continue to be used as they are now in Bengal. But there can be no doubt that all would-be Harri Mohan Maitri's would be very much less "rash and negligent" in their brutal practice. A Hindu sleeping with his child-wife will have in his mind the fear of a charge of rape; and should his offence end as disastrously as Harri Mohan's ended in the case of Foolmony he will be open to the charge of wilful murder. At any rate by amending the existing provision in the direction desired Government will be doing what as the executive representative of Hindu society it can possibly do to mitigate, if not completely extinguish, a disgraceful vice. Should the Government show apathy in the matter even now, it would be subject to a reproach of which every Government pretending to be guided by enlightened and humane principles should try to purge itself without the least delay.

KASHMIR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The *Hindu.*—Whether the deposition of the Maharaja of Kashmir is a right or wrong step, the reasons adduced by Sir John Gorst on behalf of the Government of India will convince no one of its justice or through disinterestedness. The Under Secretary's speech is special pleading, which is not likely to omit any plausible argument that might be put forward; yet the worst that he could allege against the Maharaja was that the country had been misgoverned for several years, it was misgoverned in fact in former times as well as in the short rule of the deposed Maharaja. The traces of disloyalty and seditious correspondence with which it was sought to connect the Maharaja having been proved illusory, the only charge that could be pressed with a show of relevancy was the continued misgovernment of the State. Much was made of the fact that the present Hindu dynasty was placed by the Indian Government over the Mahomedan population of Kashmir and therefore a special obligation rested on the Government to protect the Mahomedan subjects of the Maharaja from the consequences of the incompetency and the oppression of his officials. This is a strange misreading of historical events which must still be in the memory of the living generation. The rulers of Kashmir did not owe their Kingdom to the generosity or disinterestedness of the British Indian Government. Gulab Singh received the Prime Jaity of Jamu as a present from the Sikh Sovereign as whose feudatory he held and extended it, until by a separate treaty with the English, and on payment of 75 lakhs of rupees he was confirmed in that position by that power and received in addition the province of Kashmir. The so-called indebtedness of the Maharaja and his ancestors to the generosity of the British is all a figment of partizan logic, and the obligation of the Government of India to interfere between Pratab Singh and his subjects is neither greater nor less than what rests on it in regard to other Native States. If anything, in the case of Kashmir the obligation is less binding, because by the transaction of 1846 the Government would appear to have sold away its right. Still by the logic of superior physical force the British authorities are able to assume towards their weak feudatories any position that suits them, and in the case of Kashmir they think it a sufficient justification for depriving the Maharaja of his sovereignty that his ancestors and predecessors made mistakes. Sir John Gorst is a shrewd gentleman and it is a wonder how he expected people to approve of this kind of argument. He quoted long passages from the report of a certain English Revenue Officer who was engaged by the Maharaja and who criticised in hard terms the defects of the revenue system obtaining in that province. Now, for this system neither the present Maharaja nor perhaps his immediate predecessors are answerable; because Kashmir was for centuries subject to the rule of the Moghal Emperors and after their downfall to the Afghan rulers, from whom the Sikhs wrested it in 1819. The system condemned by the English Revenue Officer is probably the growth of these centuries of Mahomedan misrule and Sikh greed; and we cannot understand the justice of making the unfortunate Pratab Singh responsible for the crime and rapacity of his predecessors. On the other hand, the Government themselves admit that the deposed Maharaja did introduce certain reforms and expressed from time to time his desire to improve the administration of his province. Pratab Singh is certainly not a model ruler, but surely the Government of India are not in the habit of deposing all that are not model rulers. Is British India itself a model of wise and honest administration? Within its boundaries there are large areas exhibiting a degree of human misery and suffering frightful in the extreme. We recently referred to statistics showing that the labouring classes in certain parts were being steadily underfed and consequently were victims to untold suffering from starvation and disease. What story does the recent legislation of the Indian Government for the protection of ryots tell? The Mussulman peasantry of the Punjab is, we are told, being so surely and slowly impoverished and dislodged from its ancient and adjacent property that a cry has been raised in the Government's own organ for special legislation for its behoof. One of the gentlemen in the House of Commons observed that Sir John Gorst's reasons for the deposition of the Maharaja of Kashmir would be equally good for deposing the Government of Ireland. At any rate, in the presence of an imperial tribunal they would be good enough to depose the Government of India. We do not of course suggest that India has been in any sense as badly governed as Kashmir is alleged to have been. But the standard of good government will vary according to the standpoint taken, and what is regarded as an outcome of wise and lenient administration by some may be by others construed as the effect of incompetent and selfish rule. If the contentment of the people is any indication of good government, Kashmir would appear to have been better governed than many parts of British India. English officials placed in Native capitals to watch and criticise the administration of Native rulers cannot be expected always to command the peculiarities of Native administration, and successive Residents of Kashmir have accordingly condemned the administration of that State. They even pointed out the incompetency of present ruler who was said to be in the hands of low favourites and who was disposed to obstruct rather than advance reform. But the opinions of these officers are hardly worth anything in the absence of independent and impartial testimony. Moreover it has not been the policy of the Government of India to depose all incompetent rulers, for, according to Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir John Strachey and other models of Indian bureaucratic native rulers are with few exceptions either the very devils in human shape or miserable weaklings. And if that were so, there is no reason why the Maharaja of Kashmir should be singled out as the victim of British Indian Government's philanthropy. We do not love play the role which Sir John Gorst attributed to Mr. Bradlaugh; we do not plead for the divine right of an oriental despot. But we cannot concede to Anglo-Indian Government the power of disposing of the rights of independent rulers arbitrarily and without "rhyme or reason." Reading carefully the debate in the House of Commons and considering the whole history of the affair we cannot help agreeing with Mr. MacNeil that if Kashmere was not useful to the Government of India, nothing would have been heard about the bad administration of Kashmir and the bad character of its ruler. The Under-Secretary's speech is worth as as a defence of the Government's conduct, and still it is worthy of note that no more than 88 members could be persuaded to vote on the side of Mr. Bradlaugh who pleaded in the House for justice and fair play. No system of Government is perfect; and it would appear there is no exception even in a Parliamentary system, worked as it is on sharply marked party lines, demanding the sacrifice of everything, of wisdom, truth and even the abiding interests of the Empire, for the temporary ascendancy of one party or the other!

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1890. [No. 33.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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	YEARLY	ADVANCE	ARREARS
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Kanarese	[illegible]	5—0—0	
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	9—0—0	

MOFUSSIL

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Kanarese	5—0—0	6	0—0
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Bangalore, 7th August 1890

NOTICE

It is proposed that tenders in the form of a schedule of rates for each class of work required, will shortly be invited for the construction of the Railway from Bangalore to the Mysore Frontier near Hindupur The work will be let out in 5 mile sections Those intending to tender are advised to personally examine the section or sections they intend to submit tenders for The tender for any section of the line will include all works required on such section exclusive of Permanent way

(Signed) W McHUTCHIN,

Assistant Chief Engineer, of Mysore

Bangalore City Municipality

Minute of Propositions to be laid before the Meeting of the Board to be held on Friday the 29th August 1890 at 7 30 A M

I The monthly cash account current and the monthly return for the month of July 1890

II Appointment of Municipal Commissioner to fill up vacancy caused by the death of Mr P Changalraya Mudaliar

III Circular No 5 dated 28th July 1890, from the Census Superintendent, with enclosures, regarding the ensuing Census operations

IV List of funds to be acquired for opening out new Roads in Nos I and II Divisions

V Consideration of the draft Vaccination Regulations published in the *Mysore Gazette* of 12th July 1890

VI Letter No 55, dated 7th August 1890, from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, forwarding an application from Miss A M Smith of the Church of England Zenana Mission, for a grant in aid to the Mahammadan Girls' School in the Cubbon park

VII Memo regarding the extension of water supply in the City of Bangalore

VIII Letter No 2026, dated 19th June, from Chief Engineer and letter dated 11th instant, from Mr H Hart, regarding the Old mills' Compound wall

A S. RAGHAVACHARIU,

Vice President,

City Municipal Commission

The 12th August 1890

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY.

H P BLAVATSKY

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

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NOTICE.

Finest Flours, Soojee and Bran manufactured on the improved chilled roller system at the MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S MILL To be had at the Company's Shops in the Pettah, and at Dispensary Road from Salah Mohamed Cossim Saib, Sole Agent in Cantonments, Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 9th Aug—A letter from the Queen has been placarded at Heligoland in which Her Majesty thanks the inhabitants for their recent loyal address and expresses her conviction that the Emperor William will promote their prosperity to the utmost

London, 10th August—Mr. Barkly, the Governor of Heligoland, delivered over charge of the island yesterday to Herr von Bottticher Only a slight ceremony took place on the occasion Both flags were hoisted together, the British and German men of war in the harbour saluting Mr Barkly sailed away amid salutes from the German men of war

London, 11th Aug—The Emperor William arrived at Heligoland yesterday and was received with much enthusiasm.

His Majesty sailed for Wilhelmshaven in the evening

Brussels, 10th Aug—A meeting of forty thousand Socialists was held here to day in favor of universal suffrage, and it was resolved to continue the struggle till the object was attained

A progressist meeting was held in the evening at which the speakers declared that violence must take the place of lawful means.

Allahabad, 9th August—The survey for a broad gauge line from Lucknow through Rae Bareilly to Jaunpore is likely to be sanctioned during the ensuing cold weather

Mr. Cleadlee's report on the Rajpootana Doosri Railway is likely to be shortly available His alignment is through Jeyssalmere passing Bikaner The line is calculated to be 550 miles in length The probable cost will be over a lakh of rupees per mile

Simla, 9th Aug—The latest report state that the floods on the Ganges at Cawnpore were the highest on record The line has been breached in five places between Cawnpore and Unao, the Mails being transhipped, but passengers cannot pass through owing to uninterrupted rain.

London, 11th Aug—The Emperor William, speaking at a luncheon given in his honor at Heligoland, warmly eulogised Queen Victoria, to whom he said the transfer of Heligoland to Germany was due, and who valued the friendship of Germany.

St. Petersburg, 11th Aug.—It has been settled that the Czarwitch visits Constantinople and Palestine in September, and thence will pay a visit to the principal towns in Egypt and India and the ports of China and Japan, returning in the spring through Siberia from Vladivostock.

London, 11th Aug. (*via* Bombay).—A rebellion is reported to have broken out in Morocco The insurgents have defeated the Sultan's Army capturing many prisoners, whom they tortured to death. An action was fought at Attasi, the Sultan's troops being reinforced before proceeding further against the rebels.

Madrid, 11th Aug—Another death from cholera has taken place here. The epidemic is abating in Valencia.

London, 12th Aug, (*via Bombay*)—The deaths from cholera at Mecca and Jeddah on Sunday numbered 250.

Allahabad, 12th Aug—The floods at Aligarh have assumed a serious aspect. The water has risen higher than the highest flood level since 1884, when terrible floods occurred.

Poona, 12th Aug—The Poona Gayan Samaj, or Native Philharmonic Society, gave an entertainment to Lord Harris this evening A few European ladies and gentlemen were present A programme of music, both vocal and instrumental, was gone through very creditably. At the close Lord Harris said he was pleased to witness the success of the Institution. Music was useful to the public speaker as it enabled him to modulate his voice for the benefit of his hearers He could not appreciate Oriental music, though he had had considerable experience of Oriental music in China, Japan, Siam and India, just as Natives could not appreciate European music. Englishmen were always striving to raise every art, occupation or amusement in which they were engaged to a higher level Therefore he congratulated the Institution on following Englishmen and taking up a noble task in attempting to revive the art of music.

London, 13th Aug—Sir Edward Bradford, while riding in Hyde Park this morning, met with an accident. His horse shied, fell, and rolled over him He was picked up and taken home senseless.

Later—Sir Edward Bradford has recovered consciousness. He is suffering from slight concussion of the brain, but is progressing favorably.

London, 14th Aug—After protracted sittings the House of Commons last night finished the discussion on Supply

An extensive coal field has been discovered in Silesia.

Odessa, 12th Aug (*via Bombay*)—A boiler exploded on the new Russian line of battle ship *Sinope* whilst undergoing trials Prince Chilkoff and 12 sailors on board were killed.

Allahabad, 13th August—Railway communication between Lucknow and Cawnpore has been restored *via* the Oudh and Rohilkhund line.

London, 14th *Aug*—The Washington Treasury yesterday purchased 310,000 ounces of silver, but refused to state at what price It is, however, known that it was slightly above that of the London rate The offers amounted to one million ounces.

London, 15th *Aug*—In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst, in explaining the Indian Budget, announced that the surplus for 1889 1890 was £2,677,000 and was due to the rise in the value of the rupee, the increase in revenue and the reduction in expenditure. The surplus for the current year is £1,870,000 This increase over the estimate is, he said, entirely due to the rise in exchange, without which it would have been half a million below the estimate There will be a reduction of the Salt duty, £1,500,000 of which duty has been applied to the Famine Fund Sir John, in conclusion, said the financial status of India was most encouraging.

London, 15th *Aug*—In the House of Commons Sir John Gorst announced that Lord Cross was still considering the question of the construction of the proposed Bengal and Assam Railway

Allahabad, 14th *Aug*—The Bengal North-Western Railway line between Chupra and Khoja Sombhota has been breached Chupra itself is reported to be under water

Heavy rain has fallen on the Bolan Railway and the line is seriously damaged The military cart roads between Mach and the adjacent stations are completely blocked.

Nine girder bridges between Hirok and Kotal have been washed away The water at Hirok was thirty feet high on Tuesday

The Dowager Maharani of Bettiah, aunt of the present Maharajah of Bettiah, died at Benares on the morning of the 12th instant.

London, 15th *Aug*—The Director of the Washington Mint expects to purchase to day half a million ounces of silver at slightly above London rates.

London, 15th *Aug*—A correction received from London regarding Sir John Gorst's speech on the Indian Budget says that Sir John Gorst said he could hold out no hope of a reduction in the salt tax at present and that it was proposed to apply the surplus to the re establishment of the Famine Fund

London, 16th *Aug*.—In the discussion on the Indian Budget Mr Bradlaugh complained of the tardiness of the Secretary of State in presenting the estimates Sir Richard Temple eulogised the Budget and congratulated India in having the lightest taxation of any country in the world

The Government of India, in a despatch to the Secretary of State in the Draft Bill on the isolation of lepers, state that many of the highest medical authorities in India consider leprosy only contagious in the sense that is incurable and segregation plays only a subordinate part in determining the spread of the disease.

The Bombay Government holds views in close accord to those of Madras, viz, that to stamp out the disease all lepers should be compulsorily removed to Asylums and detained till cured or dead.

Bombay would further prosecute, under the Penal Code, any leprous person continuing to take effectual measures to segregate himself Bengal is prepared to accept the Bill as a tentative measure till further experience has been gained It would add a provision similar to Madras and Bombay re the exercise of trade by lepers

The despatch continues that as it appears that a Commission is *being* sent out, as much information as possible will be obtained As the subject is technical, a Secretary will be appointed for a year and the Medical Officers of leper establishments will be instructed to give all information in their power. The Government, while it cannot pledge itself to accept the conclusion of such a Commission as the National Leprosy Fund will send out, if three members be deputed, will appoint two others here to co operate. Finally, the despatch declares that in consequence of doubts existing as to the contagious character of leprosy it is expedient to postpone legislation for the present in the hope that the investigation proposed may provide more definite information on the causes of leprosy and the best means of prevention

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY AUGUST 18, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Never before, in all probability, were the industries of India at a lower ebb than at the present time. In ages gone by this land was noted throughout the world for the goods it turned out. Nowhere could such beautiful cloths, such exquisite jewellery be manufactured as in this country. People came far and near to purchase what the Indians had to sell, not only the raw produce but the articles that had been made up. Armies were had against India in order to gain the wealth that had been accumulated, by trade and manufacture The Greeks under Alexander turned their attention to this land, because they had heard of its riches and splendour, and they desired to become possessed of the former and view the latter. The goods of this land were carried to Rome when she was at the height of her greatness, though she never at tempted a conquest. The ladies of the Imperial family were decked in cloth woven by the men of India, while their persons were adorned with jewels sent from the same land Then came the European nations to purchase what they required, Venice taking the lead among the towns She had ships on the Mediterranean as well as on the Red Sea, and the camel carried the goods over the isthmus that now has been cut through Then Portugal, Holland, France, and England, and though at first they only intended to trade, they afterwards turned their thoughts to conquest Each took possession of a slice of land, till after a long period of fighting, the British power became predominant, and, as it were, swallowed up the rest The trade of India had suffered in the entrancing war that raged in the country at the breaking up of the Mohammedan empire, and it has never revived It is now a producing, and an importing country of manufactured goods, an exporting country for raw material This was not the case in former times, when, as we have said, the whole world turned to this country for goods that its people made up Gradually, however, India lost its superiority in this respect, and the reason we have not far to seek for The Indian industries have been swallowed up by those of England The cotton goods for which this land was once so famous cannot stand competition with Manchester, so raw cotton is sent from Bombay and other Indian ports to be made up at home, and then sent back here This cannot be looked upon as a healthy state of affairs, and the result has been disastrous to India. Mr. Mahomed Bampjee brought this out very well in the lecture he delivered in the Hall of the London Mission Institution, and his words ought to be well considered by all who have the good of the country at heart. Not only is cotton sent to the west to be made up into goods, and then returned, but many other articles are treated in the same way Wheat is sent to England to be returned as biscuits, the profit on the transaction being abnormally great Old iron, the lecturer said, was sent home, manufactured into all sorts of articles which are sold in the Indian market, probably at two or three hundred per cent profit The same is the case with nearly everything else. The very umbrellas that are used in such large numbers come out from England; the lamps hung up in the bazaars are manufactured in the same country, and the oil burnt in them is not produced in India. It comes from the wells in America or Russia, though this country and Burmah could well supply all that is required We might go on multiplying instances of articles brought out from England that formerly were manufactured in this land, and it is high time a change were brought about

If the destruction of Indian manufactures had only been caused by fair competition not so much need be said on the subject; but this has not been the case The home Government has done its best to keep down India for the good of England. Take the cotton duties as an example These imposts hurt no body; the twist brought into this country had to be taxed, no one felt the burden in the least The cloth produced was bought by the well to do, just the people from whom it is often difficult to obtain anything But Manchester took the alarm, it saw mischief in the impost, and so it determined to have it removed Agitation was set on foot, and little by little the Tax was done away with. This brought about a great loss to the Indian treasury, but the home public did not care, Manchester was satisfied, and this was sufficient. Now the cotton manufacturers are disgusted to find that the mills of Bombay and other places will not go to ruin, and so they are determined to bring about a Factory Act, which they hope will be successful—will cause the offending mills to close We may be sure they will not leave a stone unturned till they have accomplished their objects, or till it has been demonstrated to them by the stern logic of facts that this is impossible It is nothing short of hypocrisy for the English to talk about justice to India when they prevent the country from doing its best, and making as much money as it can Justice should be done in the way of manufactures as well as in others.

The Government of India is also to blame It discourages enterprise of any kind, and worse than this it competes with legitimate trade It keeps printing presses in all parts of the country, and not only turns out its own work, but also takes from the public In this way much injury is done; trade is depressed, and dissatisfaction arises. Then again, all sorts of articles are made up in jails, and sold to the public This is interference with private trade, and a stop ought to be put to it. Government should be plainly told that it has nothing to do with trade, that its duty is to *govern*, and *nothing* else The rest can be left to the people To make matters worse the authorities tax all industries that may spring up, and so discourage them. There is brewing, for instance There is a heavy tax put upon the beer produced in this country, while that brought out from England pays a very light one. What encouragement is this to induce people to invest their money in industries? The Government does not give that encouragement to trade that it ought, hence the poor condition we see in it It ought to be considered the duty of the authorities to show what can be done in the way of trade, not to trade itself If they do the latter, loss is sure to be the result.

But those who enter into trade in India will have to be satisfied with small returns, at least, for a long time to come Money lending now stands in the way of legitimate trade. If a man can obtain twenty five per cent for his money he will not be satisfied with eight or ten. Traders at home are quite satisfied with the latter rate, and so would their Indian brethren be if people were not prepared to give such a high rate of interest when they borrow money. India is becoming poorer every day, and if ever she is to be raised out of the condition she is in, it will be by means of industries A beginning must be made and soon, or the people of the land will sink lower than they now are, and it will be acknowledged by all they are poor enough

Occasional Notes

The Rules regarding holding of land prescribed for Statutory Civil Servants has been declared by the Secretary of State to be applicable to Natives of India who proceed to England to compete at the Indian Civil Service Examination.

The Russian Ministry of Finance is resolved to take every advantage of the situation created by the passing of the American Silver Bill. Already large amounts of silver are being exported by the Bank of the Empire, especially to Berlin and Amsterdam.

Mr. J. E. Budd, late District Registrar, Faizabad, has been committed to trial at the High Court, N. W. P., for offences under Sections 161, 165, and 195 of the Indian Penal Code, and Section 81 of the Indian Penal Code, and Section 81 of the Indian Registration Act

In a long speech at Chinsura on the 3rd instant, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee said that the deliverance of India required not merely five years and three lakhs, which *he suggested before merely as an illustration*, but "probably thirty times that amount with long continued constitutional fighting, self-sacrifice and loss of lives."

The diamond which the Nizam bought from Messrs Orr and Sons, of Madras, a short time back, has been set in an aigrette for the bonddhes which His Highness will wear on great State occasions The stone, which cost Rs 1,05,000 and which is said to be one of the purest existing, weighed before cutting 97½ carats, but, is now reduced to 34½ carats.

Duleep Singh, who had an attack of paralysis recently, while staying at the Grand Hotel, Paris, was when the last Mail left, reported to be still in a critical condition It is said that he has caused a letter to be written to the Queen begging for pardon for his past behaviour His sons were anxious to take their father to England as soon as he was strong enough to be moved.

According to a correspondent, Darbhanga narrowly escaped a serious riot on the occasion of the Bakar Eid Festival. Some Mahomedans were about to sacrifice a cow, when the Hindus, hearing of this, gathered in large numbers, armed with *lathies*, and forcibly took away the cow, and were about to mete out condign punishment to the Mahomedans when the Magistrate appeared on the scene, attended by a large body of police, and restored order

It has been decided to take the forthcoming Census in bombay on the 26th February 1891. All public offices will be closed on the 25th, 26th and 27th idem in order that the services of the persons employed in them may be available for Census operations, heads of offices making such arrangements as may be required for the disposal of work at public business All clerks allowed to be absent from their offices have to be for those three days exclusively employed in making the Census operations

The Calcutta Defence Association has sent in a strong memorial to the Government of India regarding the Income-Tax. *After a careful examination of the available evidence* it is forced to the conclusion that the tax is not only causing sore vexation and great irritation, but is undermining the popularity of Government The opinion of the Bengal Government and numerous officials in the districts is cited to show that accurate assessment is impossible. The *Englishman* says that when the tax was introduced it would have encountered stronger opposition if it had not been distinctly understood that the impost was to be temporary.

Lady Lansdowne will return to India on November 18th, according to latest plans, and join the Viceroy on tour at Agra A noticeable feature in the Viceroy's tour will be the inspection of the troops of Native States and local corps These include the inspection of Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind troops near Patiala, and the Jodhpore, Jeypore, Bhartpore, and Ulwar troops at Rajpootana, as well as the Merwara Battalion, Dosh Force, Bampura Irregular Force, and the Meywar Bhil Corps Lieutenant Colonel Mellis accompanies the Viceroy during the inspection of the Native States Army The Viceroy returns from Pangi to Simla on the 25th idem

What is known as the Poona Child-Murder Case has been concluded The accused Pandit Haka nidhand and Mulchand Ramnarayen were charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of Sundri, a girl of nine years of age, the daughter of one Ganesh Annajee. They were also charged with the murder of Laxmon, an infant of nine months, the son of Ganesh Annajee At the house of the accused a search was made, and in the box the bodies of the children were found with their ornaments and clothes on, saturated with blood, and bearing marks of several injuries. The jury found both prisoners guilty of murder

and the Judge sentenced them to death, subject to confirmation by the High Court.

The late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., of Bombay, has bequeathed his residuary property to the Chancellor and Senate of the Bombay University on their agreeing to certain conditions laid down in his will. Sir Mungaldas has left a large amount of property, both movable and immovable, which is roughly estimated at between thirty and forty lakhs of rupees, and the amount to which the University would be entitled under the provisions of the will will materially depend on the determination of the question, which is now pending before the Bombay High Court, as to what portion of the entire property was ancestral and how much of it was self-acquired. Should the Court be of opinion, as had all along been contended by the deceased gentleman in the suit filed against him by his son for a division of the property, that the main portion was self-acquired, the University would in that case be largely benefited, roughly stated, to the extent of from five to ten lakhs of rupees.

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah.—His Highness the Maharajah proceeds to Madras by the ordinary Mail Train last night. His departure was strictly private.

Municipal Election.—The Municipal elections for the Civil and Military Station will take place on Wednesday next for Europeans and Eurasians and on Friday for Hindoos and Mahomedans.

A Good Example.—The Mahome dans of Sunday, which they assembled for public worship last Friday made a collection in aid of the Cotton Famine Relief Society. It would be well if this good example were largely followed.

The Weather.—We have had a few light showers out-station the sun has come down during the past week. The tanks are more or less full, and the crops require no rain. It is hoped this will soon come down, or the ryots will begin to despond.

An Accident.—What might have been a bad accident happened at the City Railway Station on Thursday last. The train from Poona was starting on the line when a pensioner turned an engine on to the same line. The driver managed to stop it just as it touched the train so that only the cowcatchers were injured. If the engine had not been stopped when it was, lives might have been lost. The points man was handed over to the police.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Fetters on Criminals.—On the suggestion of Colonel C. Pearson, the Inspector General of Jails, the fetters have been ordered to be abolished. We are glad the reign of barbarism is doomed and it looks as if the warders in charge of criminals taking away from them a pair of fetters from ankle rings will be worn only in rare cases.

A Further Blessing to Chile.—Yesterday at the Egmore Court Abdu Khan was charged before Mr. O. R. Jones with causing hurt in having, on Saturday last at Chetpet, beaten Isson, aged 6, with a heated substance. Accused pleaded that his son was guilty of theft and he punished him. His Worship directed the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 as the injuries were not severe.

Village Munsiffs.—The Madras Government has promulgated the following Rule for the appointment of Village Munsiffs.—*Collectors proceeding under Section 7 of Madras* Act of 1889 (Village Courts Act) shall appoint to the office of Village Munsiff a duly qualified person (if there is one) amongst those who have been appointed to collect the revenue in one of the villages constituting the jurisdiction of the Village Court, and when the office of Village Munsiff has been hereditary shall give preference to those belonging to families in which it has been so held.

Disputed Custody of a Child Wife.—A Bengalee, named Abhoy Chunder Dass, who was charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore with having used criminal force towards his mother-in-law in defending his wife, a girl aged about 10 years, was convicted and sentenced to a week's imprisonment. The Magistrate declined to make any specific order as to the custody of the girl, who had been produced by her husband under the orders of the Court, but left the girl to use her own discretion. The mother taking advantage of her son-in-law being detained in *hajat* walked off with her daughter.—I. D. N.

The Copyright Case.—This morning (8th) Mr. Justice Wilson, in giving judgment in the copyright case, entered shortly into its merits and referred to certain English rulings which showed that had an independent research been made and the same result arrived at, or if notes here and there were reproduced, it would not matter much, but in this suit the entire contents of "Palgrave's Lyrics" together with annotations, were largely reproduced, and this was a clear infringement of plaintiff's copyright. The Judge, therefore, held that a perpetual injunction should be issued restraining the defendant from publishing or selling his book of "Short English Poems," and that he also pay the costs of the suit.—B. G.

Parsee Charity.—Bai Avabai, wife of Mr. Cowasjee Hazonjee Curimboy, has disbursed a sum of Rs. 10,000 in connection with the new fire temple, *now being built on the* Bingham Road for the Parsee Panchayet. A house, purchased in the vicinity of the new temple for Rs. 8,000, has been made over to the proper authorities for the use of the Parsee priests, under certain conditions, in default of which the property is to be made over to the trustees of the Parsee Panchayet funds. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been given for sinking of a well on the premises, and five more promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each have been entrusted out of the interest on which certain religious rites are to be performed in the room.—G.

Alleged Ill Treatment of a Prisoner by the Police.—Yesterday, at the Sessions Court, before the Chief Justice, on the man Cheralingam being called upon for his defence in the case of forgery against him, he urged that after he had been taken into custody, he was beaten by the Police and asked to confess. After the Jury had returned their verdict of guilty, His Lordship enquired of the prisoner, if he still adhered to his statement of being assaulted by the Police, and on his replying in the affirmative, His Lordship directed him to put down his statement in writing, and said that the same would be given to the Commissioner of Police, who would hold an enquiry into the complaint. Paper and ink were given to him for the purpose, and prisoner produced his statement in writing, and the same was handed to Col. Weldon who at once entered upon an enquiry.

The Chief Justice on Old Offenders and Reformatories.—Sir Arthur Collins, on Monday last, at the Sessions Court, in passing sentence on the prisoners in the first case, observed to the first prisoner, that his first conviction was, when he was 18 years old, and since then he had been repeatedly in Jail. He had recorded in all about 85 stripes and had fifteen years' of Jail life. If he had been sent to a Reformatory in the first instance, there might have been some chance of reforming him, but for some reason or the other there was no such institution established in those days, and the consequence was that he had been living for the last 12 years at the expense of the taxpayers. There was no use of trying to reform him now, and as an act of mercy he sentenced him to 10 years' transportation. Addressing the second prisoner, His Lordship said that he had been living on the public ever since he was 12 years old, and as he was young, there was no doubt that when he came out of Jail, he would fall back upon the public again. Sir Arthur warned him that if he came before him again, he would transport him, and as a last chance, sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ceylon Gems—Rich and Rare.—The wealthy native gentleman who won the valuable precious stones to which we referred the other day, were good enough to call today to afford us personally the pleasure of looking on gems such as are rarely seen together in one collection. We saw (1), the large cats eye of 80 carats valued at £1,500. The ray of light is wonderfully brilliant, the rest of the stone is a dark green, the whole being very striking; (2) a smaller, but of far more attractive cats' eye of 17 carats of the lighter colour usually associated with Ceylon cats-eyes, the ray across being perfect, valued at £500; (3) a ruby star stone of 26 carats, the star perfectly seen, the rest of the stone not so rich in colour, valued at £200; (4) a ruby of splendid colour, 12 carats, valued at £600 and two other rubies less valuable. It will be seen that our visitor and his friend were worth robbing! The stones are to be sent to Europe *by an early mail*, *they should* be exhibited as specimens of the gems steadily found in this most famous of gem-yielding lands.—O.

The India Council Bills.—It was a constant complaint some years ago that the Secretary of State lost a good deal to the Government of India selling his bills inopportunely or injudiciously, and, there was no doubt at times something to be said in favour of this view. The remedy usually recommended was that the Secretary of State should call to his councils a practical business man, and this was generally supposed to be one of the considerations which led to the elevation of Mr. Robert Hardy from the Bank of Bengal to the India Office. However this may be, it is certain that the manner in which Council bills are still disposed of, is as much open to criticism as ever it was. Take for instance, the operations of the current financial year. The amount which it was estimated at the beginning of the year would have to be remitted, was about £15,000,000. At that time the question of silver legislation in the United States had already been mooted and it might have been thought that Lord Cross would, as far as possible, keep down the sale of his bills until he saw how the cat was likely to jump. As a matter of fact, by the beginning of the present month, that is before half the year was over, bills amounting to more than half the total sum to be remitted had been disposed of. Of course it may be that the Secretary of State was anxious to take advantage of such rise as had already occurred in exchange, distrusting the future; but this only shows that he and his advisers were misled by a want of faith which the event has not justified, and which those really behind the scenes did not share. At all events, had but the half of the six millions already sold been held up, the difference to the Indian revenue at the end of the twelve months would have been very considerable.—*Pioneer*.

Bathing at the Courtallum Falls.—To-day, at the Appellate Court, before their Lordships J. J. Muthusawmy Iyer and Best, Mr. H. G. Wedderburn, Barrister at Law, made a motion on affidavit for the transfer of a trial from the file of the Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly to the file of a Magistrate in some other District. The affidavit showed that Papa (1st accused), Hasan Khan (2nd accused), and Sami Sastri (3th accused) were the servants of the Dewan of Mysore, and Long Naik, (2nd accused) was a peon under Mr. Mahadeva Rao, a Deputy Commissioner of Mysore. These men had accompanied their masters to Courtallum, and while there had one morning resorted to the falls to bathe. They were then told by some Police Constables present that only Europeans were allowed to bathe in the morning, but, nevertheless these men, with others, began bathing. Some time previous to this an order by the District Magistrate was issued stating that for two months no native was to bathe during the morning in the falls. The appellants were thereupon arrested on a charge of rout and are being tried by the Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly. Mr. Wedderburn, after reading through the evidence, submitted that the trial, if proceeded with, would not be a fair and impartial one, as the Magistrate trying the case was a person interested in the dispute. He referred to the illegality of the District Magistrate's order, and said that if a Magistrate could frame a charge on the evidence such as that before the Court the trial could hardly be an impartial one. He thought that there was no evidence whatever of rioting, and he therefore asked their Lordships to interfere and direct the trial of the case by another Court. Their Lordships observed that the application was made at a very late stage of the proceedings, they did not oppose head any impartiality on the part either of the District Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, and accordingly dismissed the petition.

An Important Question Affecting Municipalities.—In a recent issue we gave particulars of a case which had been referred to the High Court by the Acting Assistant Magistrate of Ganjam wherein the question was raised as to whether the doors of a house were movable property or not. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Weir to day delivered their judgment. After reviewing the facts their Lordships stated that "Section 103 of the Madras Act IV of 1884 enables a Municipality to recover the amount of a tax remaining unpaid after 15 days' service of a notice by distress and sale of the movable property of the defaulter and the question is:—'Whether the outer door of a house is movable property?' We are clearly of opinion that the Principal Assistant Magistrate was right in reversing the conviction—the front or other door of a house is not movable property and is, therefore, not liable to be distrained. The terms movable and immovable property have been defined in various Acts of the Madras Legislature, and the definitions thus given render it clear that that which is attached to the earth is not movable property, and *the words, 'attached to the earth'* have been interpreted by the Legislature itself to mean 'attached to what is embodied in the earth for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of that to which it is attached.' Moreover, by the transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) Section 8, it is enacted that when the property is a house the transfer thereof includes *inter alia* the doors. It has been held in Calcutta, I. L. R. 164, that the doors of a building form part of an immovable property. We are therefore of opinion that the conviction was wrong and that the doors of a house cannot be distrained under Section 103 of the Madras Act IV of 1884."

Extracts.

THE CASE OF FULMONI DASI

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—The case of the death of a child-wife of eleven in consequence of the brutal rashness of her husband Hari Mohun Moitri, under revolting circumstances, has ended in the conviction of the accused on the charge of having caused death by a rash and negligent act, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Judge cannot be said to have erred on the side of severity. The defending counsel in his address pleaded as a palliation that the practice for which the accused was suffering was, to his knowledge as a Bengalee, common in the community. The jury through their foreman reprobate the suggestion. We sympathize with the jury in their protest, but we are inclined to think that the counsel's experience is the more correct one. We know that the practice largely prevails on this side of India, and, we think, no public good is done by concealing it. Our best interest rather lies in acknowledging it and exposing it. It is to be hoped that Hari Mohun's fate will be a warning to other men, but we cannot help observing that nothing short of a legislative enactment making the practice penal will effectually put a stop to it.

The *Sobodh Patrika* remarks:—The trial of Harry Mohun Moitri, who was charged with causing the death of his wife Fulmoni Dasi by a rash and negligent act, has resulted in his conviction and sentence. The jury, which was entirely composed of natives (six Hindoos and one Mahomedan) on the challenge of the prisoner's counsel brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who was thereupon sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. It speaks *something for their sense of humanity and* justice that, in spite of Hindoo custom and usage which was loudly pleaded on behalf of the accused as exempting him from all liability to punishment, that the jury should still have unanimously brought in a verdict of guilty against him. In this way is the justice of the Penal Code satisfied, and a man who has caused the death of his wife by an unnatural act, has escaped only with a year's imprisonment. If, however, the wife had been but six months younger the man would no doubt have rendered himself liable to ten years, even though his act had not resulted in the fatal consequences which it did. . . The result is that both in the established practice and in Hindoo law, we believe, there

is nothing to justify the anomalous provisions of the Indian Penal Code on the law of rape as between husband and wife. And even if there were, no civilised Government would care a bit for such justification. If these considerations were patent enough before, the case of Fulmoni Dasi has added to their urgency a hundred-fold After this, any delay in amending the law can hardly be justified on any grounds that can be admitted for a moment by a civilised Government

THE MADRAS ARBITRATIONS COURT.

Says the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* in reference to Mr. Bilgiri Iyengar's scheme:—We are glad to find that an Arbitration Court is about to be established in Madras by twenty-five leading gentlemen of the place, most of whom are Vakeels, Advocates and Attorneys. The Court will consist of sixteen judges and six additional members, who together will form a standing Council which will frame rules for guidance and control over the Court. The decision of the Council on any subject referred to it by the Arbitration Court with respect to its management shall be final. We cannot over-rate the importance of the movement. While the criminal laws of the country crushing the vitality out of the people, the civil administration of justice is causing immense mischief to them in other ways. The law's delay, the cost of litigation, and the uncertainty of civil justice are a general complaint. But that is not the greatest evil of the system of administration now obtaining in this country. The Hindus were never a gambling nation, but the laws of a foreign Government are making them a litigious race of gamblers. The whole nation are bent upon law-suits, and they would stake their last pice to see the end of a legal warfare In this way, people have acquired a morbid taste for this legalized gambling, and the result may be easily conceived We must say however that the Government is not quite unwilling that we should settle our disputes amongst ourselves. With this object in view the Government gave the people permission under the Civil Procedure Code to try their own cases. But, as is usually the case, we never took advantage of the boon conferred on us by our ruler. Attempts were made to establish such tribunals in Bengal, but they proved futile. In Poona also, an Arbitration Court was started, which worked very successfully for several years, but it died with the death of Mr Ganesh Wasudev Joshi, a true patriot, and the like of whom is not to be found in whole India. We believe one of the principal objects of the Zamindary Panchyat Sova of Bengal is to establish such courts in Bengal. The other Provinces, we hope, will also follow in the wake of Madras By so doing they will stamp out the greatest scourge of the nation"

To our mind it would appear that the Arbitration Court is nothing more less than a limited Liability Company, or perhaps a Joint stock scheme. One thing is certain, and that is that Government will loose a very large revenue At the same time we do not see how Government can interfere Perhaps our Law Courts will soon be abolished!—*Cosmopolite*

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The Regulations have just been issued for the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, which will be held in August, 1892 These rules differ in the following important respects from those previously published. The examination will commence on August 1, 1892, instead of the beginning of June The candidates must be over twenty-one and under twenty-three years of age on April 1, 1892. The old limits were seventeen and nineteen on the previous January 1 An order for admission to the examination will be sent to each candidate on July 18, two months latter than hitherto. The open competitive examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks
French Language and Literature	... 500
German ditto, ditto	... 500
English ditto, ditto (including special period to be named by the Commissioners)	... 500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	... 500
Arabic ditto, ditto	... 500
English Composition	... 500
Greek Language and Literature	... 750
Latin ditto, ditto	... 750
Mathematics (pure and applied)	... 900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)	— 900
Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding three of the following subjects:—	
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics ... 600	
(N.B.—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics)	
Higher Chemistry 600 ...	1,800
Higher Physics 600 ...	
Geology 600 ...	
Botany 600 ..	
Zoology 600 ...	
Animal Physiology 600 ...	
English History	... 400
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	... 400
Roman History (ditto, ditto) ...	... 400
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list issued by Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History) ..	... 500
Political Economy and Economic History	... 500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	... 400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	... 400
Roman Law	... 500
English Law, viz, Law of Contract—Criminal Law—Law of Evidence and Law of the Constitution	... 500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)	... 500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory. A syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the examination in the various subjects, will be issued, and notice of its appearance given in the *London Gazette*

The Civil Service Commissioners will, as hitherto, continue to make such deductions from the marks assigned to candidates in each subject (with the exception of English and Mathematics) as may be deemed necessary in order to secure that "a candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

It is evidently intended to make the examination far stiffer than before The subjects are more numerous, and the maximum marks obtainable are 12,700 in place of 7,100 Candidates will no longer be at liberty to select a particular period in English History in which to be examined, and the following Notes in the old prospectus are not in the new:—

A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the candidate. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the period or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied The examination in mathematics will range from arithmetic, algebra, and elementary geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied mathematics The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a native of good education.

Instead of *two* years' probation in England, and periodical examinations, the new prospectus reads thus —

Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*f*).—Compulsory—

	Marks
1 Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1882	500
2 The principal Vernacular Language of the province to which the Candidate is assigned...	400
3 History of British India	300
Optional [Not more than two of these subjects]—	
1 The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Law of Contract, 1872...	150
2. Indian and Mohammedan Law ..	350
3. Sanskrit	400
4 Arabic	400
5 Persian — — — —	400
6. Political Economy — — —	400

(f) A syllabus, showing the extent of the examination will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

The marks in the final examination will be subject to deductions as in the open competition Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates must apply on forms which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after Dec. 1, 1891. The forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before May 31, 1892, Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than May 1, 1892 Applications to attest the list of subjects named must be received not later than July 5.

Seniority in the Service will be determined by the candidate's position in the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open and Final examinations Hitherto the Final Examination also has fixed the seniority. An allowance of £100 (instead of £ 300) will be given to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the universities or colleges approved by the Secretary of State. Candidates selected under these regulation in 1892, will, in view of the alteration in the limits of age, have seniority over the candidates selected under the previous regulations in 1891.

The *Hope*.—The Maharajah of Kashmir has gone to Srinugger, where His Highness arrived on August 3rd at 9o'clock accompanied by his two brothers. The usual salutes were fired. The Resident met His Highness a few miles below town and escorted him to his palace. The reception by the people was as enthusiastic as it was universal and sincere. Early all the leading merchants and traders went two days' journey by water to Baramulla to meet the Maharajah, and accompanied him back to Srinugger Never before has His Highness met with such a cordial reception. The Maharajah is suffering slightly from fever and is not very well It is reported that he will be President of the Kashmir Council If this is true it will be a change for the better no doubt, and an act of justice done to the Maharajah perhaps in response to the ceaseless representations put forth on his behalf The debate in the House of Commons, on July 3rd, on the Kashmir scandal naturally raises the reflection that Englishmen are deteriorating in respect of the love of justice for which they were once so noted Of course, it has to be confessed by every impartial observer that affairs in the Administration of Kashmir have not been, for many years past, such as its well-wishers could wish, but the wholesale charges of oppression and misgovernment preferred against the present Maharajah have never been supported by any specific act of despotism. The plain truth about this Kashmir scandal appears to us to be as follows Under some pretext or other the Maharajah Pratabsing has been deprived of his ruling power over his ancestral State, which has been in treaty alliance with the Paramount Power for three generations, and whose rulers had received signal tokens of gratitude from the Viceroyals of the Empress for valuable services in times of need and most prominently during the great mutiny. A serious of vague charges of despotism and maladministration, of imbecility and vicious habits, have been preferred against him from time to time, but not only has never any specific instance of misgovernment been publicly attributed to him to bear out the above charges in response to the many challenges put forth on behalf of the Maharajah, but what is more he has been condemned a crime and without even the formality of a judicial enquiry Also a heap of treasonable letters were alleged to have emanated from him to give an appearance of justification to the indefensible course taken by the Government of India under the mischievous inspiration of the Foreign Office, but the Maharajah indignantly declared them to be fogeries, pure and simple, whereupon the Supreme Government, instead of trying either party for forgery or treason and defamation, ceased to press the point any further. The Maharajah is either guilty or not guilty of the charges of despotism and incapacity and of the authorship of the treasonable correspondence. If he is guilty, we must say that deportation is too mild a punishment for him If not, then the Supreme Power had no right according to the terms of the treaty to interfere in any away with the internal administration of the country. The Government have in unmistakable terms pronounced him guilty of the grave charges laid at his door without of course giving him an opportunity to clear himself from the allegations, but they have desisted from inflicting even the mild punishment of deportation upon the convicted Maharajah, and why? Because as people say, that would defeat the very object of the new transparent plot, for in that case the next legal heir to the *gaddi*, whose conduct and capacity are above reproach, will succeed to the *raj* and the valley of Cashmere cannot be converted into a frontier Province of strategic and military importance.

Mr. Bradlaugh with his powerful eloquence gave a graphic description of the above circumstances and all that he pleaded for before the House on behalf of the condemned Maharajah was that he might be granted a fair trial before a competent tribunal which he wanted to take the form of a Select Committee. The feeble and faltering reply which the clever and glib-tongued Sir John Gorst gave to him in justification of the autocratic act of the Government made only the weakness and indefensibility of the Government's position doubly clear But what Mr. Bradlaugh wanted the House to do was not to reinstate the Maharajah on the strength of his *separate* statements, but to grant him an impartial enquiry by a Select Committee of the House into the charges laid against him. He appealed to the House to grant the Maharajah that right of trial which the meanest subject of the Empress can claim. Every man is to be held innocent until a guilt is *proved* against him, and according to this definition the Maharajah of Kashmir is innocent man who has been deprived of his power and property for an alleged but unproved guilt, and the justice-loving British House of Commons denies him a fair trial. This is evidence of the deterioration of English men we have referred to Of course this is greatly due to the Party-ridden character of the House But we however hope that the matter will not rest here, and that yet the Briton's traditional love of justice will declare itself

Before closing our remarks we should not omit to refer to one very important phase of the question. What is it by which the Government seeks to justify its extraordinary policy in Kashmire? Is it by affecting to guard the interests of the subjects of the Maharajah, who have so conspicuously and so unanimously marked their disapprobation of the allegations of misgovernment and imbecility against their lethargic monarch by according him such a right royal welcome on his entering the gates of Srinugger as is described in the telegrams in the morning papers We think nothing could give a more emphatic denial to the charges of oppression against the Maharajah than the universal and enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty from all classes of the people even at the risk of incurring the wrath of the powers that be. Lord Cross is reported to have said in Parliament that there is nothing to show that the majority of the Kashmiris desire the re-installation of the deposed Maharajah into power Let his lordship note the profound loyalty and veneration with which the entire population of Srinugger, from the highest to the lowest, regard the Maharajah.

Some members of the Government have alleged that the Maharajah has, of his own accord, abdicated his power by the now famous edict of resignation Now without stopping to enquire into the circumstances attending the issue of this so called edict of resignation may we ask if all the mandates contained in the edict have been faithfully acted up to, or if only it has been made use of only as a cloak to cover the iniquitous diplomacy of the Foreign office? By the so-called edict of resignation the Maharajah did not transfer his entire power and property to any body but merely ordered the formation of a Council, not to usurp his sovereign rights, but merely to help him in the work of administration. Why then deprive him of his rightful powers and prerogatives? If he has finally abdicated the *gaddi*, or if he has been pronounced to be totally incompetent to understand the work of administration, why not raise the heir apparent to the throne Why force a Regency upon him in direct contravention of treaty provisions? The fact of the matter naturally appears from this to be that the so called "edict of resignation," extorted under pressure, is merely a plot and an ill-designed annexation of the rich and happy valley for the purpose of a scientific frontier and for European colonization is the real cause of the Maharajah being set aside. But what we wonder at is that Englishmen—true-born Englishmen—who guide the counsels of the Parliament, have so far changed their instincts as to refuse to grant the right of a fair trial before condemnation to a great feudatory chief—a right which is not denied even to the meanest subject, yea to the greatest criminal in the Empire!

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890. [No. 34.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Bangalore 4th August 1890

NOTICE

It is intended that tenders in the form of a schedule of rates for each class of work required, will shortly be invited for the construction of the Railway from Bangalore to the Mysore Frontier near Hindupur. The work will be let out in 7 mile sections. Those intending to tender are advised to personally examine the section or sections they intend to submit tenders for. The tender for any section of the line will include all work required in such section exclusive of Permanent way.

(Sign'd) W. McHUTCHIN,

Assistant Chief Engineer, of Mysore.

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NOTICE

Finest Flours, Soujis and Brannan Factured on the improved chilled roller system at the MAHALAXMI MILLS. Mill to be had at the Company's Shops in the Pettah, and at Dispensary Road from Sabah Mohamed Cassim Sait, Sole Agent in Cantonments, Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

New York, 6th, Aug.—Silver was offered to the Washington Treasury yesterday at 114 to 115½. The Treasury bought below 115.

Silver certificates reached 117½ on the New York Exchange to day.

London, 18th Aug.—Messrs Hollands' Mills at Manchester have been burned down, the damage being estimated at £1,200,000.

Jeddah, 17th Aug.—The deaths here and at Mecca from cholera are now under 30 daily.

Allahabad, 17th August.—The London Correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that various rumours are afloat in the City to the effect that the Washington Executive intends to avail itself of a loophole in the [illegible] Act and delay the silver purchases, thus defeating the intentions of Congress.

Mr. Leech, Director of the American Mint, publishes an important declaration that the Mint will buy 4½ million ounces monthly without reservation, paying the full market price, provided it falls within the limit of the law, namely 50 pence per ounce, equal to Rs. 10½d per rupee. Every thing, after this, points to a still higher exchange. Senator Jones declares that the stock of silver bullion in the world is small, and that American coinage in the ratio of 16 to 1 will inevitably be restored by the Congress. The countries of the Latin Union will in that case certainly follow the example and reopen their Mints to silver.

London, 18th Aug.—Parliament was prorogued to day.

The Queen's Speech says that foreign relations are friendly, mentions the Treaties which have been concluded, and says that the Newfoundland question is seriously occupying the attention of the Government.

London, 19th Aug.—The Washington Treasury yesterday bought silver at an average of 119.

London, 19th Aug.—The Washington Treasury yesterday purchased a total of two hundred and forty thousand ounces of silver, including a quarter of a million ounces offered by San Francisco.

London, 19th Aug. (via Bombay).—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Silver Party in America is urging President Harrison to send an agent to Europe for the purpose of ascertaining if the Powers are willing to hold another Monetary Conference.

London, 20th Aug.—A letter from Mr Behramjee Malabari appeared in the *Times* in which he warmly supports the appeal in India to change the marriage laws of India.

The *Times* strongly advocates a change in the barbarous system, and says that the bride should be given the option of ratifying or repudiating the marriage. The article also favors the abolition of the restitution of conjugal rights, and adds that all legal obstacles to remarriage of Hindu widows should be removed. In conclusion, the article declares that the abstention of the Government from instituting these reforms will be the abnegation of our responsibilities as rulers of India.

In connection with the Indian marriage laws, a Committee has been formed, which includes the names of Lords Northbrook, Ripon and Reay, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Cardinal Manning, Lady Grant Duff, Sir Monier Williams, Sir W. G. Hunter, and Mr Dadabhai Naoroji.

London, 20th Aug.—Her Majesty the Queen has pardoned Dhuleep Singh.

New York, 21st Aug.—Large shipments of silver are being made from here to Brazil. The Washington Treasury yesterday purchased 4,066 ounces of silver at average of 119½.

Allahabad, 21st Aug.—According to latest arrangements 30,000 new magazine rifles and 75,000 Martinis will be supplied to the troops in India during the current financial year.

London, 22nd Aug.—A terrific explosion took place this morning in one of the sheds at the Government powder mills at Waltham. Only two men were killed.

Bombay, 23rd Aug. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., has given the handsome donation of 3½ lakhs to establish an Anglo-Vernacular school for poor Parsees.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890

INDIAN PROGRESS.

As the time is drawing near for the election of delegates to be sent to the National Congress, a few words with regard to this institution may not be out of place. The opponents of the movement are of opinion that it is dying out, it cannot last much longer, and the sooner this takes place the better will it be for all concerned, and for the country at large. They will find this view of the matter a totally erroneous one. The Congress will have its rises and falls like everything else mundane, it is not to be expected that it can always be in one condition; a man is not always in the same state of mind, it is not therefore likely that an institution should continually present the same unvaried features. That the movement is making steady progress we fully believe. It may not come before the public eye so much as it did, but this is no reason why it should have collapsed. On the contrary, it may be working all the better. Those at its head may be deepening its foundations, and thus preparing for a strong structure to be reared on them. The delegates who lately went to England have enlightened the people at home with regard to the movement, so that in both countries the working will go on at the same time. We have heard it said that the Indian National Congress was not required, there was no call for it, and that only a few men brought it into existence, and are now carrying it on. How then does it happen that whenever a meeting is called it is largely attended? Why do the people show such a keen interest in the matter if they think it to be useless? The very fact that so many have joined the movement clearly proves that it is a reality, and expresses the convictions of the people. It is absurd to declare they do not care for an institution when they are so anxious about its progress, and try to hear everything about it.

It might have been foreseen years ago that some thing of the kind would eventuate sooner or later. The education

imparted to the people must, it might have been seen, bear fruit. The present movement is only the complement of what has been taking place during the last twenty five years or more. The education imparted has told upon the people, and one of its results is the Indian National Congress—we may say the noblest result. The country has made such vast developments of late years that something like the Congress was necessary for an outlet. Without it evil might have occurred. It is always the best to know what people think, and this is just what the Indian National Congress enables those in power and others to discover. The former ought to be thankful that such a movement has commenced, and should try all they can to guide it, instead of putting it down.

But while everything should be done to forward the Congress movement care should be taken to direct it in proper channels. In the first place, the Councils must be extended. This is a necessity. The present institutions are a sham and nothing else; they do not represent the feelings or the wants of the people, in fact they only represent themselves. A portion of the members must be elected, and unless this can be conceded there is not much use talking about anything else. The elective principle must be fought for till it is granted even though the Councils may be enlarged. It will not do for the people to be satisfied with this; they may take it should the Indian Councils Bill become law, but they must not rest satisfied with such a small share of their political rights. Election must be the goal they should strive to reach.

In the next place, the finances of the country should be taken in hand. A very little knowledge of what is going on will show that these are not in their proper state. The burdens laid upon the people are greater than they can bear. Excise tax has been placed upon the country till it appears to be absolutely impossible to discover any new source from which the Government could derive more income. It is in the direction of economy relief must be sought, and it is in this direction the Indian National Congress should specially direct its attention. The Income tax is one of the most unpopular imposts that could possibly be put on a country. It is exceedingly irritating while at the same time it produces very little to the Government. It reaches down to every section of the community, and thus an instrument is placed in the hands of petty officials who know how to work it with the greatest effect. Whoever may suffer, they do not, but on the country reap a golden harvest from this wretched tax. The salt and the forest laws are doing a vast amount of injury to the country and the Indian National Congress should use full to take them in hand. The price of salt is higher than it ought to be, and the penalties to which the people are subjected, if they are found breaking any of the enactments in connection with its manufacture, are brutal in the extreme. These laws should be exposed, and a demand made for their alteration. Then again Municipal taxation is too high, and many changes are here required. Then the high salaries of officials should be taken in hand and rigorously cut down. The highest ought at least, to lose fifty per cent of what is now paid to them, and those lower down should suffer in proportion, of course, not going too low.

We have heard a great deal of late about the poverty of India, and it is to be feared that what has been said is true. It is only right that the great blot on the administration should be clearly shown to exist. But those who point out the evil should also be ready with a remedy. They should be able to state how matters could be improved. This is a subject the Indian National Congress should take in hand, India must be made neither some how or other, and the institution we have referred to ought to try to solve the problem, difficult though it may be. If the people of India are not fitted financially this will not place so high a value on their political liberties as they otherwise would have done. There must be a practical side to the discussions that will take place in Calcutta next December, the wants of the country must, of course, be pointed out, but the delegates must proceed further and show how these wants can be supplied. The Government must be made clearly to understand that it must do something, it cannot sit still, the education it has imparted has done its work and has changed the face of society. The people are not the same as they were years ago, and though officials may not be able to understand this, others can do so. They may complain of what is being done, of the line the leaders of the Indian National Congress are following, but the best plan would be for them to strike out a line for themselves, to become, in fact leaders themselves. This would denote real progress, but if they will not follow this course they should allow others to follow it, but if they do not, those who were in favour of progress will not wait for them, but will do the best they can for themselves.

Occasional Notes

We are sorry to say that cholera seems to be spreading rapidly in Madras. It is to be hoped that some sanitary measures will be taken immediately before the epidemic spreads further.

ELIZABETH PETTIE, a coloured woman living in Clarkham County, Tennessee, is said to be 130 years old and to have 1,500 descendants. She has been married three times, and has had 27 children.

SOME gentlemen in the Nizam's Service are trying to start a pension fund for widows and orphan children, as the Government is disinclined in future to grant these any gratuities or pensions.

A MANIFESTO on behalf of the homeless Leper Relief Fund is being issued to the Bombay mofussil. The subscriptions already amount to nearly Rs. 10,000. A sum of Rs. 20,000 at least is still required.

A native of Sylhet sold his widowed daughter to a wealthy neighbour for a few rupees, who converted her into a slave girl. The Sessions Judge of Silchar sentenced both the delinquents to 5 years.

PRINCE Bismarck accuses a sundry German papers of sycophancy and servility. One of the journals referred to asserts that while in office, the Prince imprisoned 3,000 editors "for speaking the truth about him."

A HINDU physician of Calcutta has just brought out a book to show that the Hindu system of medicine prescribes methods for the prevention of small pox, which, he claims, are far less harmful than vaccination.

PARU SHORDA NATH BANERJEE, the Congress orator, writes a Bengali correspondent, "is reported to be contemplating bringing a suit against the Calcutta University for disfiguring the Ripon College of which he is the proprietor."

THE officers of the Residency and the Mysore Government will give an "At Home" conjointly in the Residency on the 15th proximo. The latter is to be a substitute for His Highness' annual ball, which he has not been able to give owing to the decease of his brother.

FIVE sales of opium in Bengal have yielded 249 lakhs of rupees, or two lakhs less than the estimate. At the same time, four months' pass duty on the Bombay export leaves a deficit of eight lakhs, so far, the actuals for Bengal and Bombay put together amount to 107 lakhs.

A WONDERFUL flower has been discovered in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Its chief peculiarity is the habit of changing its colour during the day. In the morning it is white, when the sun is at its zenith it is red, and at night it is blue. The flower grows on a tree about the size of a guava tree, and only at noon does it give out any perfume.

At a village in Shalapoore Circle, a person suspected of robbery was suspended by the Police over a well in order to force a confession. Unfortunately the rope by which he was suspended gave way and he was precipitated into the well and was drowned. Inquiries into the conduct of the Police are going on.

THE Sultan is the happy (?) mongrel husband of twenty-four first class favourites, ranking as princesses, and the number of some 200 more or less lovely female slaves. The staff to serve and to guard this female establishment amounts to about 5,000 persons. Throughout the whole of the public service in Turkey these are the only persons who receive their full pay at the proper time.

AN extraordinary case has been disposed of in one of the District Courts at Purneah. A husband prosecuted another man for having enticed away his wife, being examined by the Court stated that he had mortgaged his wife for Rs. 15 to the accused, and that the latter was to keep possession of the woman in consideration of the interest until he debt was paid. The Court dismissed the case.

PUNDIT SHIBOO, the man in Secunderabad who is said to have discovered a cure for leprosy, has now several cases on hand, and some three placed under his charge by Dr. Lawrie—who it is believed, has applied to the Nizam's government for a grant of a few thousand rupees to enable the Pundit to meet the expenses of the numerous cases, mostly indigent people who are duly presenting themselves for treatment.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Mysore says the *Vaid*, accompanied by three of the members of his suite yesterday (20th inst.) paid a visit to H. I. S. N. *s Barcoo* and after spending an hour on board returned after purchasing twelve kangaroos. His Highness was much interested with the fine collection of Australian birds, ostriches and kangaroos that were on board belonging to the Captain and brought away with him in his cabin cage.

THE Calcutta Health Society has addressed a letter to the Government of India on the subject of the pollution of the Indian rivers with special reference to the Benares drainage scheme. It asks that the practice of opening cesspools and sewers into rivers should be discontinued and that a Rivers' Pollution Act shall be passed similar to the bills in Great Britain and that in the case of Benares the sewage should at least be purified before being discharged into the Ganges.

H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram drove to the Central Station on Monday morning last to receive H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, and drove him to the Marimalli, the temporary residence of the Mysore Maharajah. Yesterday at 5 P. M. the Maharajah of Vizianagram paid a visit to the Mysore Maharajah, who returned the visit to-day at 6 P. M.

In the course of an appeal which came on for argument from the Original Side before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shephard to-day, the Chief Justice found occasion to remark that in all such appeals Vakils other than those who had been engaged before the lower Court, were engaged, the result being that the Vakils appearing before the Appeal Court were in total ignorance of what really transpired before the lower Court, and consequently wasted much time in arguing on irrelevant preliminary questions. The practice followed in England in respect to this was that the same lawyers who had pleaded the case before the lower Courts were also engaged for the case when it came on for hearing before the higher tribunals. If the English procedure were adopted much valuable time would be saved. He also observed that very often when the final disposal of a case was anticipated, Vakils and Barristers kept changing places. This changing of Counsel without any apparent reason was to be deprecated, and should be stopped.

SERIOUS floods have occurred in the Dacca District of East Bengal. The great iron bridge at Tongi, which cost the late Rajah Kali Narayan Roy Bahadur a ruinous sum, has been clean washed away by the flood. Great inconvenience is being felt in the district in consequence. The *East* of Dacca, writes—"The unusual rise of water is causing immense suffering to the people in villages. The rise of water up to yesterday (8th instant) was one foot 5 inches over that of last year. The Buckland Bund is entirely under water; there is water in the Northbrook Hall compound, and in the compounds of many other houses on the river side. There is also ankle deep water on the Bansal road and on many other roads. People in many parts of the town are more or less put to great inconvenience by the unusual rise of water this year. In villages some have begun to use in boats, and others, by far the larger number, live on bamboo *machans*, as the plinths of their houses are under water."

The *Indian Mirror* thus remarks upon the case of Hari Mohun Maiti:—"The deceased according to medical evidence, was well developed in body, and though she had not attained puberty she, the Doctor said, looked like twelve years old. The prisoner in his statement before the Judge said that Hulumony on one occasion lived with him for seven days and eight days in succession and that during the whole of the time he cohabited with her. The cross-examination of Dr Robert Cobb, the officiating Police Surgeon, confirmed the truth of the prisoner's statement. In the Surgeon's opinion Hulumony had several previous sexual intercourses, and great force was not used on the last occasion of the sexual intercourse. And yet in spite of the last intercourse even to go of and, as Dr Cobb says, death was caused by hemorrhage. Should not the jurors have weighed with the Judge and Jury alike? Looking at the matter from a common sense point of view, we must say that the Judge misdirected the jury on an important point. In fact his summing up was dead against the prisoner in every one who listened to it felt convinced."

General and Provincial

A LAW LIBRARY.—On Sunday last a law library was established at Mysore. About twenty members joined, and all arrangements were made to make the institution a success.

THE MAHARAJAH.—It is expected that His Highness will return to Bangalore about the beginning of next month. He will remain here till the 15th and then go to Mysore.

THE WEATHER.—For the most part the weather during the past week has been dry, though occasional showers have fallen. More is required as the crops are drooping, and the tanks are nearly empty. There is an appearance of rain, and many think it will come down soon.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Notice has been given that all institutions in the annual list of recognised schools, as well as those recognised for the special Middle School Examination of May last, will be recognised for the Middle School Examination to be held in December next unless the recognition has been specially withdrawn.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, C. AND M. STATION.—These elections came off on Tuesday and Thursday last, the former day for Europeans and Eurasians, the latter for Hindus and Mahomedans. The results were much as might have been expected. Mr Hayes Senior headed the list among the Europeans, and Mr Krishnaswamy Moodliar among the Hindus.

Legal Intelligence.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

At the High Court on Friday, the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Bayley delivered their decision on an application for review which they had granted in July last in the case of Sullomal Hoseing against the New Oriental Bank Corporation The bill of exchange in dispute was drawn by the Bank at Mauritius on the drawees, payable to the plaintiff's order on demand in Bombay, and it was on the same day sold to the plaintiff's brother-in-law, who forwarded it by registered post to the plaintiff at Kathoo The bill was stolen in transit through the post Subsequently on the plaintiff demanding *payment of the bill* in Bombay, he was informed that the bill had been paid on an endorsement in blank The plaintiff upon noticed the endorsement to be a forgery, and brought the suit in the Small Causes Court Mr Hunt, the Chief Judge, decided that the drawees of the bill of exchange, under Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, were not discharged by payment in due course, and that the defendants were liable under Section 78 of the Act. Upon Letters Patent from Mr Hunt's decision with costs, to mark up that the drawees of the bill could be discharged by payment to the holder only Some time afterwards the Bank applied for a review of the Court's judgment on two grounds, (1) that the Appeal Court was wrong in holding that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the instrument upon some years after the drawees had paid it in due course, and (2) that the Appeal Court ought to have held that the plaintiff had treated the instrument as a bill, and that the defendants were discharged by payment in due course. *At the argument of the rule*, counsel for the Bank contended that the plaintiff had made his election and that he could not be allowed to elect twice. In delivering decision of the appeal Court yesterday, the Chief Justice said that the review was granted because Section 17 of the Negotiable Instruments Act had not been cited before them The grounds of the previous decision were that the instrument was ambiguous, and that the plaintiff could elect to treat it as a promissory note The chief question was as to the effect of Section 17, and it was urged that he could have elected after payment, and that in no event, the plaintiff had previously elected Small Causes Court Their Lordships were of opinion that was elected by the plaintiff in treating the instrument as a bill, and that not giving notice of dishonour was rendered by the subsequent dealing with the instrument in the Small Causes Court Their Lordships thought, and the decision having been treated as a judgment, the drawees were discharged if they had not been dishonoured, and there was no default in payment The rule was therefore, discharged with costs—*Times of India*

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A SAD ACCIDENT—A sad Saturday night accident occurred at Triplicane Tank lane on the occasion of two small boys the other in the act of were amusing them selves in pitching a ball from one to the other when the ball thrown by the boy from the street falling short of the terrace, the boy on top, reaching over the parapet wall to catch it overbalanced his Hand was prepared into the street, from which he was picked up insensible with his arm and skull fractured He was at once conveyed to the Kowa pettah Hospital but, it is reported, died there.

CHOLERA—This disease has made its appearance and is spreading in the suburb of Vepery and its vicinity Two or three fatal cases have occurred in and about Maddox Street, one of them a Mr D Cruz, a Government Telegraph Signaller In Vepery itself Miss Victoria Hawkins, a lady medical pupil, succumbed to the disease on Saturday Mr V Ranga Bhashyam Chetti, son of Rajathanam Chetti, Dubash of Messrs. Binny & Co, was attacked in New Town by cholera on Saturday at 2 1 a m and died at 7 15 a m The deceased was aged 22 years and had only recently been married

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN BEHAR—It is impossible to estimate the damage that has been done to the crops in both North and South Behar by the heavy floods, until the rain abates somewhat Such a rainy season has not been known for years past The whole country presents the aspect of a sea of waste, and prices have already begun to rise In most places there will not be more than a eight anna *bhar* crop, and in some places not even that The *dhar* has been submerged not only in the *low* and low-lying tracts, but in the high lands too whatever sown The rayats say that there is no escape this year from a total, if not actual famine towards the north several bands have given way and some indigo factories have suffered One factory in the north of Bragulpur was taking a good outturn when the flood that the proprietors had constructed at considerable expense and trouble gave way, and in case might the best part of the crop was submerged P

A LITERARY SUITOR—It has been suggested that no better use could be made of the large subscriptions that have been paid or promised, for the large subscriptions that have been paid or promised for the memorial that was proposed to be erected to perpetuate the name of the great Minister of Hyderabad, Salar Jung the first thing to found a literary Society, with the good victims of this much lamented man might in any manner instead of turning it with road Statues of the City and spreading the contagion the least Well not so lamed patriotic about the matter in hand and by it be for the Nizam? No more fitting opportunity, we think can present itself from the present when the enlightened Prince of the Deccan is about to have taken the question of Public Education in hand, and the Education Commission that has been only found, is about sending a commission to India to study the subject on the spot—M T

A LECTURE ON BRAHMIN—A correspondent writes—"Yesterday evening at the premises of the Aryan High School, Triplicane, Mr T E Mayer addressed a large number of Hindu residents on the subject of Brahmin and found Tuesday, the eloquent, and the earnestness with which he spoke greatly moved the audience He treated the subject in relation to his bearing with the same of Lord and other witness results The chief speaker was Mr S Subramanya Iyer, High Court Vakil He pointed out how important the subject and said the work of Mr Mayer in Burma, had behaved in Hindusm most public very great effect on the audience If thanked the lecturer for his kindness and having the lecture The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman" *Mail*

SIR MANGAL NATHOOBHOY'S WILL—If the wrong meets proposed in Sir Mangal Nathoobhoy's will are completed, as it is expected they would be, on the final settlement of the High Court suit, the gift to aid for the Bombay University, says the *Bombay Gazette* will be Rs SIX lakhs of rupees in value This would be an unprecedented gift The same is to be handed over to the Chancellor and Senate of the Bombay University for *founding as many scholarships as possible*. Each scholarship to be of the annual value of the interest of R 50,000 invested in 4 per cent Government paper The scholarship is to be paid to the successful candidate in order to enable him to go to England for receiving a second education and will be tenable for three to five years, the exact period to be settled by the University This will be the crowning glory of a life spent in largely directed benevolence

THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION—H E the Governor and Lady Harris to day visited the Poona Native Institution, addressing the pupils and teachers, Lord Harris said "I desire to thank you for the cordial welcome you have accorded Lady Harris and myself through the fact of our official position We naturally take the greatest interest in such institutions as this I myself am happy in having had a public school education in one of the largest institutions of this kind in England *I am glad to see you combine moral education* with book learning, without which no real advance in education can be made I congratulate the pupils of the Native Institution upon the way they acquitted themselves here to day. The performance was clever, and the pronunciation of thoroughly English character I congratulate them on the careful acquisition of the English language, which above all will be especially useful to them I am sorry you have given up carpentry, as whatever may be man's employment in after life, it is a good thing to know how to employ your hands as well as head" In conclusion his Excellency on behalf of Lady Harris and himself returned thanks for the address and words of welcome therein expressed—G

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WARBURTON CASE—A complaint was on the 18th instant filed in the Court of the District Magistrate of Lahore by M Warburton against the proprietor, editor, and printer of the *Tribune* newspaper published at Lahore, on allegations of defamation in an issue of the *Tribune* The names of the parties referred to are Sardar Dyal Singh Majeta, Sirdar Kant Chatterji and Ahmed Ali, respectively Messrs Sinclair, Guldsbury and Gour Stephen appeared for Mr Warburton and Messrs P C Chatterji and J C Bose watched the case on behalf of the first named accused, Dyal Singh, who is the proprietor of the *Tribune* newspaper Mr Warburton was briefly examined in support of his petition and summonses were ordered to be issued for the 5th September 1890 against all accused The case, we understand will be heard by Mr Kennedy, the present District Magistrate of Lahore The following is the text of the complaint—The petition of J P Warburton, a District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, late of Amritsar and now of Sialkot (1) That the above named persons are the proprietor, editor, and printer, respectively of the *Tribune* newspaper printed and published at Anarkalli, Lahore (2) That in the dates hereafter specified, viz 26th April 5th, 10th, 15th, and 22nd May, 7th and 23rd June, and 23rd July, the said Dyal Singh Sirdar Kant Chatterji and Ahmed Ali defamed the petitioner at Lahore by making and publishing concerning him, the words and matters set out in the 13 extracts from the *Tribune* newspaper in respect of which the complaint is laid (3) That the said words and matters were intended by the said accused to harm, and that they knew or had reason to believe that the said words and matters would harm the petitioner's reputation (4) That the words and matters contained in the newspaper of the 5th, 7th, and 23rd June and 23rd July conveying imputations upon the character and conduct of petitioner as a public servant would harm the reputation of the said mother if living, and are intended to be hurtful to the feelings of the petitioner, and his children The petitioner therefore charges the said accused persons under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and prays that they may be dealt with according to law It is possible, we understand that a further petition will be presented shortly by Mr Warburton against a subordinate officer of the Educational Department who is believed to be the writer of the letter which appeared in the issue of the *Tribune* of 4th June, containing false charges affecting Mr Warburton's private family matters—C & M G

Extracts.

KASHMIR

The *Indian Spectator*—The correspondence on the subject of Kashmir, so far as it has been published, does not lead us to believe that the Government of India and the Secretary of State were warranted in handing over the administration of the State to a Council on account of the incompetency and mal administration of the Maharajah But it must be remembered that such correspondence, which alone is now available to the public for the *formation of an opinion* on the question, may scarcely tell the other side of the story It is difficult, by any means, either to agree or sympathise with those who perpetually carp at the British Government for its interference *with the Native States* The Native Chiefs and Princes ought to have no doubt liberty of action allowed them as regards the internal administration of their states, but the British Government, as the Paramount Power, is not only entitled, but is morally bound to see that the liberty does not pass into licence, and that the Princes do not tyrannise over their subjects and behave towards them in a manner contrary to the enlightened spirit of the age At the same time, no Native Prince ought to be deprived of power without a fair *trial by his peers* It is often said that Residents and Political Agents are the responsible representatives of the British Government in Native States, and when a Resident or a Political Agent reports unfavourably about the Prince to whose State he is accredited, *the Government is bound to act upon it* But Residents and Political Agents are after all fallible and may err When a Resident a Political Agent complains that a Prince is not behaving well, he stands in the position of a prosecutor, and the Prince must be given every opportunity of answering the charges against him It would have been better, therefore, if the Maharajah of Kashmir had such an opportunity given him at a trial by his peers before the Government took the step of depriving him of power The Government of India, perhaps, thought that a trial would create a sort of sensation and bad agitation, and that it was better to act in the matter quietly But quiet steps of the kind subjects the action of the Government of India, even when it may be right, to misunder *standing, which ought to be avoided as far as* possible

SOCIAL REFORM

Mr Malabari, during his stay in England has been successful in securing the support of a large number of eminent or Indian officials and some highly placed English people, in support of social reform in India It has been determined not to make a *vigorous effort* to change the law in any violent direction, but simply to urge upon the authorities the following points —

(1) To amend the Indian Penal Code, by repealing the exception to Section 375, and thus making 12, instead of 10, the age of consent

(2) To amend the Code of Civil Procedure, by enacting that a suit shall not lie for the restitution of conjugal rights or for the recovery of a wife

(3) To amend the Marriage Law, by enacting that persons married during infancy shall have the opportunity, when they come to years of *discretion, of themselves ratifying the contract* It *might be enacted that where* a girl is married under 12, the marriage may, at any time before consummation, and after she attains the age of 12 (or 11) be made void by a formal declaration on her part before a magistrate This declaration should be capable of being made whether the husband is alive or dead at the time, so that the infant widow might, if so disposed, emancipate herself from the status of widowhood

(4) To pass a law, enabling parents in India to defer the marriage of their children to any age they like, and recognising as a public offence for contempt of Court any *overt* act on the part of neighbours or customers against such parents

(5) To amend the Re Marriage Act of 1856 as to the civil and property rights of a widow who re marries, as the Government of India offered to do in 1886, to enable her at least to enjoy such rights as her husband has conferred on her by will.

(6) To make *the Re-Marriage ceremony* simple and inexpensive, say by two or three declarations before the Registrar, or to extend the benefit of the Brahmo Marriage Act to such Hindus as are unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the marriage ceremonies provided by their own law

(7) To take more active steps than hitherto for making known to the people Sections 372 of the Indian Penal Code as to the procuring and disposing of minors as temple devotees and dancing girls, and for rigorously enforcing those sections.

(8) To help Voluntary Associations working for social reform on the principle of self-help, by conferring on them such powers and privileges as may enable them to carry out their *programme, by lending them sympathy* and moral support, and generally by recognising honest efforts on the part of individual reformers

(9) To afford special facilities and inducements to girls to remain at school after 10; and to widows to study medicine, sanitation, the art of teaching, and so on, providing them with suitable employment so far as is possible.

THE CASTE AND GOSHA HOSPITAL.

The Madras Mail.—We regret to hear that the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women is likely to become insolvent if the public do not accord it the hearty support it deserves. There is a steady improvement in the number of out-patients, but the income of the Hospital, without the aid of the Government, is found inadequate for its needs. An appeal was recently made for public support by the Committee of management. This secured 11 new subscribers, contributing annually Rs 425, and 4 new donors, contributing Rs 4,060. The last item includes Rs. 1,000 from the Rajah of Bobbili, and Rs. 3,000 from the Zemindar of Ramnad for the purpose of endowing the lying-in-ward of the Hospital in the name of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. Though the appeal has been the means of making the people understand what the hospital is doing, and removing to some extent the doubts of those who were sceptical of the success of this special institution, the Committee is still unable to show that the response to its appeal has been as liberal and general as it ought to have been under the circumstances. The Government has been applied to for a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the current official year, since without this grant there would be a deficit which it would be impossible to meet. The Government has, we are glad to hear, sanctioned for this occasion only the disbursement of the sum asked for, but observes that it appears to be assumed that the grant which it has made for the past three years is to be repeated in perpetuity. No pledge, it is pointed out, was at any time given to this effect, and the Government had and has no intention of the kind. Indeed the grant for 1889 90 was sanctioned on the express understanding that the Committee would adopt energetic measures to increase the very inadequate rate of subscriptions from the native public. The yearly expenditure (apart from that on buildings, which is being defrayed to a great extent from capital) amounts to Rs. 11,000. The receipts (excluding the grant from the Government) stand at Rs. 5,000. Of this less than Rs 125 a month is derived from ordinary subscriptions, which are the safest measure of the stability of any charitable institution. It is therefore evident, the Government observes, that unless far more liberal support is given by the members of the native community, in the interests of whose wives and children the institution exists, the collapse of the Hospital cannot far long be deferred.

THE INDIAN WOMEN AND A DIFFERENTIATING FACT.

Madras Times.—In the treatment and training of the Indian woman, all concerned, whether natives or Europeans, must constantly and carefully remember one capital fact which differentiates her from her sisters in other countries. What is this capital differentiating fact? It is that, as a rule, the Indian woman is unable to earn her living and that of her children independently of men. It is from men that she must get the livelihood of herself and children.

For food, clothing and shelter, she is largely, if not solely, dependent upon the husband or the son. She is dependent upon man nearly all through life, in infancy, in youth, in matrimony and in old age. This dependence is so great that the Indian woman without husband or son is mostly helpless and miserable. Hence it is that women in India must marry and invariably do so. The origin and necessity of the ancient custom of India in this respect are apparent. If these few preliminary remarks are understood and remembered, the European and even the English educated native will have no difficulty in understanding and accounting for many other things, some of which I will now proceed to particularise.

(1) It is the most ardent wish and paramount interest of every Indian woman to have a husband and a son.

(2) In this respect, every well wisher of hers entirely sympathises with her.

(3) All means are therefore taken to marry her sooner or later.

(4) The option of remaining unmarried scarcely exists in practice.

(5) A widow and a childless woman are socially regarded as peculiarly unfortunate.

(6) Girls are married early to prevent or minimise the chances of their being left unmarried.

(7) The Indian woman feels it her highest obligation, sacred duty and paramount interest to conciliate the husband and the son and never to quarrel with them.

(9) Hence it is that there are scarcely divorces, separations, &c.

(8) Hence also it is that female fidelity is held in superlative estimation.

(10) The faintest suspicion of infidelity is scrupulously avoided.

(11) With this view, the company of males is deprecated and avoided, and many restrictions on personal liberty are not only cheerfully submitted to but courted.

(12) Hence the difficulty of keeping the Indian girls at school after nine or ten years of age.

(13) It also accounts for the gosha system which is more or less in practice.

(14) Hence also the provision which the humane laws and customs of India make for the maintenance of the widow.

(15) In these circumstances which have operated for thousands of years, the Indian woman cannot but be exactly what the Indian men would wish her to be.

(16) To preach to her to be *otherwise* must be nearly useless.

(1) Her ideal of conjugal fidelity is carried to so high a pitch that the very thought of marrying a second time is intolerable to her.

(18) Instances often occur of young women committing suicide, when a reckless charge or suspicion of misconduct is hurled at them in the family circle.

(19) The humanity of the Hindu law and custom in permitting adoption to the childless is also manifest.

(20) It may be feared that ages will roll away before widow marriages and adult and consensual marriages become common in India.

(21) From situation, necessity, long hereditory instincts and the strongest imaginable interest, the Indian wife is the best possible model wife in the world, though she may not shine in English academic attainments, and she deserves considerate, compassionate, kind and tolerant treatment.

MR. WARBURTON'S INDEBTEDNESS.

The Hindu.—In spite of the tendency, so strongly marked in the Government's letter which we published yesterday, to minimise the gravity of Mr Warburton's fault, it seems to us rather an impossible task to make out that a District Superintendent of Police who has so far run into debt that, even after the fact has been made known to the public and the Government, and severely animadverted upon, he has not been able to pay up his debts, should have been able to discharge his official duties without allowing the fact of his indebtedness to hamper and interfere with them. It is admitted and proved that he borrowed from three persons in Amritsar while he was District Superintendent there. It is also proved that, although since the charges of indebtedness were brought against him by the *Tribune* he has settled two debts, not by payment but by transfer, he has not been able to do anything in case of the third. We may well imagine how independent an official can be with such debts daily pressing upon him. He must have, no doubt, striven very hard to satisfy his creditors before the Government could take notice of his debts. That he should have so signally failed in his attempt speaks not a little regarding his pecuniary embarrassment. "There is nothing," the Government Order goes on to state, "in the character of the debts, as shown in the schedule and explained in the correspondence, to support the accusation contained in the *Tribune* newspaper to the effect that Mr Warburton used his official position to exact or extort loans, and the Lieutenant Governor, from his knowledge of Mr. Warburton's conduct and character, entirely disbelieves these accusations." It may be a fact that he did not use his official position to exact or extort loans, but His Honor's previous knowledge of Mr. Warburton's conduct and character is no guarantee for this or for the further presumption that he has not "allowed the fact of his indebtedness in any way to hamper or interfere with the proper discharge of his duties as District Superintendent of Police." Even the charges which have been now proved, Sir James Lyall's previous knowledge of Mr. Warburton would have disinclined His Honor to believe, had not the *Tribune*, by his fearless exposure, supported by facts and figures, rendered such disbelief impossible. It is not doubted that "Mr Warburton has been guilty of a very reprehensible breach of discipline, and has also placed himself in a position open to suspicions of the kind expressed in the articles in the *Tribune*." Such being the case, His Honor was bound to show something better than his previous knowledge for the belief that was in him that the accusation of the *Tribune* was without foundation. Our contemporary asked for a public commission of enquiry to determine the truth of the allegations made. But the Government did not show any anxiety to accede to this request. In matters like this, a semi-judicial investigation of the nature suggested would have alone justified the Government in asserting or even suggesting that the *Tribune* wrongly accused the officer in question, especially when the main charge upon which the accusations are based has been proved beyond doubt, *viz.*, that as a public servant he borrowed money from people in his own jurisdiction in direct disregard of the orders of Government. "Officers in public and other departments are forbidden to borrow from natives in the Districts in which they are employed, because it is known from experience that in this country the practice is a dangerous one and open to suspicion." Now, Mr. Warburton has disregarded this order not in one or even two instances. There are occasions on which even the most scrupulous official may be necessitated to take a temporary loan from a friend or an acquaintance, and in such circumstances the extenuating view which the Government takes of Mr Warburton's conduct may be extensible and even just liable. But unfortunately, Mr Warburton has passed far beyond this stage. His embarrassing circumstances, as disclosed by the Government order on the three proved cases, themselves, show beyond question that it is a more conducive to public interests to keep him in the service, and it is very reasonable to suppose that these are not the only cases in which he has been involved. If he has placed himself under obligation to those who profess to be his friends, especially certain Mahomedans, it is not at all likely that the Government would know, or that the public would be able to prove the truth. Under these circumstances, the grant in utterly tenderness for Mr Warburton, displayed in the Government order, is not only highly improper but offensive. For the extremely grave offence of striking thousands of men and naked in public streets, this model Police Officer got off with a strong reprimand. And now for the "reprehensible breach" of Government orders and heavy indebtedness to the people in his own jurisdiction, he has been directed to be transferred to another District on a reduction of Rs 100. We are constrained to say that this way of treating official delinquents will not much enhance the reputation of Sir James Lyall's Government. Offences which ought to end in dismissal if not in criminal prosecution, are deemed fit to be disposed of with a reprimand or a transfer or even a promotion sometimes, to the offender, it is useless to ask the public to set a high value upon official uprightness or sense of justice.

A REFORM-EXPERIMENT IN BARODA

The *Indu Prakash*.—His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar has tentatively introduced into his administration a most valuable reform which has been in vain agitated for in British India for the last five years. The separation of the judicial and executive services is a reform which is almost universally admitted to be sound in theory, but also expedient in practice. It seems to be so unexceptionable on general principles that except for the cost it would be admitted everywhere. The reform was suggested by the first Congress, and has been ever since one of the standing items of the Congress's prayers. The States of Travancore, and Mysore and Cochin we believe Gwalior have it in operation for some years. And it is no wonder that it attracted the enlightened sympathies of such an active-minded and progressive administrator as His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao. It is said His Highness had been pressing for the reform for some years, but his advisers of the executive departments, who are always unwilling to part with their power, raised all manner of apprehensions and obstacles. His Highness, however, has on the present occasion been firm, and has directed that the reform should be carried out throughout his territories. The Subordinate Judges have been invested with Magisterial powers, and in places where there are no Subordinate Judges special Magistrates have been appointed. The cost of these special appointments is said to be not considerable. The administrative success of the measure is a point on which it is difficult to be sanguine. The practical working depends on such a variety of circumstances that its results may not be commensurate with the expectations formed of it. However it is to be hoped that it will prove to be a success and the interest which His Highness takes in it is a guarantee that nothing will be wanting to make it a success.

The event shows how an enlightened Native Prince can put to the test of experience some of the most difficult problems of political science, problems which are more easy of solution in Native States, in consequence of their compactness, and comparatively plentiful resources. British India by its vastness and variety offers many difficulties of a practical character. British India is teaching Native States by precept and example many lessons in government. In fact the latter owe their very existence to the British Government, and whatever arts of civilized life prevail in those States, as well as the education and enlightenment of their rulers are for the most part due to the liberality of the British Government. If the States on the other hand give to British *India the benefit of their experience in political* problems like the one inaugurated in Baroda they will return the obligation in some measure. It is therefore with no small interest that we shall watch the progress of the reform in Baroda. If it succeeds as we expect it to do, we can look with all the greater confidence for its introduction into British India.

The stock argument used against it, apart from the financial one, is that the Revenue officers, shorn of their Magisterial authority, will be powerless to collect the revenue, and we know the same argument was urged in Baroda, but we think the prestige of the Government and the penalties devised for non-payment are usually enough to deter recalcitrant taxpayers. We have learnt from men in the Revenue service that the revenue is now paid by the people punctually and readily, not that it is felt to be light, but the penalties for non-payment, such as fines and sale of holding which are enforced with merciless precision whenever an occasion arises for their enforcement, serve as effectual checks, and the result is that there are no arrears, and even the penal provisions have to be rarely enforced. In any case the Magisterial powers, are never brought into requisition. The Collector of Land revenue, and the Income Tax Collector in Bombay have no Magisterial powers, but we have heard no complaints about arrears in Bombay. All Municipal revenue is collected without the aid of the criminal courts. In short, it seems to us, the fear is entirely idle. It is the fear incidental to all innovation. When the scheme is put in motion it will adjust itself. People will be accustomed to look upon Revenue officers *qua* revenue officers, and will, we fancy, give them the same respect which they give them hitherto, and which they give to other officers of Government. If any show of power is needed to preserve prestige the officers will still be endowed with executive powers, being head of the Police and other departments. The Magistrates' Courts too will be in existence to give any assistance that may be needed. The only difference will be that the Revenue officers will be prosecutors, instead of being prosecutors and judges both. The separation of the Magisterial functions from executive work will conduce to the executive work being done all the more efficiently, and the judicial work being entrusted in persons free from the executive bias will be likewise done with greater efficiency than heretofore. It is in fact a plea for decentralization which means at each stage a step in advance in civilized government. The benefits arising from this specialization of functions, in which executive officers will do executive work alone, and judicial work are so obvious that the reform should at least be introduced tentatively in a province or in certain districts, and preliminary enquiry may, if necessary, be made. The working of the experiment in Baroda and elsewhere will serve as a good index both as to its administrative success and its cost. Let us hope the example of Baroda will stimulate the adoption of the reform elsewhere.

Bangalore :— Printed and published by the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRIRIVARU MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH,—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890. [No. 35.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Constantinople, 23rd Aug—Affairs in Armenia are assuming a serious aspect The Mussulmans are armed, and excited against the Armenians, who live in great fear of an attack.

London, 25th Aug—It is reported at Cape Town that the Portuguese have fired upon Mr. Thomson's expedition by force on the British side of the Zambesi, and blockaded the Shire river and approaches to Blantyre and Lake Nyassa.

Calcutta, 24th Aug—Shama Charan Sen, the late cashier of the Chartered Bank, and his son, were yesterday committed to the Sessions by the Police Magistrate, after a protracted trial of nearly two months, on charges of forgery, etc The latter was admitted to bail.

Allahabad, 24th Aug.—The Amir Abdul Rahman brought back from Afghan Turkistan the largest portion of the troops employed in the suppression of Ishak Khan's rebellion, and the province beyond the Hindu Kush is now thoroughly garrisoned His reasons for this step are reported to be, first, the fewer the troops the smaller would be the chance of a dangerous mutiny such as occurred under Ishak, and second, if the Russians invaded his territory they would have to count upon war with England and not merely a collision with the Afghan Army.

This should remove all cause for the assertions by the anti English Press in Russia that his preparations were a menace to Bokhara, and consequently must be met by similar preparations in the lower Oxus valley.

Constantinople, 25th Aug—The Sultan has landed at Moussa Bay to Mecca.

Allahabad, 25th Aug—There has been a severe outbreak of typhoid fever at Agra. Twelve young soldiers are now in hospital suffering from this disease.

The cause of the outbreak is ascribed to the impure water supply, which is entirely drawn from wells.

Sir Mortimer Durand has received permission to extend his leave till next spring; but, his health being completely restored, it is not certain whether he will avail himself of the opportunity.

An extraordinary incident has occurred in the Court of the Deputy-Commissioner of Hoshungabad. A man walked to the dais while the Magistrate was sitting and handed him something wrapped in a pipal leaf, which was found to contain his wife's nose, the husband having come in to take the consequence of his act.

A slight disturbance at Aligarh is reported between the Hindus and Mahomedans. Two shops were looted. People on both sides received injuries.

Calcutta, 25th Aug—Womesh Chunder Ghose was arraigned at the Police Court to day on a charge of doing a rash and negligent act and thereby causing the death of the Hindu woman Chamatkaree.

The evidence was similar to that taken at the Coroner's Court and the prisoner was committed to stand his trial at the next Sessions.

Bombay, 27th Aug.—A sea side villa has been secured for the accommodation of Dhuleep Singh, who, it is stated, will receive a substantial allowance.

Simla, 26th.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday Sir David Barbour's Currency Bill will be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins will move that the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Andrew Scoble Mr. Kesri Singh Bedi, Mr. R. Crosthwaite and the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins.

Sir David Barbour will move that the Bill to amend the Silk Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Andrew Scoble, Mr. Kesri Singh Bedi, Mr. Crosthwaite and Sir David Barbour.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins will introduce a Bill to amend the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act of 1886.

The Indian Midland Railway will be employed in conveying the troops to and from Northern India during the trooping season.

Melbourne, 27th Aug—Great excitement prevails at Newcastle, New South Wales, where the miners have struck work The Government has despatched a force of Military there to keep order. The Police Force in Sydney and Melbourne has been reinforced and numbers of special constables have been sworn in.

All the gas stokers in Melbourne struck work this evening.

Brussels, 28th Aug.—The Belgian strike among the coal miners is becoming serious. 17,000 men have joined the strikers. Besides a revision of the rules they demand universal suffrage.

London, 28th Aug. via Bombay.—The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent writes that the Czar has consented to treat with M. Stambouloff with a view to effect an improvement in the condition of affairs in Bulgaria.

The same correspondent also states that Russia, on the initiative of Germany, will withdraw her troops from the German frontier.

Quetta, 26th Aug—The correspondent of the same paper says that important changes are likely to take place shortly in the judicial administration of British Beluchistan.

The enquiry into the supposed shooting case near Delhi has ended. The medical evidence does not support the allegation that the deceased died of gunshot wounds. There was a free fight between the soldiers and the villagers and beyond this fact the evidence is too conflicting to establish anything, or lead to the framing of any charge beyond that of rioting, which, if instituted, will apply to both parties.

Bombay, 29th Aug—Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, the founder of the Cama Hospital here, has offered the Bombay University a donation of Rs. 25,000 in furtherance of the cause of female education in Bombay under certain conditions which will be discussed at the next meeting of the Senate.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

LEGISLATION ON SOCIAL MATTERS.

A complaint has more than once been brought against the Indian National Congress that its leaders pay more attention to political, than social reform. This is true, and can easily be accounted for. The former can be taken in hand by any one overything connected with it is open; the requirements of the people can be seen on all sides. Social reforms, on the other hand, works quietly, and must be accomplished by the people themselves. Outside help is not of much use; it may be *an obstacle in the way. When the people* feel that a custom is prejudicial to their well being they will give it up. But they must feel that it is obsolete; that they would be better without it; that it is a hindrance rather than a help. Till they thoroughly comprehend this no change can be brought about. Hence we have heard much of the Indian National Congress; while those interested in it have been proclaiming the good it might bring about, we have not heard so much of the doings of the Social Congress. We are not, however, to conclude that it is not performing a good work in the land; we know that prejudices are giving way; old customs that are hurtful are being thrown aside, and a spirit of reform has set in. But the work in this respect must

necessarily be slow, as we have said, but while progress is made we must be satisfied. The opponents of the Congress movement hold that no change ought to be made politically till the people have changed their social customs, that is, those that require to be changed. Such an idea is very absurd, and those who hold it, would deprive the people of their rights simply because they do not come up to their standard in a social point of view. The political part of the matter comes from the Government, and when the people are prepared to receive their rights they should be conceded to them. This is the proper principle on which to work, but one, unfortunately, that is too much lost sight of.

There is, however, a danger in being too rash with regard to social innovations, and there by more harm might be done than by being too slow. For instance, the *Times* in a recent issue recommended that the Legislature should take the marriage laws in hand. The occasion, that called for the remarks contained in that journal, was a letter from Mr. Malabari of Bombay, in which the writer depicted the sad condition of some of the females of India. It will not be denied by many that a change of some sort is required with regard to marriage laws of the Hindus; infant marriage is condemned by all right thinking men, but the difficulty is to induce the masses to bring about a change. The laws have been in existence for hundreds of years; they see no reason why they should be altered, and they resent any hint of the kind to the utmost. The *Times* says that if the Legislature took the matter up and a law was passed which forbid marriages under a certain age, the people would submit without a murmur. The scene would be changed in a moment just as when a slide in a magic lantern is taken out and another instituted. The process is the easiest in the world; the people will change at the touch of Government as if they were marionettes. This is the opinion of the leading London journal, but it is not the opinion of those who know India well. There would be no outward resistance should such a law be passed as the *Times* requires, but there would be a passive resistance, the people would not submit to have there ancient customs and laws set aside without a protest, though that protest might not be put forth in the way many are. They would not submit to the law, and if some did, it would be with great unwillingness.

The idea of reform must come from the people themselves when anything social has to be taken in hand. The call must come from the masses, not from the rulers, the latter must in this case follow rather than lead. To legislate on social questions before the people desire it may produce far more evil than good, may delay the accomplishment of the work the reformers have so much at heart. The *Times* says the present system obtaining among the Hindus is barbarous, and that it ought to be at once taken out of the way. It is according to this journal an outrage on humanity, and must be swept away. This is pure nonsense, cases occur like the one in Calcutta, that shock the feelings; but we are not to conclude that these are common; that they form the rule, and not the exception. It is a grand mistake to imagine that such cases are taking place every day, and, therefore, the law is required to be brought into force to put a stop to such evils. If this were the case there would not have been the publicity given to it that there was. It would have been looked upon as a matter of course, as a thing not worth mentioning. Accounts of what took place would not have been blazoned forth to the length and breadth of the land. In all probability the punishment meted out the offender will be likely to prevent anything of the kind happening again far more effectually than the passing of any law could do. Should a man feel inclined to follow the example of the man now in prison, he would know that he would be subjected to the same punishment, and held up as a warning to the whole of India. Surely this is something to be thought about, some thing to avoid.

The *Times* declares that if the Indian Government does not take the matter up and legislate upon it, the rulers will abnegate their authority. This is absurd and it is very strange the writer did not see the absurdity of what he put down. He must have been ignorant of the complications of native society, he must have thought all the people were anxious to bring about the change that he advocated; that there was no difference of opinion among them, all looked upon the customs as wrong. The *Times* is a very unsafe guide to follow with regard to reforms. Socially it could travel at express rate, while politically it could imitate the tortoise. It is unwilling to grant the prayer of the friends of the Indian National Congress, but it is quite willing to legislate on social questions—a far more dangerous operation.

Occasional Notes.

A NATIVE who attempted to cure a leper at Kishargunge, according to public notice, by causing him to be bitten by a cobra, which killed him instantly, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to five years' imprisonment.

Mr. C S CROLE, the Acting Commissioner of Sale and Abkari Revenue, returned to Madras this month on the morning of the 27th after a protracted tour through Tuticorin, Madura, Negrapatam, Cuddalore, Kumbakonam and other places in the South.

THE Gaekwar, fully recognising the advantage of the separation of judicial and executive functions, has adopted measures to carry out that desirable object. Important reforms in the judicial and other branches of the administration of his State are also under contemplation.

THE Government of India has cancelled the privilege, granted in Circular No. 2 of the 24th January 1884, to officers of the Police Force, to travel when on duty in first class carriages at second class fares, and the men of the Police Department to travel in second class carriages on payment of the lowest fares on State Railways.

IN Russia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, 80 per cent of the whole population are illiterate; in Spain 63 per cent; in Italy, 48 per cent.; in Hungary 43 per cent.; in Austria, 39 per cent.; in Ireland, 21 per cent., in France, 15 per cent.; in Holland, 10 per cent.; in the United States (white) 8 per cent.; in Scotland, 7 per cent., in Switzerland, 2½ per cent.; in Germany, 1 per cent.

THESE ought to be known by all the well-wishers of Hindu women. The paramount wishes of the Hindu wife may therefore be concisely summarised as follow—

(1.) To secure the love and affection of her husband or lord (2) To see him healthy and happy at all times. (3) To be blessed with children, especially of the male sex. (4) To marry the children well. (5) To die before her husband.

THE Queen met with a rather unpleasant mishap on the 4th instant. As her Majesty in her carriage was crossing the arm of the sea between East and West Cowes upon the steam ferry one of the attendants lowered the pontoon too soon. The consequence was that the water rushed into the boat. The Queen was much alarmed, but the error was speedily rectified, and the royal carriage left the ferryboat safely, and the Queen continued the drive to Osborne.

We ask the native Princes and chiefs of India, to remember the following words of Lord Lansdowne to the Maharajah of Cashmere, as well as the fate of the said Maharajah and others unfortunate like him. "Notwithstanding the ample resources of your state, your treasury was empty; corruption and disorder prevail in every department and every office; Your Highness was surrounded by low and unworthy favourites; and the continued misgovernment of your state was becoming every day a more serious source of anxiety.

THE Czar is said to have been very angry when he learned that, in spite of the protests of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, the Porte had acceded to the Bulgarian demands about Bishops in Macedonia "It is really curious," he is reported to have said, "that I may not rely on a single one of my diplomatists. They all lie, always promise, and never fulfil. I prefer my Generals a hundred fold. The meanest of them, were he even an arrant fool, would never have the audacity to affirm a fact which he knew to be untrue."

ONE noticeable feature of the new administration in Baroda is, says a correspondent, the organisation of a series of lectures to be delivered by several Europeans and native officers of the State on various topics of their own choice. "During his regime, Sir T Madhava Rao made similar arrangements, and some lectures were delivered by the principal officers. The first lecture was given on the 17th ultimo, by Mr R. F Chisholm on 'Singing and the second on the 7th instant, by Mr. H. Littledale on 'Kashmir' H. H., the Maharajah and Sir H. Prendergast, Agent to the Governor-General, also attended the lectures."

AN influential Parsee gentleman from Bombay, Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, is at present in England with a view to examine agricultural and other machinery which might advantageously be introduced into India. He hopes that the primitive method now in use of cutting by hand, may soon be abandoned in favour of machinery and he believes that Indian agriculture has a great future before it, as soon as well-adapted machinery can be brought into use on a sufficiently large scale. Twenty years ago Mr. Sorabjee strongly advocated European colonisation in India, and he is of opinion that the time has now arrived for reviving the question. Such colonisation, he argues, must bring with it an influx of labour skilled in Western methods, and a demand for the machinery which could then be advantageously employed.

Local and Provincial.

THE DEWAN.—The Dewan, Mr Seshadri Iyer, is now at Trivandrum, the guest of the Maharajah. We are told his health has improved.

THE MOHARRUM.—This festival was brought to a close on Wednesday last without any disturbance taking place. Large crowds assembled to see the tabouts carried to the water, but they all dispersed quietly.

A SUICIDE OR MURDER.—The body of a Mahomedan was found in Akkipetta in a house which had been locked up for some days. The body was so much decomposed that it was difficult to find out whether the man met his death by suicide or by murder.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness the Maharajah returned to Bangalore, by the mail train, on Wednesday morning last. His return was strictly private and only a few officials assembled on the platform to welcome His Highness.

THE RAIN.—On Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning we had a splendid downpour of rain. In the Civil and Military Station 5 inches 77 cents fell, while in the City 4 inches 65 cents were gauged. In Kolar, we heard much less fell. It began to rain soon after twelve on Tuesday night, and kept on almost without intermission till nine on Wednesday morning. The tanks, that were nearly empty before, are now full, and the ground is filled with moisture. Some houses fell, and a good many more lacked very much, while the roads suffered very severely, holes being seen in all directions. It is a long time since we had such a downpour in Bangalore.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, Saturday, August 30, 1890.

The 21st August.—No 201.—The name of G. Ponnusami Pillo, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, will be struck off the list of Hospital Assistants of the Mysore Local Service from the 4th March 1890.

No. 202.—Govindappa, Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for eight days with effect from the 14th August 1890.

The 22nd August 1890.—No. 203.—Under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Ahmad Akbar, Amildar of the Arsikere Taluk, is empowered to take down the evidence of witnesses in Railway cases with his own hand in the English language.

The 23rd August 1890.—No. 205.—Mr. N. Venkat Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 206.—Mr. T V. Armugam Mudaliar, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the General Hospital, Mysore, has been granted 21 days' privilege leave from the 13th August 1890 or date of departure.

The 29th August 1890.—No. 214.—B Sanmmaya, Amildar of the Bangalore Taluk, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class and is posted for general duty in the Shimoga District, during the absence of Mr H. V. Nanjundaya on leave or until further orders.—To join forthwith.

Mr Chengappa Chetti, B.A., Amildar of the Mysore Taluk, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class and is posted for general duty in the Chitaldroog District, during the absence of Mr. N. Venkat Rao on leave or until further orders.—To join forthwith.

No. 215.—Mr B. Sitarmaiya, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised within the limits of the Shimoga District.

Mr M Chengappa Chetti, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised within the limits of the Chitaldroog District.

No 216.—Kuppusami Naidu, Amildar of the Dodballapur Taluk, is temporarily transferred to the Bangalore Taluk.—To join forthwith.

P. W. D., No 3929-594.—*The 22nd August*.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 363, dated 9th July 1890, Mr. H Graves, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Bangalore on the forenoon of the 9th instant, and assumed charge of the Bangalore Hindupur Railway Project Division.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

THE REVENUE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The Revenue Money Order system has been brought into force in the Conjeeveram District, from the 1st instant. If worked successfully it will, indeed, prove a great boon to the cultivating classes, and those paying cesses in connection with land to the Government. Whether or not it is open to abuse, on the part of those entrusted with the working of it time alone can show. In the meantime but slow advantage appears to be taken of the new system by the humbler class Ryot holders, who, perhaps, will, with characteristic slowness, take some time to realize the benefit of the new system, in their dealings with the sircar.—*S.*

THE TRAVANCORE COURTS.—The following are the objects and reasons of a Bill that has been introduced in the Travancore Legislative Council, to amend Regulation I of 1057, so as to extend the small cause jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs and the final appellate jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges. It is now nearly 8 years since Regulation I of 1057 regulating the constitution of the Travancore Courts came into operation, and judged by the results, it is observed that an enhancement of the jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs and Zillah Judges may be made with advantage in the interests of the Judicial Administration. The *personnel* of the Zillah Judges as well as of the Moonsiffs has considerably improved within recent years, and in view of the increasing litigation of the country and the fact that much of the time of the Judges and Moonsiffs is now taken up with petty cases to the detriment to some extent of the important ones, it is desirable to afford some relief to the Courts, and this, it is thought, can best be done by enhancing the small cause and the final appeal jurisdiction.

respectively, of the Moonsiffs and Zillah Judges. It is therefore proposed to raise the small cause jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs from Rs. 20 to 30 and the final appeal jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges from Rs. 50 to 60. This will also give some relief to the High Court whose work on the special appellate side will be considerably augmented with the passing of the new Civil Procedure Code, which allows a second appeal on facts.—S.

BOMBAY.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLLECTOR.—A Parsee, named, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, a Municipal Ward Collector, was arrested on a warrant, issued by Mr. Cooper on Saturday, on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 12,000 Municipal money. The information was laid by Mr. Pearson, Acting Assessor. Mr. Payne who appeared for the accused applied for bail, which was refused.—G.

FESTIVITIES IN BARODA.—The city of Baroda was *en fête* during the past fortnight owing to the birth of a second prince to H. H. Maharam Chimnabai Saheb, this being the third prince of H. H. Maharajah Sayajirao Gaekwar. The ceremonies usual on such occasions were gone through punctiliously. Durbars were held, presents received and offered in return, inam quite given, sweetmeats distributed, holidays observed, and all abroad in the rejoicings on the auspicious event. H. E. Dewan Bahadoor Hanbhai Jashbai gave an entertainment in honour of the occasion on the same day, and similarly his Highness's brother Shrimant Sampatrao invited a number of friends at a *Kari Sirkana* in his Library Rooms. On the 12th instant, the *barsa* ceremony took place, when two Durbars, one for Europeans and the other for Native officers and gentry, were held in the Nazir Baug, in which the latter presented pahale to H. H. the Maharajah, according to their rank and status, and received similar ones in return. A Durbar was held, too, at Makarpura, which was attended by the Tribes of Sardars and Officers of the State, and presents were given by them in the form of ornaments, cloths, &c. On that day, too, the new-born prince was given the name of Sivajirao *alias* Appa Saheb. A banquet was given to the principal European officers in the station in the bungalow of the public garden on the night of the 15th instant. H. H. the Maharajah, the host of the evening, joined them after dinner.—G.

THE VERNACULARS IN BARODA.—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has more than once shown what a native prince with a liberal education can do for the advancement of knowledge and letters among his people. He has shown special regard for the cultivation of the vernacular of the province amongst the masses whom English will always reach with difficulty. Amongst other enterprises which his Highness has encouraged is a recently formulated scheme for collecting and publishing the works of old popular Gujrati authors, who have so largely influenced the social life of the province. A committee of gentlemen, keenly interested in education, like Bahadur Manibhai, Rao Bahadur Ambalal Desai, Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dalal, and others, are supervising the work, and they have thrown themselves into it with much energy. They have already started a series which they call "Prachina Kavya Mala, or the series of Old Poems," Six numbers of the series are already before the public, and we are told by competent Gujrati scholars that the greatest care is displayed in selecting, editing, and annotating the poems. The first number "Dropadi Harana," is a fine epic of the Miltonic type, with many passages of philological importance. The second and third numbers throw light on the Vallabhacharya doctrine of Vaishnavism, about which till now very little was known to popular readers. People who take an interest in the cause of female education will be glad to learn that two beautiful poems by two ladywriters, who flourished a century ago have been published by this Committee. One of these lady poets, Radhabai though a Marathi Brahmin, has written in Gujrati some really pathetic verses, though her admixture of Marathi and Gujrati phraseology occasionally produces a strange effect. Very little is known about her and the other poetess, Devabai, and in fact the Gujrati world did not know even of their existence. The committee have entrusted the work of editing and annotating to the Director of Vernacular Instruction, and we are assured that he deserves credit for the elaborate notes that he has written.—G.

HINDOO WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—Thanks to the persistent perseverance and undaunted courage of Mr. Madhavdas Raguathdas, the champion of Hindoo widow re-marriage in Bombay, another re-marriage of a widow was celebrated on Saturday at the Widow Re-marriage Hall, Girgaum, in the presence of a large number of Hindoo reformers and ladies and gentlemen representing other sections of the native community. Bai Surajbai, the widow, who is about 21 years of age, is an inhabitant of Sutoon, a village near Nadiad, and belongs to the Kheda Val Brahmin community. When Bai Surajbai was about six years of age, she was married to a Brahmin of her caste, who was then two and forty years old. She became a widow when she was only fifteen, and afterwards led, as is usual in the case of Hindoo widows, a miserable existence. Bai Surajbai had had in Bai Shivkore, who was up to very recently a widow, a firm and reliable friend, and the latter having entered into a matrimonial alliance with a Hindoo gentleman of Ahmedabad about a month ago, the former also took courage and desired to give her hand to a member of her caste. At the time when Bai Shivkore got remarried, the brother of Surajbai, suspecting that his sister might follow a similar course, held out threats to her, and got her head shaved. Mr. Chaganlal, the bridegroom who is a printer employed in a native press, is an ardent reformer, and he was desirous of marrying a widow of his caste by way of illustrating the old adage that "An ounce of example is better than a pound of precept;" and finding one suitable to his taste and fancy in Bai Surajbai, he proposed and was accepted. As the couple were afraid of jeopardising their lives and limbs, if the fact of their engagement was known to members of their caste at Nadiad they came down quietly to Bombay on Tuesday last, and took refuge in the bungalow of Mr. Madhavdas, who always keeps his doors open to those who espouse the cause of widow re-marriage among Hindoos, irrespective of the caste or section to which the parties may belong. Mr. Madhavdas extended his usual hospitality to the couple, whose marriage was solemnised on Saturday evening with due pomp and ceremony.—T. I.

HYDERABAD.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—From enquiries made we are glad to record the immunity from epidemics such as measles, small-pox and cholera within the Cantonment limits, which diseases some time back were prevalent, especially the former, amongst children. Thanks to the careful supervision now exercised in the repairs of existing drains, and erecting others where most needed, and the regular removal of all kinds of rubbish by the conservancy carts, the general health of a large community like Secunderabad is very good.—D. T.

THE NEW COINAGE.—We have seen lately samples of the new silver coinage it is intended to introduce into these dominions on the completion of the new mint and introduction of new machinery from England. The rupee and its fractional parts are a great improvement on those now in circulation, and resemble in size and shape the coins current in British territory, but are proportionately lighter on account of the difference in value. We have not heard whether the Nizam's Government intend withdrawing the wretched debs and substituting a more shapely copper coinage in their stead.—D. T.

LEPERS.—In consequence of the constantly increasing number of patients afflicted with leprosy, and are daily applying for treatment to Pandit Shibhoo, at the Afzal Ganj Hospital, we hear that Dr. Lawrie has applied to the Chudderghaut Municipality for a building to accommodate the poor people afflicted with the disease, and it is probable that a place situated on the road to Golconda, about two miles out from the City, will be placed at the Pandit's disposal for the purpose. The City Kotwal Nawab Akbar Jang has also been requested to ascertain the names and numbers of persons suffering from leprosy, at present roaming about homeless, and to furnish a list of them to the medical authorities. We wish Pandit Shibhoo every success in his laudable endeavours to alleviate the sufferings of these poor people.—D. T.

Extracts.

LORD HARRIS ON NATIVE MUSIC.

The *Gujrati*, in the course of an article, says:—What Indian is there whose soul does not draw fresh inspiration and feel higher elevation as the *sitar*, *vina* or *sarangi*, played upon by a skilful hand, send forth their sweet and delicate sounds in regular succession, expressive of the manifold emotions of the human breast? The music of the pibroch excites new visions before the mind of the Scotch, and is sweet to his ear. The Englishman, however, pronounces both Hindoo and bagpipe music as jarring and discordant. Natives find it difficult to appreciate English music, which many of them declare as a confession of inharmonious sounds. Lord Harris' frank confession of his inability to appreciate native music is but another proof of the indelible influence exercised upon the formation of tastes and the education of senses by early impressions stored in the brains—Sir Charles Turner made a similar confession some years ago at Madras while presiding at a public gathering held to celebrate the anniversary of the Madras Philharmonic Society. The fact, however, remains that each race and nation has its own music which it thinks so sweet, and which it is its day to cultivate and carry to higher perfection. The people of this country have inherited a science most elaborately worked out, and we are glad Poona has been endeavouring for the last fifteen years for its revival. Baroda also has a music school of its own under the superintendence of a well-known native professor of music, and we hope to see other Native States following the Gaekwar's enlightened example and doing something to restore its pristine glory which may fairly be looked upon as one of the most ennobling and fascinating arts with the help of ancient and modern scientific resources.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

The *Standard*.—Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonatha Row writes:—There is no doubt that the system of the administration of justice in the town of Madras is unsuited for the requirements of the day. The result has been immense delay, ruinous expense, sheer waste of time of the people, great discontent, and the failure of justice caused by these circumstances. The only party benefited by it is the legal practitioner. The unfortunate spirit of the times prevents us from agreeing with any scheme proposed by anybody other than himself. Thus no legitimate pressure is brought on the Rulers to do justice to the people. I shall, however, state what the system of the administration of justice should be in the Town of Madras.

(1) A number of village or sub-magistrates and moonsiffs, on salaries not exceeding 50 Rs. or Honorary, should be appointed to dispose of the majority of cases which the highly-paid magistrates and Small Cause Court Judges, now settle. I mean cases involving Police nuisance cases and claims, say for 20 or 25 Rs. without appeal. I think there are a number of gentlemen who are already Justices of the Peace, who may be asked to undertake such duties.

(2) One District Court of Small Causes for the disposal of suits from 25 Rs to 500 Rs, presided over by a judge, drawing not more than 500 Rs a month.

(3) One District Court to dispose of cases above 500 as small causes, on a salary of 2,000 Rs. and to hear and determine all cases for real property to the value of 2,500 Rs. and upwards, and to hold quarterly sessions.

(4) Four moonsiffs on salaries of 250 Rs a month, each, to take up all cases of immoveable property value up to 2,500 Rs.

(5) The existing magisterial courts may be retained as they are.

The aforesaid system will, I believe, give satisfaction to the people and will not cost more than 72 or 75,000 Rs. a year. It may benable to do away with the existing Court of Small Causes, the Original Side, and two Junior Judges, of the High Court.

THE COURTALLAM SCANDAL.

The *Hindu*.—The more carefully we examine the recent unfortunate occurrences at Tenkasi, the keener is our sense of disappointment. We have already referred to the order of Mr. Tremenheere, the Magistrate of the District and the local representative of the British power, passed under Sec. 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That order is thoroughly unjustifiable, except on principles of the most arbitrary despotism. But it might perhaps be urged that orders under that section are intended merely to preserve the peace for the time being and cannot but be arbitrary to a certain extent, and it is to the constituted courts of justice to decide between the conflicting rights of parties and settle disputes finally and satisfactorily. In our opinion such an excuse is altogether unsatisfactory and absolutely inconsistent with the principles on which magisterial interference with the actions of men should be regulated. But let us look just now a little closely at the way in which the judicial authorities of the country have dealt with the question. Four men were accused of riot for attempting to bathe in the falls against the wishes of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. The order under Sec. 144 depriving the natives of the country of the right of bathing at the falls at their pleasure did not then exist, but the Collector had put up a notice requesting that the falls might be kept clear for Europeans between 7 and 9-30 in the morning. The men thought themselves not bound to obey an absolutely illegal order. But they were destined soon to learn a very different lesson at a very heavy cost. They were taught to disobey an illegal order could be converted into rioting. They were placed on their trial before a Magistrate especially appointed to see that British justice did not suffer, and he felt so much the weight of his special duty that he determined to inflict on them a punishment that should cause his name to be remembered for a long time at Tenkasi and the whole of Southern India. We shall not now examine the correctness of the conclusion arrived at by the Joint Magistrate regarding the guilt or innocence of the accused. We are concerned at present only with the sentence he thought fit to pronounce on the occasion, assuming that the accused were guilty of the offence charged against them. The sentence was four months' rigorous imprisonment and to give security to keep the peace for two months. No one can doubt that this is very severe punishment for such a quiet riot. If any offence was committed, no sane man will deny that it was such only technically and indeed, the Magistrate himself admits it. Now, the amount of punishment is generally determined by the enormity of the offence, the motive of the offender, the fear it produces amongst the public and its future effects on the security of the community generally. Which of these considerations determined the Magistrate in this case to stretch the road of punishment so far. Was it the fear produced amongst the community of Tenkasi of the effect of bathing in the falls early in the morning? Is it the wickedness of the men who could venture to do such a horrible act as bathing early in the falls, or is it the heinousness of the offence of bathing itself? If these are ridiculous reasons for inflicting a heavy punishment, what is the true reason? Probably Mr. Henry thought it argued a very mutinous spirit on the part of the accused to disobey an order of the Collector of the District though it was quite illegal, and deprived them of a right which they had for ages enjoyed. It would not do, he possibly argued, to allow the blackmen to question the legality of the acts of these white officials of the lands. It would be dangerous to the continuance of British rule to tolerate an assertion or right on the part of a native of India when half a dozen Europeans considered it better not to recognise it on account of the paramount interests of themselves and their race. It would be allowing the majesty of Mr.

Clark to be insulted with impunity not to punish the offence at least as heavily as a European would deserve to be for breaking the heads of ten Indians. It would not be above all doing justice to his own special appointment to try the case at the punishment was not severer than another reasonable man could think of inflicting. But why add the security to keep the peace? Did Mr. Henry apprehend that these men in the Jail would come down frequently on the scene of his authority to incite his good subjects to riot and mutiny? Does the manifestation of a desire to bathe in the Tenkasifalls, notwithstanding an official edict to the contrary, indicate a spirit too dangerous to be trusted without hostages? The Englishman is said to be just above every one else in the world. He is eminently so to his own race. But he considers himself to be perched so far above every other nation in the world that he sometimes cannot conceive justice can be done at all to a foreigner. If the foreigner happens to be politically inferior to him, then it often passes his comprehension how such a claim could be well urged on him. If he has further the impudence to claim equality with his own elevated self, then woe to him and all his kith and kin.

PROPOSED HINDU TOURIST PARTY TO ENGLAND

We have often expressed our surprise in these columns why Hindus should not make voyages to Europe and America without losing caste or orthodoxy. Ample proofs exist to day to show that our ancestors were not a more home sick people. Their adventurous spirit led them to foreign countries and even to establish reigning dynasties among alien people. Orientalists have deciphered Sanskrit inscriptions in Java, in China and elsewhere out of India. Distinct traces have been found of Hindu civilization in America. It is clear, then, that the ancestors of modern Hindus were an adventurous people, who travelled by land or voyaged by sea to distant parts of the globe in search for fresh fields and pastures new. India in those halcyon days of free and unrestricted communication and locomotion was exceedingly prosperous and wealthy. No body then ever said that it was a sin to cross the black waters. But internal disturbances and foreign invasions introduced changes in the country which have been fatal to the Hindoos in numerous ways. We are not writing the history of the country, it is sufficient to say that the series of invasions by the Afghans, Tartars, and Persians completely paralysed the Hindus. It is only now, after the deep gloom of centuries, we have begun to perceive light once more. England's possession of India, thoroughly commenced and maintained for her own selfish aggrandisement has not been without great and lasting benefit to the Hindus. A period of prolonged peace has been giving them the leisure to look about them, to feel their ground, to start on their feet, and to discover with lively joy that though the oldest race on earth it has been given them to renovate their youth, and that they are able to vie with the youngest and most advanced people in the race of life. It is the sight of the restored vitality in all its vigorousness which has puzzled and irritated foreigners, which is causing the ruling class to look upon it with suspicion, amounting in some instances to positive fear, and which is being regarded by even not a few among ourselves with deep anxiety. The Hindus are advancing at every point without making any serious sacrifice of their conservatism. They have readily taken to the progressive political programme of the West without adopting any of its extravagancies, and despite their fondness for what is and has been in matters affecting the constitution of their society, social changes in conformity with the spirit of their religion are daily taking place among them almost unobserved. It is for this reason we turn with hope and encouragement to those orthodox Hindus, who propose to visit England during the coming Durga Puja holidays, and doing in a manner, which will interfere with neither social nor religious prejudices. They will retain the Hindu dress and the Hindu dietary. They will lodge and board as Hindus, and have Brahmin cooks to prepare their meals, while crossing the seas, and while they are in England they will be orthodox Hindus still. If we are priest-ridden, this is the surest way of shaking off priest craft without quarrelling with the priests. If Hindus go to England, they go there for educational, political or commercial purposes, or for pleasure; they do not go there certainly to become an bleached *sahab logas*. We do hope that this new and very laudable project of our orthodox countrymen will be really carried out. Only let there be good and efficient organisation, and let some body put himself at the head of it. By means of advertisements in the principal news papers in the country, it may be easily ascertained who are willing to join this orthodox Hindu tourist party to England. Should a sufficiently large number of people be forthcoming, and are willing to pay down the fees and register their names it will be easy to charter a steamer at easy rates of fare. Arrangements ought to be made to a considerable time beforehand for food supplies out on the voyage, and for board and house accommodation in England. If it is made worth their while Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons will be glad, we think, to chaperon the party.—*Indian Mirror*.

GLEANINGS BY A NATIVE OBSERVER

WHAT DOES NOT SEEM TO BE QUITE PROPER AND JUDICIOUS.—I refer to such things as Parsees trying to reform Hindu sociology, Hindus trying to reform Mahomedan sociology, Christians trying to reform both, and both trying to reform Christian sociology. Such cross purposes may afford interesting or amusing occupation to a few ambitious individuals, but do not seem to promise much practical good, especially when the reforms are attempted not by persuasion but by legal coercion.

WHAT IS REALLY A MATTER OF GREAT CONGRATULATION TO INDIA.—I consider it a matter of great congratulation to India that her religion, her social, and her political system possess so much solidity and rigidity as to resist all violent, whimsical, arbitrary hasty, and ill considered changes. My feeling of congratulation is intensified in proportion as I contemplate the instability, the insecurity, and the chaotic character and lax growing tendencies which prevail and are growing in Europe, and which the faulty system of English education in India is inspiring some of the educated classes with a desire to admire and imitate. I repeat that it is a matter of great congratulation that the more thoughtless and intemperate reformers are not blessed with any success likely to lead them into insane mischief. I am sure that this feeling of congratulation is not incompatible with a wish for slow steady, natural and gradual progress in all departments of the life of our vast and varied population.

A GREAT DRAWING BACK OF ENGLISH EDUCATED NATIVE YOUTHS.—The curse is the exaggerated idea they have of the sufficiency of their individual reason to guide them rightly in the conduct of life. Even in the case of a B. A. or M. A. how small is his practically useful knowledge. How insignificant he is by the mere exercise of his reason to get on in the world without having recourse to past knowledge and experience, that is, to say, the knowledge and experience of many previous generations. It would be him much useful to dwell often on this topic. Let him suppose that he was shipwrecked on a solitary island.

Would the knowledge implied by the examinations he has passed enable him to cut down trees for a house?

Would he be able to saw up the wood into planks?

Would he be able to nail the planks together?

Would he be able to make tiles, hinges, bars and bolts for doors and windows?

Would his knowledge enable him to grow his food, to protect himself against the wild animals, to make anything like proper clothing.

Would it be possible for him to make any carts and carriages?

Would all his knowledge enable him to make even an umbrella or even a pencil or a knife? or even simple *pice of cards*? Other examples may be given with no limit. The more each example is dwelt upon, the more ludicrous will his knowledge prove itself, and the greater the humility he must feel, and so also the necessity of his having to avail himself of the knowledge and experience of past generations, and yet how prone he is to despise that knowledge and experience and to overvalue his extremely limited intellectual acquisitions. Would these acquisitions enable him to guide himself rightly in a thousandth part of the many things he has to do to make himself comfortable and happy? The more he observes and thinks on these lines, the less will he rely on his own individual reason, and the more will he respect and adopt the knowledge and experience of the past instead of continually and contemptuously talking ill of the same. It is, unfortunately, too much his fashion to speak ill of the knowledge and experience of the past generations of his own countrymen—an inheritance which is probably far greater and more valuable than that of any other country, and which has been the foundation of many other civilizations. It is very desirable that his mind should constantly dwell upon these topics in order that he may know how little he knows and how much he is ignorant of. This is necessary for the preservation of the knowledge and experience of past generations and also for further progress.

In the present mental attitude of our graduates, one cannot but feel that the larger their numbers become, the greater would be the danger of losing the incalculable and invaluable stores of past knowledge and experience while very small would be the chances of practically learning and adopting the arts and manufactures of European countries. This is to be discouraging if not alarming to the well wishers of India.

INDIAN MARRIAGE LAWS

The *Mahratta*.—Mr Malabari, who had been working quietly in London for the purpose of seeking the sympathy of influential ladies and gentlemen towards his proposals of reform of the Indian Marriage Laws, has now unfurled his standard openly. A London telegram to the *Times of India* says that Mr Malabari has written a strong letter to the *Times* urgent a change in the present marriage laws of India. The *Times* is said to have lent its powerful support advocating a change in the hitherto conservative and insisting upon the present marriages being looked at merely as betrothals than marriages or regarded as being left to the option of the bride. The other reforms advocated are the abolition of the restitution of conjugal rights and removal of all legal obstacles to the remarriage of Hindu widows. In connection with this movement a Committee consisting of Lords Northbrook, Lopen and Reay, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Cardinal Manning, Lady Duff, Sir Monier Williams, Sir W. G. Hunter and Mr Dadabhai Nauroji has been formed. What shall we say of these movements? They commence at the wrong end. It is not in England where so much ignorance of our peculiar social laws prevails that the questions ought to be discussed. Our laws do require several modifications. But these ought not to be forced upon us by laws. The opinion of the community must be changed. Whatever be the signs of outward opposition to the cause of reform we think that the movements of the evils have begun to be felt even by the most orthodox people. The cause of reform is not certainly retrograding. Why then compulsion? To make the present marriages more betrothals is certainly an interference with a religious institution. Our marriages are indeed not merely civil contracts. The religious rites that are observed invest it with an inviolable character. To make their satisfaction therefore depend upon the whims of a girls of 12 or 14 is to bring those religious forms into contempt. In regard to this innovation it would be indeed preferable if the Government decreed that no marriage should take place before ten years in the case of girls. Again if option is to be given to anyone why should the husband not have the option as well? The proposal, viewed in any way you like, is extremely radical and against the religious beliefs of the Hindus. We must therefore strongly protest against it. We have however ample faith in the wisdom of the Indian Government will not with out adequate grounds interfere with the religious practices of the Hindus. We are the more encouraged to hold this belief by the refusal of the Government some time back to legislate in regard to marriage laws at the invitation of Mr Malabari. About the question of the restitution of conjugal rights so long as Government does not introduce the principle of legalising divorces in those castes in which there is no divorce allowed, we would not come in the way of the proposed reform. But at the same time there must be some penalty for refusing to live with one's husband without adequate cause being shown. The penalty need not be imprisonment. About the removal of all legal difficulties in the way of the remarriage of Hindu widows, we shall be [illegible] to welcome any sensible attempt that may be made.

DHULLEP SING

The *Standard*.—Few people in Europe and fewer still in India will be surprised to hear that "the proud and implacable foe of England" has sued for and obtained pardon for his past folly. Eccentricity and incongruity being always popular this dusky personage and to a smaller extent his fair Princess (formerly of Cromorne) have been lately occupying more than their proper share of public attention. No doubt Dhuleep Singh has his grievances, for according to the strict interpretation of right and wrong, he should never have been deprived of the throne of his fathers. The good of the majority, however, has always been recognised as a sufficient reason for over ruling individual interests and few would care to deny that the Punjab has been happier and more prosperous under the rule of England than ever it would have been under that of Dhuleep Singh. Besides, it should be remembered that, whatever the theory may be, in practice there is no right so strong as the right of conquest. In fact, the principle was in former days carried to such extremes that the victor almost invariably decapitated the vanquished monarch and all the male members of the latter's family, and there can be no doubt that had the British acquired the Punjab a thousand years ago, Dhuleep Singh would never have had a chance of making his claims or vindicating his grievances. Fortunately for himself, the son of the lion of the Punjab had to be dealt with in the nineteenth century. Instead of immediate decapitation he was conveyed to England at an age when change of residence and habits entailed no hardship, he was granted a liberal income and, last but not least, he was treated with every consideration by the highest personages in the land of his exile. Dhuleep Singh has thus seemed to fall in wonderfully well with his lot. He adopted the manners, customs and religion of a rich English gentleman and for many years seemed to lead a happy existence—far happier than it would have been had he been ruler of the Sikhs. In 1884 he found himself pecuniarily embarrassed and as the India Office refused to entertain his claims to certain pensions of money, he quitted the hospitable shores of England and launched himself upon the world as a claimant to the throne of the Punjab. He flirted with Russia, for thereby Muscovite sent persons that there was nothing to be gained by supporting the dusky pretender and accordingly shook him off. Dhuleep Singh then took up his residence in Paris and issued numerous manifestoes to his "subjects." He however received without himself and apparently never for a moment imagined that the Sikhs would decline to accept him as their King. He represented a farce, which was almost forgotten and which was not remarkable for progress in idiomatic efficiency. Besides for more than a quarter of a century he had duly been initiated in practices which the Hindu looks upon with loathing and regards as unpardonable offences. In fact there is nothing in common between the typical king, whom the Sikhs would welcome and the proud and implacable warrior who has just so ignominiously collapsed. His recent return to India has destroyed the last chance Dhuleep Sing ever had of occupying the throne of his ancestors, for Indian history though it teems with strange adventures never has instance of a Princess of the royal House of the Punjab having spent a portion of her maidenhood in the nocturnally gay region of Cromorne. It seems therefore as if Dhuleep Singh has done wisely in abandoning all hope of ever occupying the throne of the Sikhs and in making his peace with England. He may have been foolish but the prize of which he was deprived years ago was magnificent and a man may be pardoned for doing what he considers, his best to win it back. Under these circumstances we are sure we reflect public opinion when we express a hope, that the authorities will deal liberally with the repentant Prince and will on in mood it allow his declining years to be overshadowed by pecuniary embarrassment.

Bangalore — Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1890. [No. 36.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

St Petersburg, 29th July—The Czarewitch starts on his Eastern tour on the 15th October, on which date he will sail back in a frigate of the Imperial Russian Navy. His Imperial Highness will be accompanied throughout his trip by his brother, the Grand Duke George.

St Petersburg, 30th July—A Russian Ukase has been issued raising all Customs Duties 20 per cent in order to make the duties correspond with the altered rate of exchange.

St Petersburg, 31st July—The Novoe Vremya states that Ishak Khan is desirous of becoming a naturalised Russian subject with a view to admission to the Russian Army. The same paper says that the Amir of Bokhara will adopt the Russian uniform for his Army, and has requested that Russian instructors may be lent for his troops.

Allahabad, 31st July 1890—Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will leave Hyderabad about the middle of November on a two months' tour through the Berars.

London, 1st Sept—The Trades Union Congress was opened at Liverpool to day. One million five hundred thousand members were represented and many lady delegates were present.

2nd Sept—The Trades Union Congress at Liverpool has adopted a Resolution of sympathy with the Australian strikers and is appealing to all unions to collect funds and help the greatest labour battle they have ever fought.

London, 1st Sept—In the letters that have passed between Lord Cross and Dhuleep Singh, and which have now been published, the Maharajah expresses his deep regret for his past conduct and humbly asks Her Majesty's pardon.

Lord Cross in reply said that the pardon would be granted provided he remained obedient to Her Majesty and regulated his movements in accordance with the orders of the Government.

(*via Bombay*)—The following letters have been published in the London *Times* to day:—"Dhuleep Singh to the Secretary of State for India. Paris, July 27th—My Lord, I write to express my great regret at my past conduct towards Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and humbly ask Her Majesty to pardon me. I trust entirely to the clemency of H M the Queen. Should Her Majesty grant me pardon, I promise obedience to her wishes for the future.

From the Secretary of State, 1st August—"Your Highness, Her Majesty's Government has under consideration your letter of the 27th July, in which you express great regret at your past conduct, promise obedience for the future, and throw yourself entirely on the clemency of Her Majesty. I am commanded to inform you that on the understanding that henceforward your Highness will remain obedient to the Queen, Empress of India, and will regulate your movements in conformity with instructions that may be issued by Her Government, Her Majesty, by the advice of Her Ministers, is graciously pleased to accord you the pardon you have sought."

From Victor Dhuleep Singh, Paris, August 3—"My Lord, I am elated by my father, Maharajah Duleep Singh, to write and acknowledge receipt of your letter containing the gracious pardon of Her Majesty the Queen, and to say that he is unable to write himself being for the present forbidden to do so by the doctor. He will write as soon as he is able to express himself, his thankfulness and satisfaction."

Simla, 1st Sept—The Conference at Cawnpore commences to day to consider the New East Indian Railway Time Table. All Indian Railways are represented.

Lisbon, 2nd Sept—The King of Portugal is ill with typhoid fever.

London, 2nd Sept—A Railway train was derailed yesterday at Rennes, France, and several passengers were killed and injured.

Srinagar, 2nd Sept—A survey of the Kishenganga Railway is now being arranged. The Government of India will pay a third and the Kashmir Durbar two thirds of the cost of the survey.

Allahabad, 2nd Sept—A serious assault was made upon the Dewan of the Maharajah of Benares on Saturday by a body of bazaar ruffians, who surrounded his carriage while he was taking his evening drive and attacked him with lathies. Assistance was speedily rendered and the Dewan escaped with slight injuries.

Everything points to the assault having been organised by some enemy. The police are investigating the matter.

An extraordinary *fracas* occurred at Allahabad yesterday. A Brahmin fled from Gwalior applied to the Reverend Mr. Alexander, of the Presbyterian Mission, to become a Christian. His mother and friends objecting, the lad was forcibly rescued, a large body of natives assaulting the Mission people. The ringleaders were arrested and charges have been framed against them.

St Petersburg, 2nd Sept.—A young man named Semenoff has made an attempt on the life of the Governor of Novgorod. He approached him under pretext of imparting a secret, and then presented a revolver at the Governor, who at once closed and wrestled with him. During the scuffle the revolver went off, the bullet entering the ground.

London, 2nd Sept (via Bombay)—Mr. Malabari's appeal on behalf of child-wives which has been endorsed by the *Times*, has produced a deep impression in the highest circles in England. An influential Committee has been formed, its members including former Viceroys and Governors, the best Legal and Medical authorities, dignitaries of the Church and the Congress leaders.

The Press cordially supports the appeal which avoids a discussion of Indian Social customs, but exposes the cruel inconsistencies of the English law and the false position occupied by the Government in its neutrality to vital matters.

Simla, 3rd Sept.—The Czarewitch is expected to arrive at Bombay at the end of November. No official programme has yet been drawn up for his reception as it is not yet known whether he will visit India officially or as an ordinary tourist. It is practically certain, however, that he will be the Viceroy's guest in Calcutta.

Calcutta, 3rd Sept.—At the Fourth Criminal Sessions, now being held by Mr Justice Prinsep the case of Umesh Chunder Ghose came on for hearing. After a trial lasting two days the case was concluded this evening. The prisoner was charged with murder, culpable homicide, and with doing a rash and negligent act thereby causing the death of the woman Chomat Kari, his sister in law, by removing her to the rivers side previous to confinement and leaving her there, practically unattended for eight or nine days. The cause was defended by the same Barrister who defended Harry Mohun Moti at the last Sessions.

The prisoner was convicted by the Jury composed, with one exception, entirely of Hindus, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Washington, 4th Sept—The Treasury has decided to purchase an average of four and half million ounces of silver monthly, instead of fifty-four million ounces annually.

London, 5th Sept.—Lord Cross, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield yesterday

drew attention to the enormous strides India was making, and said that the Government was doing its utmost to encourage the Railways there.

London, 4th Sept (via Bombay.)—Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh has resigned his Commission in the 1st Royal Dragoons, alleging his father's illness as the reason

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1890.

THE COURTALLUM SCANDAL.

An incident now and then happens that excites the minds of a portion, if not the whole, of the people of this land. After a time the excitement dies away, but the wound does not heal, or, if it does, a terrible scar is left behind. We suppose this will take place in the future as it has done in the past, and is happening now It is a great pity, for such an occurrence interferes with the good rule of this country, and tends to set class against class—the governors against the governed A hasty deed, a head strong, arbitrary proceeding may do more harm than years of good Government may rectify, or all the efforts of good men can set straight. Such an incident lately happened, and is now exercising the minds of the whole native community of Southern India We refer, of course, to what is known as the Courtallum Scandal. Events connected with this matter will long be remembered, and not with pleasure. We need not go fully into the case as our readers must be acquainted with most of the facts, so we shall content ourselves with giving a brief *resume* of the proceedings and make a few remarks on the matter.

In setting out we may say that rarely, if ever, has anything more arbitrary taken place in India since it came into the possession of the British than the acts of the officials and others in connection with this scandal. It is most devoutly to be hoped that it will be the last of its kind. At Courtallum, as is well known, are the famous Falls, so celebrated throughout Southern India, and to which many resort for the purpose of bathing. This is the case with natives all the year round, while Europeans go there for about three months during what is called the season. For a number of years past there has been a dispute between the two sections of the community with regard to the time of bathing in the morning. It has been the object of a few Europeans, with a planter at their head, to prevent the Hindus from using the Falls till after ten o'clock, and this the latter very properly resented Their religion requires them to bathe early, and this they do when at home, and they believe they have a perfect right to use the Falls at an early hour as well as any other portion of the community. Matters came to a crisis when a Mr. Clerk assaulted a Hindu lady who was returning from the Falls after bathing. This so excited the people living around that they called a meeting to protest against the exclusion of Hindus from the Falls till after ten o'clock, and declared their right to use the water when they thought proper. Among the visitors at the Falls was the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and Mr Madava Row, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District. The latter attended the meeting, and no doubt, expressed his indignation against the arbitrary order that had been sent forth Next morning some people went to bathe, as they had a perfect right to do, and subsequently a number of them was charged before the Magistrate, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Among these were four servants of the Dewan, and, no doubt, the official who tried the case thought the sentence would strike terror into the hearts of all the people. It certainly caused a great amount of indignation. The Magistrate evidently was of opinion that by striking at the Dewan's servants the rest would submit unconditionally, and would never dream of disobeying again. To make matters worse the convicted men were not allowed bail while they appealed to the High Court of Madras. The greatest amount of vindictiveness was shown throughout the whole proceedings, and there was evidently a desire not only to punish, but also to crush the spirit the people had displayed. So far did matters go that the Government of Madras had to intervene, and practically order the men to be let out on bail. In the meantime an application had been made to the High Court to the same end, and the Judges who sat have ordered the case to be brought before them on appeal, at the same time ordering the men to be let out of prison For a short time the matter will be held in abeyance, but we feel certain that justice will be done now the matter has been put before a proper tribunal A worse case we have rarely, if ever, met with, and the High Court will be sure to express its indignation at the whole proceedings

It is said that India is progressing; that everything connected with the Government is becoming more liberal, more in accordance with the spirit of the age But of the Courtallum business is a fair specimen of the way the rule of the country is carried on, we do not think there is much to congratulate ourselves on We have never met with a worse case of arbitrariness, a case in which the officials and the dominant race showed their determination to have every thing their own way. The arrogant European and the Native was not to have the same privileges as he had, and, consequently, the law was brought in to assist the former, and this must be looked upon as nothing less than a prostitution of its majesty and of the protection that it ought to afford to all alike What is the use of talking about the Queen's Proclamation—the "Magna charta," as it is often called, of India—if any official can override the law, and do just as he thinks proper? If such deeds as those of the Collector of Tinnevelly are to be condoned, it would be well to tear up this document, and send the bits back to Her Majesty. If it does not protect the people of India what is its use? If the officials, whoever they may be, are allowed to ride roughshod over everything and everybody, all the laws might as well be collected in a heap and set fire to. To have no laws at all would be better than keeping them on the statute book in order that they may be broken. The officials who have been acting the tyrant in Tinnevelly ought to be removed at once, they should be severely censured, so that others might fear to follow their example. They should be held up, so to speak, in the sight of all India.

Another lesson may be learnt from the Courtallum incident The friends of progress should now press on with more determination than ever with what they believe to be the the just rights of the people They should make the most of the case we have been commenting on, and they should so work that anything like it should be impossible in the future. They should so influence the masses of the people that they would not submit to be treated as the people in Tinnevelly have lately been, and then we should hear no more of such scandals as the one that has disgusted the people from one end of India to the other, and thus out of evil might come good.

Occasional Notes.

The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, Mr. R. R. P. Carter, left on Monday last for Katpadi (Vellore) station to decide on the station accommodation and other details in connection with the opening of a junction there with the South Indian Railway on the new line under construction known as the Dharmavaram-Villupuram extension

The *Gujarat Mitra* says—"The news that Dhuleep Singh is pardoned by Her Majesty after consulting the Ministry will be read with universal admiration and astonishment. This act of kindness on the part of the Queen and her constitutional advisers speaks volumes in their favour But such indulgence, we trust, will not encourage any native princes to tread in Dhuleep Singh's footsteps of his former disloyalty and silly actions.

The Mohurrem celebrations in Calcutta were not free from disturbance. Mr. Gasper Gregory, a young barrister, got mixed up with a Mogul procession on Monday night and was roughly handled He lost his hat and had his coat torn off his back, and would have fared worse had he not been rescued from the angry mob by a strong force of police. The Mahomedan patients in the hospitals are chiefly suffering from broken heads, which are said to have been numerous during the the last few days.

According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales, diamonds are found in that Colony, as well as in Victoria and Queensland. The principal fields in the former are situated at Bingera, near Inverell, and the mining has been fairly successful. Up to the end of 1887 some 75,000 stones had been obtained, the largest weighing 5¼ carats or 10 2 grains. They are found in river drifts of the tertiary formation, and in beds derived from these They are harder and whiter than the South African stones, and on a par with those of Brazil

The *Deccan Times* understands that some very important papers have recently come into the possession of the Nizam's Government, which have so immensely strengthened its case against the Sirdar Abdul Hak that no doubt is now expressed as to the result of the Civil Suit about to be instituted against him Indeed, at one time it was discussed as to whether criminal proceedings should not be commenced, but milder counsels prevailed. The papers go far to deprive if not the authenticity, at any rate the validity, of the famous letter of Sir Salar Jung!

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah—His Highness, we hear, intends leaving for Mysore about the 18th of this month

The Maharajah's Ball. The Maharajah will after all give his annual Ball, and it will come off on the 17th instant in the Map Hall, when the whole of Bangalore Society will be present

The Rains We have more than once had occasion to draw attention to the real which since the last heavy fall in the have been simply in excess The City Municipality has its work cut out, and we would strongly recommend it to take the matter in hand

The Weather for some time past the weather has been inclined to be Showery, more especially in the mornings The rain is good for the crops which are growing well considering how late they were put down The vegetation is looking well everywhere, more especially in the country

The Dewan—A contemporary, a short time ago, stated that the Dewan intended to come Bangalore portion of his leave and returning to his duty in this Province This we find to be incorrect He will return to Bangalore on the 25th of this month, and after remaining here for a few days would go on to the Capital

A Concession—We are told that the Mysore Government has made a grant of all the mica deposits in the province for fifty years, free of rent It is hard to find reason why the Durbar should have been so generous It seems to resemble the Hyderabad Mining Company We shall refer to the matter again in a future issue

DEWAN OF MYSORE AT TREVANDRAM

The Trevandrum Correspondent of the *Cochin Gazette* writes on the 25th ultimo "If at any future time any one were to write a social history of Travancore, more especially of Trivandrum, he will have to devote one whole chapter to the various acts of H E Dewan Rama Row, for the keen interest he takes in creating into one hole the various classes of people of this place. Ever since his appointment to the Dewanship of Travancore no year has passed away without two or more evening parties where all classes of people are assembled, feted and fested. The latest but not the least in importance was the splendid and magnificent treat given the *élite* of the native public in connection with the arrival of M R Ry. K. Seshadri Aiyar Avergal, B. A., C. E., Dewan of Mysore Wednesday the 27th was marked out for the reception of the Vizier of Mysore Early that morning many a servant of the Dewan was seen going about with invitation cards, calling upon gentlemen to be present at an evening party that evening to be given in honor of the distinguished visitor. Punctual to the appointment the guests began to arrive one after another Precisely at 5 P. M., when all the guests had assembled, Mr. Seshadri Aiyar arrived He was received by the Dewan's son at the gate and conducted to the Central hall at Hill View, the Dewan's private residence, where the guests and the host received him standing It would not be out of place to mention here that Hill View is one of the most splendid of private residences in all Travancore It occupies a most beautiful and splendid hill side And standing within the hall if you would but cast your eyes towards the East you would behold a whole forest of everlasting verdure and farther off might be seen the peaks of the famous Western Ghats rising in successive tiers one after the other The sight which meets the eye here could be seen nowhere else, and hence it is no wonder that the Dewan should have been congratulated for the possession of such beauties of nature, by the Maha Rajah when H H. lately visited the place I am digressing Shortly after the arrival of the Dewan and guests, the ministrel best conducted him down to the gardens If Rajah taste for gardening is well known to a Travancorean here the experimental farm at Cottayam and the annual fairs at Alwaye are standing monuments of his Excellency as Dewan Peshkar of Cottayam for the material prosperity of the people of Travancore After a few minutes walk in the garden the guests and the host returned to the Hill Hall Here various amusements such as cards, &c, were provided The two Dewans, The Raja of Parapanad and Mr Shangara Sethu Iyer Avergal for cards, Messrs Thomas Pillay and some others took to lawn tennis, while some others took to the discussion of social reforms Between discussion and exercise nearly two hours passed away quietly. After this the guests were treated to an excellently and elegantly prepared lunch which consisted of Pilau, Pan and sweetmeats of native taste And every body present was highly delighted at what he saw and at what he got The great secret is due to Mr. Padmanabha Row, the Dewan's Private Secretary for the splendid arrangements he had made in making the party a perfect success. The party dispersed at 8 P. M. after enjoying sweet and delicious music That the Dewan should live long enough to long and to do such the earnest prayer to the Almighty of *one present*

Legal Intelligence

THE RIOT AT THE COURTALLAM FALLS.

An Application for Transfer.

To day, before their lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shephard, Mr. H. G. Wedderburn, Barrister-at-Law, applied for the transfer of an appeal pending before the Sessions Court at Tinnevelly to the High Court, Madras The facts as stated by Mr Wedderburn are briefly as follows —

The third and first accused, chokdars, and the fourth, a purohit or priest, are in the service of the Dewan of Mysore. The second accused is a peon under Mr. P. V. Madhava Row, a Deputy Commissioner in the Mysore Province Both of the above gentlemen having visited Courtallum the accused accompanied them On the morning of the 6th July last an assault is stated to have been committed by Mr Clarke, a European coffee planter, on a native lady, Mrs Krishnier, while the latter was returning after her bath, the reason of the assault being that she had made use of the falls during the hours set apart exclusively for Europeans. A complaint was lodged against Mr. Clarke that day by the husband of the lady and on the evening of the assault a meeting was held at which Mr. Madhava Row was present. Certain Resolutions were passed advocating the necessity for natives taking steps to vindicate their just rights by addressing the the authorities on the subject of bathing at the falls. On the following morning

27th) many natives bathed at the falls. The police were present then. Mr. Clarke arrived on the spot for his bath accompanied by some other Europeans, but as the natives had not been kept out returned home without bathing. On the 31st of July the four accused were arrested on a charge of rioting, convicted by the joint Magistrate under Section 143 and 147 of the I. P. C., and sentenced to four months imprisonment each, the crime of the sentence being that the accused had gone to the falls for the purpose of resorting by force their right to bathe there and were guilty of rioting, in consequence of the 1st prisoner having pushed aside a policeman who objected to the petitioners' bathing at the falls at the time.

Mr. Weldon stated, the grounds for the transfer were that however much the Sessions Judge might try to keep his mind free from bias it was almost impossible, when the question had become the subject of general talk in the District, that a decision could be come to by him with an absolutely unprejudiced mind that the transfer would promote the ends of justice by giving general satisfaction to the natives of the whole case be tried by a tribunal whose judgment could not be affected by the charges that had been made against the High Court, would tend to the convenience of the petitioners who were natives of Mysore and could hardly afford at less expense and with greater facility in Madras, and that a question of law of unusual difficulty was involved in the case as to the limits of the right of self defence. Mr. W. Dunn further stated that the question of the existence of such a right was in dispute between the Government and the inhabitants of Coorg. It was necessary that matters should be settled to the satisfaction both of the European and Native community alike. He cited a few cases from the Law Reports in support of his contention.

Mr. Powell said that he opposed the application on public grounds. He understood that Mr. Weldon had applied to the Government to instruct him (Mr. Powell) not to oppose the application, but as he had no authority to defer his from opposing the application he presumed that the Government wished that he should oppose it. The whole purport of the case as why the case was asked to be transferred was because the petitioners feared that the Sessions Judge would be influenced by circumstances outside the present application. He contended that Judge Sewell was a person of the Sessions Judge were every inch capable of trying such a trial case as this case for their Lordships, and if the transfer was granted it would throw a distinct reflection upon that court, and with regard to the grounds put forth in the petition, as to the Sessions Judge being wedded to popular feeling as shown by what he had to say during the course of Court. His point was that that was a matter of little or no moment, as the Sessions Judge had never himself bathed in the falls, and even convicted the accused. Having dealt with the points of Mr. Weldon's argument, Mr. Powell concluded by stating that after 1881 the year in which the order was issued no disturbance of any kind had been heard of till the present time. It was therefore important that the order prohibiting natives to bathe at the falls before 10 A.M. was not an arbitrary one.

Their Lordships passed an order granting the application for transfer "to meet the ends of justice" and fixed this day week for the hearing of the appeal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ZEALOUS MISSIONARIES

SIR,—

A new turn is given to the Government English papers set for different classes of the local Mission Schools. The examiners, whoever they be, set code all regard for *honor* and *fellow feeling* in their zeal for Christ. *They bring to the notice of their intelligent* examiners such puns as these: "Every sensible Hindu should go in for the abolition of caste" &c. &c., by way of testing their knowledge of English Grammar. The very fact that these Missionaries propagate the doctrines of Christ by preaching not to the educated Hindus but to school boys, who can not even spell their own names or put 2 and 2 together, to ignorant folks who, not understanding anything of what religion is, simply sit staring at the long robes and flowing beards of their eloquent preachers does go a great deal towards proving the soundness of the doctrine and the respectability of these Mission institutions. But why should they take the opportunity of setting a question paper on famous English, to pick holes in Hindu and religious system of the Hindus, to make false statements about the state of Hindu schools to force their population part of losing marks to abuse the grand Mamuna and Hindu dress standing in the way of social and religious reforms of their turning renegades to their ancestors and converts to Christ? Suppose I should setting a paper on the same English Language, asks questions on the construction—*Construction of Cross*—of the following sentences "Christ is Devil incarnate" "The Missionaries in India have recourse to low means to propagate their faith" "Hindu views of the Bible are, to say the least emphatic and," what will be the feeling of these *Missionaries if I write that they should be* [illegible] is a maxim daily preached by them—but also never observed in practice. Perhaps "*The children of the mouth*"

ANTI HUMBUG

BANGALORE 6th *September* 1890.

General Summary.

A SERIOUS ATTEMPT AGAINST SENTENCE OF DEATH.—On Thursday the 4th instant at the Appellate Court before Their Lordships Muthuswamy Iyer and Best, Mr. A. J. Arthur, Vakil, appeared in a referred trial which on after argument on behalf of Pilai Rama Nagappa, and a sentence of death passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of S. Malabar in charge of murder. It appears all by the prosecution and briefly follows. The prisoner and his wife Achuthan Nair, were Sudras, the latter being the elder. A quarrel arose between the prisoner and the deceased on the night of the 4th March last in a vegetable garden belonging to their house with the result that Raman Nair drawing his knife stabbed his brother to death and then buried the corpse in a tank. A few days after the tank having been drained the suspicions of the Police were aroused and the body was recovered. Subsequently some clothes were recovered from a well near by. Mr. Ambrose summed up that the story of the prosecution that the prisoner had wiped off the blood with the clothes found in the well was in no sense with the report of the Chemical Examiner that the clothes no traces of blood. He further urged that the circumstances of the case show that if one of the prisoner's wives were put in the case the mystery of the murder would be solved. Their Lordships to lay before Government concerning the learned advocate's charge of the prisoner as they were not satisfied that he had

Extracts.

MURDER OF THE KHAN OF ASMAR

News received from Peshawar states that correspondent at Bajaur informs the murder of Umra Khan, the chief Khan of Asmar, on the night of the 20th August while sleeping in his house at a place called Ogar Khan, near Dirar Al boat, in Asmar. The murder was committed by means of a knife, *pikahs*, which was thrust into the abdomen of the deceased and which caused almost instant death. The deceased is said to have been perpetrated by a Kafir servant whom Umra Khan had captured during his recent expedition against the Kafirs, and whom the deceased Khan is said to have always treated with great consideration owing to his having embraced Islam. The miscreant, after committing the murder, escaped unnoticed from the house at Ogarkhan, and issued to have every chance of reaching his country safely. A party from Asmar, however, *started on his* track, and if the murderer is not overtaken in Kohistan before he gets to Kafiristan there is every likelihood of an expedition being sent shortly from Asmar to Kafiristan to avenge the crime. The deceased Khan's eldest son is too young to manage the affairs of the State. The Amir of Afghanistan has, it is stated, ordered General Ghulam Haidar Khan to go to Asmar in order to look after the deceased's family, and send to Kabul authentic news of the circumstances attending his death. The Kafir's wife and two children were dragged, the day after the Khan's death, into the streets of Asmar by the servants of the Khan, where the wife, who was accused of having instigated her husband to commit the deed, was stoned to death according to the custom in Afghanistan. It will be remembered that Umra Khan, the deceased, was the person who promised to help Umra Khan of Jandol with men in the event of his carrying a *Jehad* to subdue the Jadi Kafirs, who inhabit a large tract of country close to Asmar, and now as the rise of the people has been crushed beyond bounds on account of the murder of Umra Khan by a Kafir, large numbers of men from Asmar and other neighbouring districts will be only too glad to assist Umra Khan in his impending crusade to Kafiristan.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

LEPERS IN BARODA

Mr. Bleskarn B. Patel sends a contemporary the following particulars of the arrangements made for the housing of lepers in Baroda:—

Baroda for a very long time past has been actually feeding and clothing lepers residing at Amas, in the vicinity of a temple dedicated to the goddess *Amasagn Matha*, and is situated in a village having the sun name on the banks of the sacred Narbada. The deity, the river water and clean air are believed to materially assist the cure of leprosy. The revenue of a Gaikwadee village amounting to rupees sixteen thousand per annum was devoted for this laudable purpose. His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar who looks personally into the details of his administration arranged last year to place this project on a satisfactory and efficient footing, long before the energetic Municipal Commissioner of Bombay commenced to work in this line. The Gaekwar had no opposition from the Chief Medical Officer. A large and commodious Leper Hospital was at once built at a cost of Rs. 10,000 at Amasyan, four miles from Shinor a Gaekwadee Talluka. The hospital is located on high ground and commands view of the river where current is rapid. The part of its course. From a sanitary point of view the situation is just what it ought to be for a Leper Asylum. Anus are prohibited. Only the washing lepers in the immediate compound are allowed to resort to their. The hospital was opened on the 1st inst., and is now in the full working order. It has accommodation for one hundred beds, of which eighty four are already appropriated. There are separate wards for male and female patients. A competent medical graduate, with one assistant two or three medical pupils and a suitable establishment, are placed in charge of this Leper Home. It is desirable that other States should follow the noble example set by a noble ruler. Without actual substantial aid from Government nothing practical beneficial can be achieved. On this side of India Nurseebachwadi, Gindgapore, Vaghee Moskeda and Tulpanee are all noted places for the cure of leprosy. Some of them are situated on the banks of rivers considered to be holy, and where hospitals could be usefully created. They are sure to attract lepers, and can be maintained comparatively at a small cost, a portion whereof may be met by contributions from visitors. In Bombay and other populous cities the charges of lepers, &c., would be considerable if not ultimately prohibitive and must entirely fall on the proprietors and limited donors who may not continue long to meet *other fully extra pressure on their purse as there* may shortly be thousands of lepers to be looked after.

HORRORS IN A TURKISH PRISON

The *Madras Mail*.—A special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Uskub, Macedonia (who has got into the largest prison in the province, by the statement of his dragoman that he was a European hunting for antiquities, writes that the Karachumla contains 149 prison cells and 1,811 prisoners. The time of detention varies from one to ten years. "I don't believe," he says, "that any prisoner has ever outlived the fifth year of imprisonment in these loathsome dark cells. The prison officials admitted that very few prisoners lived to the end of their time. In a cell certainly not larger than two and a half yards square and of about the same height, between 15 and 20 prisoners are confined. They are allowed half an hour's walk in the courtyard once a day. The prisoners are not only panting for air, but suffering from want of food. They receive absolutely nothing but bread and water, even if their sentence be for life. If their friends send them money, they are allowed to buy meat twice a week, but the prison officials brutally cheat them out of three fourths of what is sent to them. The greater number of the prisoners are naked from head to foot, with heavy iron rings and chains on their wrist and ankles. As I passed some of the cells, after looking through the loopholes in the doors, the prisoners within pushed through a stick to which a little leather bag was attached. I placed a franc piece in each, but I had my doubts as to whether the greedy guard would not take the money from them. The cells in the underground prisons, where the worst offenders expiate their crime, are however far more horrible even than those I have described. Here every ray of light is excluded. In utter darkness the unhappy wretches lie chained to the rocking floor of the cell. They are totally unable to change their position, and are released from their chains for two hours each day, lest death should afford them an escape from this Inferno. The official who conducted me told me with a cynical smile how this class of offenders is brought to confess. Hands and feet are bound together, and the man is placed at a pillar, to which his head is fastened. The victim is thus absolutely unable to move. There is always a stock of large nails kept ready in little boxes, and of these about 50 are placed upon the body of the poor wretch. The tortures which he endures from the bites of these insects, seldom fails to make him confess, no matter whether guilty or innocent. Upon others the same effect is produced by chaining them to the pavement of the courtyard and exposing them for a whole day to the scorching rays of the sun, without the power of moving a limb.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN SANDHURST

The *Pioneer*.—The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India in the matter of the proposed Native Military College at Poona may be disappointing to the Maharatta memorialists who fathered the scheme, but the public will probably consider the decision a just and reasonable end. An Indian Sandhurst on the lines suggested would do more harm than good so long as the Native Army is constituted on its present basis. There is no other army in the world where the system of promotion by merit is so consistently carried out, and where the chances of the soldier who loves his profession and conscientiously performs his duties are so good. The commissioned ranks are open to every man who enlists, whatever his position in life may be. There is not in the whole country a more contented and loyal class than the Native Officers of our army, and whatever their shortcomings may be in the eyes of the modern scientific school, their fine soldierly qualities command the respect and admiration of those most closely associated with them. They are standing examples to the rank and file of successful merit and their advancement gives them also that higher social position which is so acceptable to them,

They are the outcome of a system which has been worked well for nearly a century, and it would be a dangerous experiment to cast the machine of which they form so important a part suddenly out of gear. Given the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst, and there is at once the danger that it would be crowded with men able to pass certain educational tests, but otherwise totally unfitted for the rough and-ready life of a soldier. Commissions would of necessity have to be provided for all who could qualify for them by examination, and the prospects of the non-serving in the ranks and looking forward to promotions would be seriously injured. They would have to submit to the bringing in of inexperienced youths of their own race of a very different type to the British subaltern, who is at once acknowledged as a leader, however few his years of service may be and discontent would inevitably follow upon this procedure among the veterans from whom Native officers are now chosen. If they desire to be on an equality with British officers, there are no obstacles to their passing through Sandhurst or Woolwich. They can follow in the footsteps of the sons of King Theodore or Dhulip Singh, receive a thorough military education on the European model, and take their place in Her Majesty's army among the commissioned ranks.

HOW THE CZAR READS THE NEWS

At present the Czar ostensibly all Russian newspapers, their pages and their lamentations never reach his ears. Among the many departments of the Ministry of the Interior there is one (the *Telegraph* says) called the 'Department of his Majesty's Journal,' which is charged with preparing day by day a carefully worded *resume* of some mild articles and items of intelligence meant for the Emperor's eye. A *technoreak* of the Censure rises from his bed in the gray of the early morning and hurries off to the department, where advance sheets of the journal come in damp from the press. These he reads over, marking with red pencil all the passages the interest of which is not marred by injudiciousness. There are certain events as well as names or words and phrases which a Russian Emperor, like a certain French King, must never be allowed to hear. 'Fou le roi! Le pauvre!' (the late King of Spain). What does fou mean?' asked a French King once indignantly. "Oh it is a title, your Majesty, taken by the King of Spain after the loss of a certain time." The marked passages are then cut out, pasted together on sheets, and handed over to the Director of the department, who after carefully considering, and if needs be, curtailing them, signifies his approval. The extracts are then copied calligraphically on the finest description of paper, forty or fifty words to the page, and the journal in this state is given to the Minister of the Interior or his adjunct. If this dignitary is satisfied it is passed on to the General-in-Waiting, who deposits it on his Majesty's table about four o'clock the following day. The news that slowly dribbles through this official filter is so free of a nature to the compose the feelings of the Czar or disturb his sleep.

COPYRIGHTS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The duration of copyrights in various countries, according to a *resume* given in some months ago by a writer in the *Westminster Review*, is as follows:—In *Greece* the period during which an author can hold a copyright is restricted to fifteen years, and the writer indicates his estimate of the limitation in a business point of view by saying that the modern Greeks thus justify their reputation as the most acute of business men. The *Swiss* grant copyright during the life of the author or his heirs during thirty years from the date of publication of his work. His heirs can have a copyright in his posthumous work for thirty years from the date of his death, if they publish the works within ten years of his decease. In the *United States* copyright is recorded to authors during twenty eight years from the time when the title is recorded, and for fourteen years more if the author, or certain representatives of the author, be living, and if the title of the work in question be recorded anew within six months before the expiration of the twenty eight years—the period during which the copyright was already secured. In *Japan* the ordinary copyright is recorded for thirty years, but fifteen years may be added to that period in favour of works of great utility. According to *English* law, authors enjoy a copyright for a term of forty two years from the date of his death, whichever may be the longer. In *Brazil* the author enjoys a copyright for life, and it is extended for ten years after his death. In *Venezuela* the copyright endures for the life of the author, and fourteen years after his death. In *Holland* and *Belgium* the copyright lasts during the life of the author, and during twenty years after his death. In *Germany, Austria, Hungary,* and *Portugal*, copyright endures during the life of the author and during thirty years after his death. The duration of copyright in *Italy* is regulated in a peculiar manner. It endures for the life of the author and forty years after his death, or for eighty years after the publication of the work, the term of years being divided into two periods of forty years each. If the author dies within the first period of forty years, the remainder of the term is enjoyed by his heirs or assigns. The second period of forty years begins at the death of the author, if he lives till after the first period of forty years has elapsed, or if he has died before then, at the end of the first period of forty years. During the second period any one is at liberty to republish the work on payment to the owner of the copyright of a royalty of five per cent on the price which must be marked on the book. *France, Norway, Sweden* and *Denmark* record a copyright during the life of the author and during fifty years after his death. *Russia* not only gives copyright for life and during fifty years after, but also for ten additional years if an edition of the work is published within two years from the end of the first copyright term. The law of *Spain* records a copyright during the life of the author and for eighty years thereafter. Only in *Mexico* is copyright perpetual.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES

Speaking at the afternoon party given by Mr and Mrs Kirkham to the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association, H. H. Lord Harris said —

Ladies and Gentlemen —I have been very much interested in what we have just heard, and I may say I accepted the office which was offered to me with readiness and with pleasure. In one respect indeed the use of this Association is not so patent in India as it is in England, except, of course, as regards its educational work. The objects of the Society are to encourage friendly relations between natives of England and natives of India, and the uses of such an association in England, especially in London, are evident. Every year many and more of the latter are sent to the "black water," earnest in their endeavours to prepare themselves in the best schools for the legal and Civil Service professions, and in that have of busy human beings mostly occupied with their own cares, anxious in their own affairs, it might well happen that without the opportunities afforded by this and a not very dissimilar Association—the Northbrook Club—that young Hindoo would have no chance of enjoying those social amenities which these associations do afford, and having lived their few years there, solitary and unnoticed, would leave England convinced that no warmth of feeling for India, no interest in or care for her people flows beneath our cold and reserved exterior. That would be a mistake, the warmth of feeling is there, but the crust of insular reserve has to be broken through and this association is one of the implements useful and active for the purpose (Hear) It has been my pleasure to take part in the gatherings of both the National Indian Association and of the Northbrook Club, and the good for them in England is undoubted. The study of history, and the science of orators, who may or not be competent expounds of the subject of their remarks will not by themselves produce that clear comprehension of the needs and aims of a country, something more is necessary, and that is an acquaintance as personal as possible with the customs, habits, and modes of thought of its people. For many years India has been able to judge of the Englishman as he is in India—in no way distinguishable to the sense of the English visitor, except that he has exchanged the conventional chimney pot for a solar *topee* from the Englishman at home. Now steam has put in the power of young Indians to make his acquaintance at home amongst his native fog, and to judge for themselves whether here is much difference. I hope that movement will extend (Hear, hear). I hope that the opportunities of study in good and practical schools at home and the chances of employment in other pursuits besides those of the Bar or the Civil Service will bring to England more and more visitors from India. The closer acquaintance will do us both good, as Shakespeare said "Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits, and sight of other worlds than this of India will broaden the views of those who do face the sea, whilst it will give many Englishmen who cannot get away from home the opportunity, if they will but avail themselves of it, of a closer, and, I think quite as useful an insight into manners and modes of thought as the study of Indian history. Under these circumstances I can but wish welfare and extension to the societies I have named at home. (Applause) But when one turns to India itself it is not so easy to see at first sight the need of such an institution as this. It would appear as if there is nothing to prevent our meeting ourselves English and Indians, of each other's society in our leisure moments (Laughter) business brings us together every day, and should prove the way to a more agreeable acquaintanceship of social life, to myself, but a new comer, it certainly appears that to the extent admitted by native custom, we are, each in our own way, endeavouring to draw closer the bonds of mutual respect. I have been told, and I have heard again this afternoon, that what has been done in this way is but of very recent growth, and that it requires the efforts of such an association as this to keep life in the movement. But, ladies and gentlemen, in the life of nations, however, like steam and the telegraph, a powerful instrument, the Press, which lets but to expose its faults, indeed as well as its merits (Cheers) is of but recent growth. The prejudices of custom are not to be broken through with comfort by rule and regulation, intercourse with other nations, and closer acquaintance with the customs of others, an insight into their ways of thought, and through it a little mutual tolerance will effect and indeed are effecting, changes in the customs of my country of India as effectually as the most stringent laws. Some do discover cases doing their work, and institutions such as this are doing theirs and we should all come to the aid of one and all (Hear hear) Ladies and gentlemen, we living the life together, we have a common interest in the protection of India from external attack and from internal dissatisfaction by a little blindness to each other's faults and perhaps an undue estimate of each other's virtues, by closer and more social relations we shall be able to present such a united front as will be the one and will prove to the other that there is need for us to live together, both here and in England, I wish success to every thing that is bringing each other into more friendly relations (Loud applause)—*Times of India*.

TRIAL BY JURY

For some time past growing dissatisfaction has been felt, both by men learned in the law and by those of us, who have no system of trial by jury as it affects civil cases. This dissatisfaction is strongly expressed in the following letter from a distinguished barrister, which appears in a recent *Times*. Mr J. H. says —

Three cases in which I have been engaged as counsel during the past week—two on circuit and one in London—have led to the disagreement and consequent discharge of the jury. This fact, coupled with what seems to me to be the increasing frequency of such an abortive and lamentable result as this, has strengthened the conviction which has for many years been growing upon my mind that, at all events in the majority of civil causes, trial by jury is, at the present day, a mistake.

That this conviction is shared by many of my professional brothers and friends, is shown by the very small number of common law causes (which used all to be tried by juries) both in London and on the circuits, which are now tried by the consent of both parties before a judge without a jury.

The advantages of trial by judge over trial by judge and jury seem to me to be manifold. In the first place, the judge must make up his mind one way or the other. He cannot say half his mind is of one opinion and the other half of the other. A definite result is obtained and it is generally right. If it is wrong it can be set right in the Court of Appeal. Thus the scandal and the grievous expense and suspense to the parties of an abortive trial through indecision is impossible. Secondly, the judge can, and often will, say what is passing through his mind. If he sees that the case is very doubtful one he can frankly say so, and recommend a compromise which may save hundreds of pounds to one of the parties and scores of pounds to the other. No such collective expression or suggestion can be obtained from the jury. Except by a chance observation here and there of a single juryman, or by the uncertain and often misleading sign of look or gesture counsel cannot tell what is passing in the minds of the majority of the jury. Nay more, till the summing up is over, the jury often do not know how the case is going themselves.

Thirdly, the same uncertainty of the jury prevents counsel from grappling with the points which are really affecting them. The Judge usually lets counsel know what is pressing on his mind, so that counsel can direct the evidence and his arguments to meet the difficulties. Not so the jury. It is almost entirely fighting in the dark so far as they are concerned, and an indicated point or external influence is often at work in a manner which it is impossible to counteract.

Fourthly, if a verdict is obtained, no one knows on what grounds it is given, and on appeal the matter is only upon to conjecture. A judge, on the other hand, gives his reasons which can be dealt with and considered in the Court of Appeal.

Fifthly, the jury panel cannot in practice be strictly secret and, and the presence of a friend or a foe of one of the parties in the jury may, even though it be a accidentally, turn the scale.

Sixthly, a strong judge with a jury is sometimes unduly impregnable, because he impresses the jury with his view, and yet the ultimate finding is nominally at all events that of the jury, whose reasons are indistinable and cannot only be set aside if 12 reasonable men could not have so found. Whereas if he is alone the judge must stand or fall in the Court of Appeal upon his own judgment, and, as before stated, must formulate his reasons if he desires his judgment to have its proper weight.

Seventhly, while allowing due weight to the difficulties of defining the issues of fact and law and to the value of commercial views of business in some classes of cases, I think trial by jury in the complicated problems of mixed law and fact which arise in the present day puts an undue strain upon the integrity of the judge in determining the points on which the opinion of the jury ought to be taken. A judge with a logical mind can force himself with the questions *so taken* of minating at one those which are obviously upon to only one proper answer, than submit them all at once to the jury, who often make contradictory findings and reduce the verdict to an absurdity.

Eighthly, as a last but not least, important reason I mention that jurymen complain, and jurymen in waiting are put to great loss and expense in attending for trials which could often be better and always more expeditiously conducted without their presence, and in which their presence is often by consent, dispensed with after much time has been wasted.

For these, amongst other reasons, I venture to suggest that the rights of either party to insist on a jury should be largely curtailed, and that the onus of showing that in a given case a jury is desirable should rest on the party who asks for it. In the past, when judges were supposed to be unduly influenced against the people, trial by jury may have been "the palladium of our liberties," though I believe the history of the institution is not wanting in illustrations of an opposite tendency. At the present day, however, I see no reason why, as a rule, on the common law side a single judge should not try all sorts of civil causes involving on the whole probably less important issues than those which have been so long and so ably disposed of by single judges on the Chancery side.

Bangalore.—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890. [No. 37.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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H. P. BLAVATSKY.

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance Rs. 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.*

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

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NOTICE.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Constantinople, 6th Sept.—Two hundred and fifty acres have been laid waste by the fire at Salonica. The Consulates, Mosques, Churches, Hospitals and the most valuable archives have been destroyed.

London, 6th Sept.—Latest advices state that intense distress prevails at Prague, owing to the inundations being washed out by the floods. The Emperor William has sent £1,000 towards the relief of the sufferers.

Allahabad, 7th Sept.—The Government of India has allotted a lakh of rupees this year for expenses in connection with Groups of Excesses and divisional inspectors.

Berlin, 8th Sept.—The Emperor William arrives at Vienna on the 2nd October and a reception is already being organised there for him.

His Imperial Majesty will go on a shooting trip with the Emperor Francis in Styria.

Bombay, 8th Sept.—A fatal accident occurred on the G. I. P. Railway at Parel Station at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fireman, named Charles Hudson, being run over by the express train going to catch the Jubbulpore Mail. He had left his own engine, which had just come in from Kurjat, and was crossing the rails and apparently did not see the express coming. The deceased, who was 26 years of age, was shockingly mutilated.

A warrant was applied for yesterday at the Police Court against a certain Captain Charles Norman, who is charged with defrauding two native jewellers to the extent of between Rs. 3,000. and Rs. 4,000. He made certain purchases on Saturday and sailed he same day per s. s. *Etolia* without paying. Captain Norman came out some months ago in the employ of Messrs. Henry, S. King and Co.

The Magistrate granted the warrant of arrest, which is to be forwarded through the Commissioner of Police to the authorities at Port Said for service upon the accused on the *Etolia* reaching that Port.

Allahabad, 8th Sept.—There has been no rain in these provinces since the 29th August. The crops are withering everywhere. The monsoon appears to have come to an end.

Bombay, 10th Sept.—An ingenious fraud has just been detected here in the forgery of one rupee postage stamps, which has apparently been going on for several months. Three persons have been arrested, including a Brahmin in whose possession the die and other implements for forging stamps were found.

Washington, 10th Sept.—The Senate has passed the Tariff Bill by a majority of eleven votes.

London, 11th Sept.—The reports of the American grain crop show that it is a bad one.

Allahabad, 11th Sept.—The States of Junagarh and Bhownuggur have made offers of troops to assist the scheme of Imperial defence. The offers have been accepted by the Government of India.

Cholera is raging violently in the Moradabad district, in the N. W. Provinces.

Owing to the cessation of rains serious distress, if not acute famine, is expected in the N. W. Provinces. Prices are rising rapidly. Relief measures will become necessary unless rain comes soon.

Bombay, 13th Sept.—Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., one of the leading members of the Parsee community, died yesterday. He was a well-known philanthropist in this city, and recently gave 3½ lakhs, since supplemented to 4 lakhs, for the purpose of founding a school for boys of the poorer classes of his community.

Few native gentlemen have done so much for the promotion and advancement of education in Bombay as the late Mr. Byramjee.

Allahabad, 12th Sept.—An elderly European lady named Mrs. Murphy arrived at Gujar Khan station, on the North-West Railway, on Wednesday night, and reported that she had been thrown out of a carriage attached to the down Mail by a European who entered the compartment while the train was in motion. She received injuries to her forehead.

Accused has not been apprehended, nor has he been recognised by the lady.

Myotha, 12th Sept.—Mr. A. J. Read, a Barrister of Rangoon, has been suspended and charged with being intoxicated in Court when defending his client.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

MR. NORTON'S ADDRESS.

Those who were present at the address delivered by Mr. E. Norton in the Mayo Hall, on the night of Wednesday last, must pronounce the meeting a complete success. The room was filled with a large and enthusiastic audience; the speaker gave an eloquent address, and every thing went off well. Considering the short notice given it was surprising so many presented themselves, more especially when it is taken into consideration that the night was very wet and uncomfortable. Mr. Norton, who lately returned from England gave a very lucid account of the Congress movement. He had, as he said, to go over the same ground again; people would continue to misapprehend the subject; they would say it was what it was not, so there was no help for it but to hammer at the same subject till the public became enlightened. This is just what Mr. Norton is doing, and though the work is not pleasant it is necessary. It appears as though certain people insisted on misunderstanding the meaning of the Indian National Congress, and that no explanation seemed sufficient. These people are wilfully blind and deaf; they do not desire to know anything about the movement, and therefore, they shut their eyes and ears to everything that may be said. They may be able to understand when it is too late, but now they throw away the subject as though it were worthless.

We will follow what the speaker said to some extent, though we cannot comment upon every thing that he said. The enemies of the Congress are never tired of representing it as being seditious and disloyal to the British Government. Those in favour of it desire to get the rule into their own hands; they are ambitious to show what they can do in the way of ruling, and they believe they can do better than the men now at the head of affairs. Such an idea is perfectly preposterous as Mr. Norton very plainly showed; the first great object of the Congress is to cement the union between this country and England; to bind the two together by a tie that can never be broken—the tie of love. The men who hold with the movement, who think it is good to know full well that the British have done much for this land; that it cannot stand without the help now given; that the power now holding sway must continue to hold it for a long time to come, and they hope for ever. They do not wish to change the Government, for they know full well that with all its faults it is far better than any that could take its place, and they are quite content to live under it. But this does not prevent them from seeing blemishes in the Government; they cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the people of the land are practically excluded from all share in the management of the affairs of the country in which they live, and they are unable to believe that this can be right. They require reform, not revolution, and there can be nothing seditious in this. They desire

follow the example set them by the British nation, by the men who have made the country what it is, who have taken the lead in every movement that has been for the good of the people It is hard to see why they should be blamed for wishing to do what others have done, and for which they have received the thanks of mankind It is simply stupidity and prejudice combined that keep people from seeing what the movement is like, and this will be clearly demonstrated in time The European does not like to see the power, or any portion of it, snatched from him, he thinks an injury will be done him should the slightest privilege be granted to the Native, and so he determines that such shall not be granted The Native who opposes the Congress does so because it is contrary to anything that went before it, it is not according to *mamul*, consequently it cannot be good Neither will look at the object to be accomplished, at the object in view the former hates the whole matter, the latter does not wish to be troubled about it The present order of things is good enough for him, he desires to be let alone They are both senseless, and cannot see what is good either for themselves or for the country

Let us look for a moment at what Mr Norton said the Congress wished to accomplish In the front must be set down the enlargement of the Councils These institutions, as the speaker truly said, were shams, nothing but shams The members represented no body but themselves, he told the audience, and he was right It is proposed by the Congress that a proportion of the members, say one half, should be elected, and this is not unreasonable There is not the slightest danger in this the whole matter is to be safeguarded so that the Government cannot be out voted Should this be the case the Viceroy or Governor as the case may be, is to have a veto on any measure that may be passed, so that any injury that might occur only exists in the imagination of those who oppose the movement Every precaution has been taken by the Congress that no injury shall happen to the Government. Those who form this body declare plainly they do not desire to have anything to do with the executive, it is with the Legislature they say they should have a part. The leaders of the Congress see many things that require to be changed, they know the feelings of the people, and is it not natural they should desire to do some thing that would be for the good of the land If this is sedition it is a remarkable kind of sedition, and ought to be encouraged, more especially by the Government

The Congress, Mr Norton told those present, desired to encourage volunteering among the people of India, so that should any danger threaten the British empire, hundreds of thousands might rally round the Government and help it through its difficulties There may be a combination of the European powers formed against England and every soldier may be required to fight her battles on the western continent India may be denuded of troops and then, if the Indian volunteers came to the rescue they would well supply the place of those who had to go away It is very strange that the Government should be so blind to its own interests as to refuse to see the advantage of having a large body of devoted volunteers, who would come to the rescue in any time of need Then the speaker told his audience that the Arms Act required to be amended It is, as it stands, a disgrace to this country, inasmuch as it casts a reflection on the whole of the people. It tells them they cannot be trusted, that if they were allowed to bear arms they would turn them against the Government, and try to destroy it Such an idea is preposterous, the people, as we have said, are loyal to the present rule, and wish it to be continued for ever, but they do desire reforms, and this is not a crime The educated classes feel the indignity of the Arms Act very severely, and it is strange the Government is so blind as to keep it on the statute book when its removal would have such a good effect.

Another important point touched on by Mr Norton was the establishment of Military Colleges for the sons of noblemen, so that they might have a career before them Now, as Mr Norton truly said, they gave themselves up to debauchery, they had no other resource but the harem and the dancing girl It is the object of the Congress to put higher and better aims before them, to teach them there is something better in life than sensual enjoyments, and that they have a part to play upon the stage of their country The country can be no harm in this it is a noble idea, and all, whether they believe in the Congress or whether they believe not could well agree to the proposal The nobles ought to be the leaders of the country, and might be, if they were properly treated, and a career opened to them

To sum up Mr Norton told those present that the desire of the Congress was to improve the country, to improve the relations between the Governors and the Governed, and to do good to all His great complaint was that the opponents of the movement would not examine into the matter, would not try to ascertain what the leaders of the Congress really required what they wished to accomplish, and what means they intended to employ Such men should be encouraged rather than thwarted, and the Government shows it is not fully alive to its responsibilities when it spurns the offers of help that are made

Occasional Notes

THE fund that is being raised in Bombay for homeless lepers now amounts to Rs 60,694

FOURTEEN packages of gold were despatched on Saturday before last from the Kolar Goldfields to Bombay for shipment to London—the aggregate value of the packages being Rs 3,73,000

THE Maharajah of Patiala has made a donation of a lakh and sixty thousand rupees in aid of the Khalsa College scheme Large generous hearted one, and attests in the most practical way possible the reality of the desire His Highness entertains for the spread of education among his countrymen

THE Government of India has decided that the specially drilled troops of Native States which have been placed at its disposal for the purposes of imperial defence, shall be designated in all official notifications as "Imperial Service Corps" or "Imperial Service Troops," as the case may be

RECENT enquiries into the number of lepers in India give the following results There are 71,237 lepers in the Bengal Presidency, 14,944 in Madras, and 13,842 in Bombay This does not include the Native States, and it gives an average of fifty four lepers for every hundred thousand of the inhabitants

THE *Deccan Times* is informed that Sir Kurshed Jah, K C I E, has ordered the erection, within his Palace grounds at Hyderabad, of a dwelling residence at a cost of half a lakh of rupees for his eldest son Nawab Imam Jung who, it is rumoured, is about to be betrothed to a sister of the Nizam

A HINDU woman is now lying in a precarious condition in the female ward of the Civil Hospital at Secunderabad suffering from the severity of the burns she was subjected to by her relatives, who are alleged to have resorted to that cruel method of driving out a devil that is supposed to have possessed her

A few days ago the Nawab Takar ul Mulk, the Nizam's Minister of Justice, while driving through Hyderabad on a visit to the Nizam came across two elephants advancing from opposite directions Fearing mischief he jumped out of his carriage, and a frightened crowd jostled and then knocked him into a ditch His knee was dislocated and his thumb sprained

A case is now being heard in Rangoon in which the Lumbai Queen, mother of the Salin Princess, a deceased daughter of the late King Mindoon sues to recover a large amount of jewellery from a Mogul trader his wife and her sister It is alleged that the jewellery was deposited with these people shortly before the massacres perpetrated by Thebaw

ANOTHER native editor is in trouble The Secretary of the Poona Female High School has obtained a summons against the editor of the *Poona Vaibhav* for defamation The offence consists in an allegation in the paper to the effect that a Brahmin girl named Laxmibai Mahadeo Pandoorang was kidnapped from her husband's house and allowed to remain in the school against the wishes of her husband

THE total revenue of Burma during the year 1889 90 was as follows —Upper Burma, Imperial Rs 1 03 33 596, Local Rs 1,78 206 (2) Lower Burma Imperial, Rs 1 90 29 310, Provincial, Rs 1 7 1 89 978 Local Rs 11 91 953 The total expenditure of Burma during the year was as follows — (1) Upper Burma, Imperial, Rs 1,81 23 107 Local, Rs 1 19 183 (2) Lower Burma, Imperial, Rs 2,1,74 539, Provincial, Rs 1,34,05,284, Local Rs 10,83,018

A SHOCKING affair recently took place at Cracow A lieutenant belonging to a Regiment of the garrison of that city was conducting the drill of his company when one of the privates in the ranks made use of disrespectful language towards him In a sudden ebullition of anger the officer struck the man with his sword, inflicting so severe a wound that the private fell down and expired almost immediately In despair at the fatal consequences of his rashness, the lieutenant the next moment ran his sword through his own body, killing himself on the spot.

THE advanced section of the Brahmos in Calcutta have just opened a school for girls, in which boys up to the age of eight are admitted "The founders are of opinion that the commingling of boys and girls as school fellows will by the tender touch in the minds of the former of a gentlemanly regard for the softer sex, a feeling which Hindu society affords no facilities for development" It would be pleasant to find, says the Indore paper, that the Hindu boy would be sentimental accordingly, but the plan would scarcely succeed with the English one

FROM a circular that appears in the Hyderabad *Gazette* we learn that the Dewan of the Nizam's Government has given an instruction that sufficient attention is not paid to the fees to the various which their respective chiefs are held Heads of Departments are therefore requested to see that the buildings in which their officers and those of their subordinates are held have properly attended to by those in charge of them and that the latter insist the D P W in keeping the same in good order

A MEMORIAL to the Queen Empress is in circulation in which the grievous wrong that is permitted under the Penal Code is brought to her Majesty's notice, and a protective and detectent law, under which child wives will be protected until the age of at least thirteen, is asked for A large number of Indian ladies have cordially associated themselves with the movement and though many European ladies, of influence are taking part in it the memorial represents in reality a large and increasing body of native opinion, and is in close accord with the almost unanimous opinion of the native Press

WE learn that Mr W S Caine leaves England on the 23rd October and will stay in India about four months Most of his time will be spent in the Madras Presidency, but he intends to visit several of the Native States, including Mysore, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Oodeypore It is possible that he will see Burma if time permits He intends to be present at the Congress meeting in Calcutta, but the principal object of his tour is to further the cause of temperance He will pay special attention to securing total abstainers among students of the various High Schools and Universities, and hopes to induce the Educational Department to adopt for the Anglo Vernacular schools a text book on temperance which Dr B W Richardson is willing to write

A CURIOUS circumstance has been observed in the working of the Bilrampur Hospital at Lucknow The native women patients are so free from the habitual shyness of their class that they actually show a decided preference for the treatment of male doctors Although there is a woman's department, with a lady M B in charge, the Inspector General, Dr Rice says —"With regard to the 931 major surgical operations done in the female hospitals it is but right that I should state that the large majority of them have been done by the Civil or Assistant Surgeons The greater part of them are of a nature incompatible with the sex of the sufferer I have myself seen women insist that the operations should be done by the male doctor and not only that, but that they should be done in the male hospital so as to make sure of his operating"

AN interesting model has just been added to the collection of the Madras Civil Engineering College It is that of the Dora Bari viaduct on the Southern Mahratta Railway The viaduct bridges a gorge by two tall hills and is spanned by 250 feet girders resting on masonry piers 100 feet high and working on rollers on cast iron bed plates The viaduct is constructed in extensive pieces of workmanship and a masterpiece of engineering skill It proceeds a tunnel further down through the *Ghat Kotla* (mountain of brass) mountain and is a curve of less than 600 feet radius, the metals throughout being checked and the space between the rails is occupied by a pipe fed by springs from the rocks in the tunnel and forms the supply of drinking water to the Railway village in its vicinity

WE hear that Hyderabad is to have a Fine Bridge and water fountains The Chadarghat Municipal Board has chosen a Committee to draw up and submit proposals for the former, while the latter has been taken under the care of the Minister who has invited a number of city nobles and medical men to favour him with their opinions as to the best form of fountains and other pure water supplies It is understood that Sir Asman Jah will himself bear the cost of erecting a few small drinking fountains within the City The clock-tower now in course of erection in Hyderabad, the gift of Sir Asman Jah, is another sign of Hyderabad's advancing with the times, Some time ago there were rumours of a railway being laid between Secunderabad and Hyderabad, but whether the scheme has fallen through or not we have not heard

In the Objects and Reasons of the Census Bill that has been introduced into the Travancore Legislative Council, it is stated that now that a Legislative Council has been established by Royal authority, it is necessary to pass a Regulation to legalise the powers of the Census officers and to punish criminally such officials as abuse their powers and any member of the public who may be disposed to thwart or hinder the taking of a correct Census The Bill has been drawn up on the lines of a similar one proposed for British India, but adapted to the circumstances of Travancore With reference to the asking of questions by Census Officers it is proposed that every officer may ask all such questions of all persons as he may be directed to ask Every person is legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and that a woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband

Local and Provincial.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH—The Maharajah will return to the capital to morrow, when the usual ceremonies will be observed

THE WEATHER—The weather during the last week has been showery, but a large quantity of rain has not fallen It is however, believed that the amount is sufficient to keep the crops in good order, so that a fair return may be expected

THE LATE MR LEWIN—We regret to have to record the death of Mr Basil Lewin, Manager of the Resident's Office on Thursday last Mr Lewin was much liked in his Office and his loss is greatly deplored He had been suffering for some time from hemorrhoid

A CONCESSION—We hear that the Resident has all life an explanation in connection with the concession of all the tolls in the premises to Dr Dhiru Kote Rajn, We are told Sir Oliver S John knew nothing about the matter till he saw an account of it in the papers

THE MAHARAJAH'S GARDEN PARTY—The Maharajah gave a garden party at the Palace on Friday night, at which the whole society, both Civil and Naval, was present. Everything went off well with the exception of the weather which was decidedly threatening All were attended were much pleased with the courtesy they met with

THE SCHOOL EXHIBITION—This was opened under the auspices of Mr Cadwell by Sir Oliver St John, the British Resident, who in his speech appropriate speech in the Canarese which was replied to by Pragada Gopal Rangaiah The Exhibition was divided into 3 parts, and there was an display of the articles, which they were generally. There was a large concourse present, and all were pleased with the proceedings All sorts of things were on view, and many were much admired The massed bands of the garrison played on Wednesday and also on the first day, Saturday The Exhibition is declared to have been a complete success

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General), dated 25th August 1890

READ—

Annual Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act X of 1882 in Mysore, during the year 1889-90

No 1894—672 dated Bangalore, 27th August 1890

OBSERVATIONS—Forty new Companies or Associations were registered during the year, and 15 were in existence at the commencement Of the new Companies so registered, two dissolved before commencing operations, three were voluntary liquidation and one was ordered to wind up the Company previously existing Of the 155 old Companies, 24 came under liquidation voluntarily or under the orders of the Chief Court, leaving 131 Companies still at work at the close of the year under review

2 Many of these Companies were formed subsequent to July 1885, and no less than 67 of them belong to the Kolar District It was brought to the notice of Government that these Companies were constituted on speculative principles and their operations were conducted in a manner likely to result in certain eventual loss to the share holders A private enquiry was instituted by Government by a committee of Officers appointed for the purpose, and the public were warned through Annadatas and otherwise against the risk they were running in subscribing to these Companies Meanwhile many of the Companies were ordered to be wound up by the Chief Court on the application of the share holders themselves, and the further enquiry by the Committee was endered obviously unnecessary.

3 In paragraph 11, the Registrar states that no prosecutions were instituted for breach of the provisions of the Companies Act, from which it is to be inferred that there was no occasion therefor But in Appendix A of the Report it is shown that the Companies named on the margin and several others have

(1) The Srikanthapur Savings Bank
(2) " Bangalore Mercantile Bank
(3) " Nellamam Mercantile Bank
(4) " Bangalore Special Purpose Bank
(5) " Hirisave Kumaraki Bank
(6) " Mysore Devaraja Bank
(7) " Mysore Bank

failed to file with the Registrar the annual list of shareholders or members, as required by Section 25 of the Act, and Section 26 of the same Act provides a penalty of Rs 50 per diem for the defaulting Company for the period during which such default continues It should be explained why these penalties were not enforced

4 Section 19 of the Act directs the annual submission to the Registrar by each Company, of duly audited balance sheet under a penalty of Rs 1,000 for failure The majority of the Companies have failed in this respect also, and it is not stated whether the Agents of the defaulting Companies have been called upon to do so and what was the explanation This should now be reported

5 Dividends have been declared in the case of a few Companies, but it is not clear whether such was for the year or for a less period In the case of the others, dividends are said to have been "not declared" and "not reported" The reason for this omission is not explained

6 It is also observed that several Companies have not reported the amount of their paid up capital although they were required to do so during the year 1888-89 The Registrar will pointed he has called upon the Agents to do so.

7 It is hoped that the Registrar will see that the provisions of the Act are strictly observed by the Companies, and that before a Company is registered under the Act he will satisfy himself that the calculations upon which it is proposed to work the Company are sound, and that the promises held out in the Articles of Association are not illusory in their character

Legal Intelligence.

THE COURTALLUM FALLS CASE

The following is the judgment delivered by the Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Shephard on the 9th instant

After deciding with the facts of the case as set out by the prosecution then Lordships said they were of opinion that all the evidence of show of force was that given by the two constables on duty While the Lordships was present there was no show of force There was no evidence that the accused were acting in pursuance of any resolution and it had not been proved that the accused had taken any part in the meeting when the resolutions were passed, and as the police had not been on the previous day on duty at the Falls the accused could have thought they were with any intention of showing any force With reference to the Joint Magistrate's remarks regarding a tribe or custom which had worked harmoniously having been broken by the accused, and which was said to have been issued by Mr Le Warne in 1884 prohibiting natives from bathing before 7.30 A M, it was necessary to see what power that gentleman had to make the rule It was not alleged by the prosecution that he had any such power Therefore in question not being illegal only, it could not possibly be contended that the fact, if it had been shown, was an offence under the Penal Code The account given by the Police was disappointed and very likely somewhat exaggerated Their Lordships did not believe from the facts before them that any violence had been used by the accused and the evidence was merely upon that point Considering the excitement which the matter had caused, and as it was thought necessary to depute a special officer to try the case, their Lordships thought that an officer with a larger experience should have been chosen for that purpose They allowed the appeal and reversed the conviction and sentence.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE

(Before a Full Bench)

IMPORTANT POINT OF HINDU LAW.

ALMI NARIAN KULKARNI AND ANOTHER vs. RAMCHANDRA KAVJI KULKARNI

This was a reference to a Full Bench by Mr Justice Bayley and Mr Justice Parsons, who, in July last, heard an appeal in this case from a decision of Mr M H. Scott, District Judge of Satara. The reference was considered before a Full Bench composed of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice Mr Justice Bayley, Mr Justice Telang, and Mr Justice Candy, on the 5th instant

Mr G R Kirloskar appeared for the appellants, and Mr Ramchander Joglekar appeared for the respondent.

The reference stated that the point that had arisen for decision in this appeal was this. Under Hindu law applicable to this Presidency (the Sattara district in this case), Ganapaya, in the lifetime of his father, sue his father and uncles for a partition of the immovable ancestral family property, and for the possession of his share thereon, the father not assenting thereto? Mr Mayne, in his work on Hindu Law, 4th edition, Section 432, is of opinion that the right of a descendant to a partition assumes that the ancestors above him are dead. A son or grandson cannot, he says compel a father or grandfather to proceed to partition unless he wishes it The same opinion is expressed in West and Buhler's Hindu Law, 3rd edition In the case Ram Bahoochand vs Massamat Amanda Koer (I L R, 6 Allahabad, 500), the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council say —"According to the Mitakshara (chap I, sec 5, verse 3,) there can be no partition directly between grandfather and grandson while the father is alive" On the other hand, a Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court has held that, in a joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law, a grandson has by birth a vested interest in ancestral property which entitles him to enforce partition in the lifetime of his father and grandfather (Jogul Kishore vs Shib Sahai, 1 L. R, 5 Allahabad 230) The point is one which appears to have arisen now for the first time in the Courts of this presidency, and considering its great importance and the conflicting opinions and decisions above mentioned, their Lordships (Mr Justice Bayley and Mr Justice Parsons) thought that it was one which should be referred to a Full Bench to decide, so as to have a decision on it long at once on the Courts of the whole Presidency

The Full Bench having heard the arguments of the pleaders on the cases referred to and others, as well as the Hindu law, took time to consider their decision —*Times of India*

General Summary.

MADRAS

MOHAMMADAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND—Two more native students, Kalamat Nambiyar of the Presidency College, and Gowriangada of the Madras College, have set a arrow for England the first to qualify for the Bar and the second to complete his studies in medicine at the Edinburgh University

INCOME TAX Government have communicated to the Commissioner of Land Revenue a letter from the Government of India stating that the exemption of Consuls of Foreign States from the payment of Income tax in respect of their official salaries and fees should be held to apply to the official salaries and fees derived from their Government by Native classes of Consular employes

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO CUDDAPAH—The Municipal Council of Cuddapah being unable to meet the claim of Rs 13,250 due to the Madras Railway Company on account of the Railway extension to Cuddapah, has asked the Government to help the Council with a further loan of the said amount out of Provincial Funds *and to treat the loan of Rs 20,000 already made*, the Council undertaking to repay the additional loan in 10 yearly instalments

THE VAKILS' ASSOCIATION—This Association has formed a Committee to take steps to petition Government for the grant of a piece of land on one of the esplanades contiguous to the new High Court Buildings for the erection of offices for their occupation The concession, if granted, is to be given to a contractor who is willing to erect the necessary buildings for rental for the exclusive use of offices by Vakils and other members of the Bar.

IMPROVED SECOND CLASS CARRIAGES—The South Indian Railway Company has just added to its rolling stock five new second class carriages of an improved pattern Two run on each Mail train from and to Madras and are on long frame and have one door on each side. They are fitted with four seats placed longitudinally, with a passage between and four upper berths for sleeping The lavatory arrangements are at the two ends of the carriages, and the seats are capable of being widened by a slide movement

BENGAL

A REMARKABLE INVENTION—A remarkable military invention has been made by Dr Jacobsonius, of Vienna He has compounded a fluid which, in his opinion, is destined *entirely to revolutionise modern warfare*, and put a stop to the horrible carnage with which war are at present inevitably conducted His plan is to burst a shell containing this fluid, which, on liberation, is converted into a gas, under the effect of which every living being within a considerable space becomes unconscious and remains so for two or three hours. The effect of the gas is, the inventor claims, not injured by dilution with atmospheric air, and is said to be absolutely certain in its effect Dr Jacobsonius contends that troops fired at with these shells could be easily disarmed and the object of war attained without shedding blood, and even without injuring the health of belligerents, as inhalation of the gas produces no permanent effects The manufacture of the fluid is said to be safe and cheap Dr Jacobsonius invited the Austrian War Office to make trials with his shells but met with a refusal on the ground that there were no funds available for such experiments The inventor now proposes to lay the matter before the British Government. —Mail

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS—We are glad to see that Bengal is up betimes to prepare itself for the next Congress A strong reception committee has been formed consisting of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Raja Rajen Dulal Mitra, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Raja Durga Charan Law' Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, Sir Romesh Chandar Mitter, the Hon Dr Mahendra Lal Sirkar, Babus Jadu Lal Mullick, Iswar Chunder Mitter, and Saligram Singh, W Swinhoe Esq, Babus Kali Charan Banerji and Narendra Nath Sen, W C Bonnerji Esq, A M Bose, Esq, Manomohan Ghose Esq, R D. Mehta Esq, Babus Mati Lal Ghose, Bhupendra Nath Ghose, Raja Kumar Sarendhikar, Surendra Nath Banerji, J Ghose Esq The last three are the Secretaries and Babu Raja Kumar Sarvadhikari is the Treasurer He is not the least doubt that the committee is thoroughly representative It contains names distinguished and respected not only in Bengal but in all India Another remarkable feature of the above unique combination is that it brings together men who have differed all their lives 'A fact like this speaks volumes, says the *Statesman*, "in favour of the capacity of the people for joint action with a view to the promotion of national aims and prosperity' There is however one cause for regret There is no Mahomedan name on the committee The absence is a distinct indication of the spirit of the Bengal Mahomedans Could not our Bengalee compatriots induce them to join the movement

THE ASSAULT ON THE BENARES DEWAN—The inquiry into the assault on Babu Baleswar Prasad, Dowan of the Maharajah of Benares has proceeded daily before Mr. James White, the Magistrate of Benares since the 3rd instant The inquiry was entrusted to the City Kotwal, Babu Ganesh Prasad Singh, who has shown great ability and zeal in discovering the perpetrators and instigators of the deed One Chhedi, a Khatri and a badmash, and Ananta, a malli in the Maharajah's employ, with three others were charged with attempted murder under Section 307 The evidence against the first two was overwhelming, and they will probably be committed to the Sessions the others could not be satisfactorily identified, and have been released on Queen's evidence From the facts disclosed at the trial it was discovered that Babu Ram Pudarat Singh, one of the close attendants of the Maharajah, had employed the men to commit the attack *owing to the Dewan* depriving him of his perquisites He was arrested on the 4th and charged, under

Sections 302 and 109, with abetment of murder Evidence against him was taken yesterday, and the further hearing adjourned till Monday To day Mr White goes to visit the spot where the attack was made Much sympathy is felt for the Dewan, and by the order of Government he has been allowed a special police guard of one head constable, ten constables and one sowar. The police located at Ramnagar, who were considered incapable of coping with the local bushwashes have been replaced by a fresh body from elsewhere —P

Extracts.

THE SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT

The *India Prakash*—We are glad to see that the appeal from England for co operation in the cause of Hindu social reform is likely to meet with immediate response from the leaders of the reform party in Bombay A public meeting was held yesterday in which some of those who think earnestly on this subject met together, and considered what steps should be taken to express sympathy with the movement in England, as well as to point out in what respects the proposals of the English committee are harmful to us It has been resolved to call together some of the leaders of the different sections of the Hindu community in Bombay, representative of both new and old opinions to place before them the position of the reform movement and to invite their advice and co operation If the leaders representing the old party decline to join, those of the new party are at liberty to adopt their own measures In any case it is certain that their former friends work and are intent upon reciprocating the efforts of English friends.

We cannot help giving here a word of warning to our orthodox friends We warn them that their old attitude of antagonism to reform will do serious damage to the community The lofty disdain of foreign interference, and complacent confidence in our own capacity to mend our matters, which some intemperate are still airing about, will avail the community little We have good reason to believe that many earnest thinking, sober-minded Europeans in Bombay have come to a conviction that we as a community are powerless to carry out any reform, and this conviction is affecting English ladies, and taking a practical shape in the form of a memorial to the Queen-Empress The English committee too is composed of ladies and gentlemen some of whom are our best friends in political matters The moment they perceive that our community does not appreciate their efforts for our social reform that those among us who are most obstreperous in regard to political rights are the most backward where social questions are concerned, that moment, we say, they will cease to give us any assistance in the cause we cherish so dearly The English ladies and gentlemen who have espoused the social cause will carry it out with or without us They are masters of the situation Whether we like their interference or not, they believe that they are acting rightly and they have the power of making it effective. Our disdaining their assistance will only make us look ridiculous Let the leaders of the community, old and new, awake to this position, let them note the signs of the time, and take such action as will serve their best interests under the circumstances.

HINDU SUPERSTITIONS

The *Mail*—The recent instances reported from Seoni Deradun, and other places, of the cruel maltreatment of persons with the object of expelling from them devils with which they were supposed to be possessed, are much to be deplored The superstition that evil spirits take up their abode in human beings is not, however, peculiar to India, although, as might be expected, in these countries where the delusion is prevalent the popular is generally but partially civilized or semi barbarous. Amongst some of the races in the Kirghiz steppes it is recorded that the people are accustomed to resort to severe methods of castigation of individuals with the view to dispelling the evil spirit. It has been the Congo coast and in other parts Africa also epilepsy and other allied nerve muscular derangements are being caused by the intrusion of bad spirits into the individual, although it is not recorded that physical ill treatment is practised with the object of expelling the demons The origin of the superstition is not far to seek The afflicted individual, suffering probably from epileptic fits or from delirium, acts frenzied and talks incoherently during his attacks When he recovers he of course remembers nothing of his strange behaviour, and the conclusion arrived at by his friends and relations is that there was some sort of an evil spirit taking possession him, Do among people without the slightest knowledge of natural phenomena as such, there can be no possibility of their knowing the cause of the strange manifestations of the sufferer The enormous strength often displayed in some states of delirium would also tend to confirm the belief entertained, for it would be inconceivable how the unfortunate person could have acquired the abnormal physical power without supernatural assistance Here in India there are also other various superstitions prevalent, the "Hobakalam" for instance, but they are comparatively harmless Such illusions would be difficult to dissipate and general enlightenment may be left to disperse them But the atrociousness of the maltreatment attached with the object of devil exorcism is such that some means are urgently desirable whereby the infliction of so much torture may be prevented Extra vigilance on the part of the police would doubtless prove a step in the right direction and, where possible, the afflicted individual should be removed to hospital to receive treatment for the disease he may be suffering from. Such precautions might have the effect of undeceiving the minds of people to see that the adoption of their fellow relations, instead of being cured by the machinations of an evil spirit, was due to mental or physical derangement which medical treatment would much ameliorate or, at least, by degrees the ludicrous superstition that prevails might be rooted out

THE "PRAYASCHITTA" CEREMONY

The *Statesman*—Native Indian society has been roused to a sense of excitement by the performance of the *prayschitta* ceremony on the part of an "England-returned" Bengalee gentleman who is well known to his countrymen The incident has apparently given rise to a conflict of opinion among different sections of the native community The Brahmo organs of opinion, such as the *Sanjibani* and the *Unity*, denounce the ceremony in unmeasured terms, while, on the other hand, the great organs of the Hindoo community, such as the *Hindu Patriot* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, regard it as an act of high moral courage on the part of the gentleman concerned the *Indian Mirror* writes in cautious and guarded terms, but apparently would have preferred that the ceremony had not been performed The *Pioneer* is silent, and we too shall be silent about the attitude of the *Bangalee*, for the editor is himself an England returned Bengalee, and may naturally be expected to say nothing about a matter in which his own personal interests and those of his class might be said to be involved In the midst of this conflict of opinion an English journalist might be expected to hold his peace But sometimes the spectator sees more of the game than even the players concerned Inside the native society is unveiling that those England-returned gentlemen, representing in many cases the flower of their community, should be treated as outcasts The intelligent Indian must perceive that nature and common sense rise in revolt against a proceeding which would place them outside the pale of their community What have they done that they should be outcasted? For the thin shadowy line which separates forbidd n food from food upon which no ban is placed, is fast disappearing Fifty, or even twenty years ago, no Hindoo who had been to England would have been allowed back to his caste even though he had performed the *Prayschitta* That Hindoo society should now be prepared to make this concession represents a distinct advance Yet we confess we should have been pleased if the *prayschitta* would have been dispensed with altogether *Prayaschitta* is penance for some wrong done No wrong that we are aware of is committed by a Hindoo who travels to England for the sake of education, or for the purpose of serving his country The reform movement of the Hindoo community more orthodox than the Maharattas of Bombay, and yet it has been publicly announced that Mr Mulbolkar, the delegate to England who has just returned home, has been received with open arms by the men of his caste and of his community He was not called upon to perform any expiatory rite We have no wish to make any invidious comparisons, but the province which is admittedly foremost in point of intelligence and culture, might be expected to set an example to the rest of the country Its community can ready profit by any act which can be construed as involving a sacrifice of principle

ANCIENT SHASTRAS ON THE MARRIAGEABLE AGE

The *Mithatta*—Writing in the columns of our contemporary of the *Hindu* Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao explains the meaning of the term Marriage as defined and understood by the Hindu Shastras The term includes recital of Vedic Mantras, sacrifices in fire and consummation "Anything," says the Dewan Bahadur, "short of these is no marriage according to Hindu Shastra" Even as late as the beginning of the present century marriage was understood to possess the three connotations But the judge-made law restricted its sense to the performance of rites alone and Hindus have since come to use the word in that sense The Shastras clearly state the period for which a boy should remain a bachelor and a lady and after that period he is entitled to marry a girl beautiful, free from disease, of good gens & The Shastras moreover suggest that the *Varna* of bridegroom must be *Kshatriya* or desirous of getting a wife and that the *Kanya* or bride too must be *vaishya* or desirous to marry Thus it shows that the Shastras expected a girl to possess an amount of intelligence and a desire to enter into married life which can only be expected from a girl who has attained or is near attaining the age of puberty The Ashwalyan Grihya Sutra and the Apastamba Grihya Sutra are explicit on this point The whole procedure as prescribed by the two Sutras indicates that the custom of marriage of women in vogue did not contemplate so early a marriage of a girl as it is now so common The constituents of the Sutras point seems to have disregarded entirely The simple reason for this who would choose to think and correctly interpret the Sutras, substituting the view that that the Sutras contemplate a bride of sufficiently ripe age otherwise direct one and procedure given in the marriage chapter of the Apastamba Sutra to which we refer below would be quite superfluous and unmeaning After the performance of nuptial rites the bride groom takes his bride to his house There she is introduced to his relatives and friends But the couple restrained from a several nuptial rites for the first three days, during which time they are kept as a watch to see if the ceremonials of the Shastras are respected or not by the newly married couple This was then perhaps a trying time indeed In the third quarter of the fourth night from the marriage day, the bride and bridegroom offer oblation into the fire and ask the God Agni to have them to themselves A number of Hymnal Mantras is then repeated which Mantras are exactly those which are repeated at the time of the *Garbhadhan* ceremony *Garbhadhan* is then taken now performed by the Brahmins all with the Apastamba families in the part of India and it is a matter for regret that it is performed without knowing for what it was originally intended and what it really means Our object in referring to this part of the marriage ceremony is merely to show to our old orthodox country men and friends that what the so called reformers are trying to secure regarding the limit of age of girls is not a thing purely new and foreign In good old times it appears a more advanced Hindu was not an alien but an actual existence We have no space to enter deeper into the details of this position, and we think it sufficient on this occasion to observe that from the Shastraic point of view at least the contemplative reformers ought to be more patient to our conservative friends and therefore to avoid then heated agitation and honest sympathy, with the cause of reform Extreme appliances like Government interference will fail to give a living force to any reform that may be carried out the social organisation must be worked from within

GLEANINGS FROM "A NATIVE OBSERVER"

Plenty of Compromises—In any dish you are not to put all *ginger* and *salt* whatever, but such quantity as will make it most palatable

(2) In any dish you are not to put all *salt* or *none* whatever, but such quantity as will make it most palatable

(3) Your food is not to be all rice or all wheat, but something of both

(4) Your food is not to be all vegetable or all animal, but something of both

(5) Your dress is not to be all cotton or all of woollen, but something of both.

(6) Your dress is not to be all of European or all of native style, but something of both so as to make it most convenient and comfortable

(7) Your house is not to be all of European or all of native style but something of both so as to make it most convenient and comfortable

(8) Your furniture is not to be all of European or all of native style, but something of both so as to produce the greatest convenience and comfort

(9) Your women are not to have unlimited freedom or the most rigorous restraint, but something of both so as to make them the most agreeable and happy

(10) Your child en are not to be taught all English or all vernacular, but something of both so as to make them most useful

(11) Your boys are not to be taught all sciences or none, but those which will make them most useful

(12) Your young men are to learn not only properties of matter or only of men and women, but something of both so as to make them most useful

(13) Your manufacturers are to learn not only Indian arts or only European ones, but some are to learn the one and others the other

(14) Your carriages are not to be drawn not all by Australian horses or all by country ponies but some by the one and others by the other so as most to suit public convenience

(15) All need not go to England for education and all should not abstain from doing so, but some may go and others not

(16) All young widows need not remarry or all abstain from doing so, but some may make themselves happy by remarriage may do so

(18) You are to have manhood suffrage or none whatever There is a middle course and take it

(19) The Government is not to be always praised or always abused There is a middle course and take it

(20) Sinfulness and here is a middle course between religion and irreligion

Such examples may be indefinitely multiplied The principle to be deduced from them is that of avoiding *extremes* and adopting a *compromise* or *middle course*—that middle course which is calculated to produce the greatest good of the greatest number

If this is constantly borne in mind and practically applied many questions would be correctly and happily solved

Do not *say* that you hate compromises Most human affairs require to be settled by compromises and cannot be settled otherwise

Religion and Morals—I most earnestly recommend to all parents who love their children to read the decision that religion and morals be learnt by the children at English Schools as they are now conducted They are more likely to be unbelieve than believe Religion and morals should be seriously taught by the parents at home

What the British Indian Legislature should Know and Bear in Mind—What is it? It is the fact that the members of the English educated native community have as yet no fixed opinions Their opinions are almost in a liquid state, continually liable to change Up to about fourteen years of age, the boy or the youth has merely formed any opinions Thereafter *confused* opinions supervene. Thereafter again *wrong* and strong opinions prevail Thereafter again, *right* opinions *very weak and gradually strengthen* Thereafter again, say about forty years of age, strong right opinions are reached If we the need of legislation on the part of the Legislature in adopting such opinions as safe basis for special legislation On the other hand, the non educated native community has pretty solid and perma nt opinions on sociological matters which I have chiefly in view in these remarks

As for political matters, please note the fact that the last general on petitioned Parliament in favour of the *Village wise* system of land revenue settlement, and the present generation is in favour of the *Permanent* settlement!

Bangalore — Printed and published at the Karnatak Press, No 114 Srinivasa Mandiram Road, Pettah —1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1890. [No. 38.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Bangalore City Municipality

Notice of Propositions to be laid before an Ordinary Meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Board to be held on Friday the 26th September 1890 at 8 A M

I The cash account current and monthly abstract for the month of August 1890

II. Sanitary Commissioner's Dated Nov 27, dated 18th August 1890, including Original from Birch Sahib in view 15th being referred

III Proposed to open a Cattle Pound near Yelahanka gate

IV Papers relating to the building of a well close to the Main Drain in N IV Division by one Kumal Sahib and others

V Application of a temporary Pandal and a Sheed for Avanna's Chattram in the Mysore road for convenience of Pilgrims & [illegible]

DEFERRED PROPOSITIONS

VI Draft Vaccination Regulation

VII Statement showing receipts and [illegible] on account of pay[illegible] English and Native bands in the Municipal Garden

V P MADHAVA RAO,
President,
City Municipal Commission

The 13th September 1890

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Washington, 15th Sept—The House of Representatives has rejected the amendments introduced by the Senate in the Tariff Bill

Allahabad, 15th Sept—Cholera, which has been prevalent at Lucknow for some [illegible], has carried off Surgeon Major S K Cotters, Medical Staff and Surgeon D M Mack, of the Indian Medical Service.

Paris, 13th Sept—The Republican Press demands the prosecution of the Boulangists and Royalists who, in the recent disclosures made, were proved to have conspired together for the overthrow of the Republic

The Royalists furnished immense sums towards this object

London, 14th Sept—Mr Behramji Malabari in a farewell letter to The *Times*, thankfully declines money contributions and objects to a public discussion of the question of the reform of the Hindoo marriage laws, and hasty action The Government, he says, is only asked to do justice He then pays an eloquent tribute to English women and begs pathetically for the relief of Indian girls.

London, 14th Sept—Owing to some defect in the powder the bullets of the new magazine rifle frequently fall short of the object aimed at

London, 14th Sept—The War Office is testing a new smokeless powder invented by a German firm.

Washington, 16th Sept—Since the 4th instant the Treasury has purchased 1,390,000 ounces of silver at 117 dollars 36 cents 115 dollars 06 cents.

Trieste, 16th Sept—News has reached here that the Austrian warship *Tacous* has foundered in the Black Sea and that seventy two of those on board have been drowned

Allahabad, 16th Sept—One of the reasons why the Government of India refused to countenance the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst was that money was not likely to be forthcoming from the promoters of the memorials, and if such an institution was to be started the proper place for inaugurating the experiment was not among the decayed Mahratta Sardars of the Deccan but among the Sikhs and Rajpoots of Northern India, where the chances of the usefulness and success of the College would be enormously greater

Lisbon, 16th Sept—The Portuguese Ministry has resigned owing to a split among the supporters of the African Treaty

Vienna, 17th Sept—It is officially stated that there is no foundation for the reported loss of the *Tacous* with seventy two lives

Vienna, 17th Sept—The Emperors William and Francis Joseph, accompanied respectively by General Caprivi and Count Kalnoky, met at Eugratz to day. The meeting was of the most cordial nature.

Washington, 17th Sept—The Treasury to day purchased three hundred and twenty six thousand ounces of silver at one hundred and sixteen and a half.

Allahabad, 17th Sept—In connection with Indian Police reform it is announced that the Government of India is considering the desirability of getting out from England the best possible men instead of using the failures at examinations for other services.

Detailed proposals will be submitted by the Government to the Secretary of State in due course.

The nomination of Sir Steuart Bayley as Secretary to the Secret Political Department of the Indian Office, is confirmed. It is not settled when he will proceed home, nor his successor to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal been decided upon.

London, 18th Sept.—It is reported that serious fighting has taken place at Lisbon between the Police and the people and that a state of siege has been proclaimed.

Later—Political excitement here is intense and has been greatly heightened by the collision that has taken place between the Police and the people. The troops were called in to support the Police and fired on the mob injuring several of them.

Yet Later—Order has now been restored.

Simla, 19th Sept—The Statements that have recently appeared in a Calcutta paper that the Government is about to issue a new loan this year, and that a scheme for converting the 4 per cent loans into 3½ per cent securities is at present under consideration, are without foundation

London, 19th Sept—A telegram has been received by Lloyds, from their Agent at Hiogo, stating that the frigate *Belograd*, belonging to the Turkish Navy, has foundered at sea, five hundred of those on board being drowned

Cairo, 19 Sept.—Latest advices state the Osman Digna is at Handoub and threatens to attack Suakim.

Allahabad, 19th Sept—A new siege train of 4 and 5 inch breach-loading guns, is being sent from England to India.

The Czarewitch will not arrive in India till December.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1890

A BIG CONCESSION

The subjects of the Maharajah of Mysore have been considerably startled to learn that a large concession has been made to a Madras gentleman This is the gift of all the iron ore in the province for a period of fifty years to Dr Dhanikoti Raju, and the circumstances connected with the whole affair are very remarkable as we shall point out. Why this concession should have been made is to us inexplicable The whole iron industry of Mysore has been given away for a period of half a century for nothing It will be remembered that when the Hyderabad mining scandal became known there was a great outcry, questions were asked in Parliament, and a public investigation followed. If we may trust the accounts that have been received, the Mysore affair will be as

ipe as that of the sister State, and the whole matter has been carried out as quietly Mysore may have its Abdul Fak as well as the dominions of His Highness the Nizam The concession was sprung upon the province, and it was only when the newspapers drew attention to it that people began to understand what a sacrifice the Mysore State had made to a person who had no connection with the province, and who was to give nothing in return

The matter stands out very simply Dr Dhanakoti Raju is to have the sole right of all the iron ore in Mysore for a period of fifty years, and during this time no body else can smelt one pound of this metal It is all delivered up to him almost unconditionally, so that he will be the absolute master of the situation during the period mentioned Nobody can interfere with his, the authorities will be compelled to let him have his own way, because he will have his concession to appeal to Such a transaction on the part of the Maharajah's advisers requires the strongest condemnation, and this, no doubt, it will meet with. It will be ruinous to the province, ruinous to the people, ruinous to the Government A spirit of madness must have taken possession of the authorities when they made the concession to Dr Dhanakoti Raju But this is not all, perhaps it is not the worst part of the matter Iron ore requires fuel to smelt it, so Dr Dhanakoti Raju has been granted 64 000 acres of forest land where he can cut down the trees in order to use as he thinks proper At present the Government charges Rs 4 as a tax on every ton of wood cut down for fuel, and thus it may easily be imagined what a tremendous loss it will sustain by giving up these 64,000 acres Not a rupee will come into the Government treasury from this source, the wood will be taken "without money and without price." Those who are thus throwing away the resources of the state must be held responsible for their action When these acres of forest have been used up other tracts will have to be cleared for the use of the iron foundries, and in time, the whole province will be denuded of trees. This, as everybody knows, will have an effect upon the rainfall, in countries where there are no trees there is little rain, and this little comes down at uncertain seasons, and should denudation take place in this province the same result would follow There would be drought and famine, and we ask whether it would be right thus to impoverish the land in order to enrich one man Mysore may become as rainless as Egypt, without the Nile to make up the deficiency, or like Sind minus the river Indus It seems very strange that the Dewan did not think of this when he offered the concession to Dr Dhankoto Raju, and he most certainly had not the best interests of the people at heart, or he would never have dreamt of concluding such a bargain. We trust it is not too late to put a stop to the transaction, and thus prevent a great loss to the Government and people of this province

But mark the inconsistency of the Mysore authorities An application was made to them for blocks of land for gold mining purposes, and those who applied were told that only 2 410 acres of land could be let out on lease, and this was let to those who undertook to pay the highest price. But shortly after all the iron ore was given to Dr Dhanakoti Raju for nothing, why this difference, it will be asked? It is well known that this Government obtains many lakhs every year in the shape of royalty on account of the gold mines of Kolar, but not one rupee will be gained in this way from the iron mines that will be opened up Why is this? Why should the gold miners be made to pay when those who dig for iron are exempted, and, moreover, have fuel given to them into the bargain? We cannot answer the question, but perhaps the authorities can, or at least, they ought to do All mining leases ought to be treated alike, it would be to the interest of the Government to do this, for a large income would thereby be secured If it was thought necessary to develop the mineral resources of the province—iron especially—the blocks containing the ore ought to have been tendered for in the same way as the gold mining leases Large sums would have been forthcoming in order to get possession of the blocks, and make money out of them But the Mysore authorities have quietly given the land away for nothing, and, as we have said, have given the Doctor fuel to work his concession with.

Another instance of inconsistency on the part of the same men may be mentioned A short time ago Messrs Streeter and Co asked the Dewan to allow them to search for diamonds, and the request was refused There was to be no mining, no blocks of land were required no fuel was wanted, the Company simply wanted to search the land, and if any precious stones were discovered a royalty was promised to be paid The loss would have been with the Company, the gain with the Government of Mysore The request was refused, and this looks as if there were certain parties who wished to keep all the enterprise in the province to themselves, and share the profits There may be more behind than people have any idea of The matter requires to be thoroughly examined This is required, and it will be a great wrong to the province if it is not made, and if it is not searching The concession is of a most gigantic nature, it embraces the whole of the province, the enquiry ought to be equally far reaching

Occasional Notes

In the first five months of the current official year the earnings of Indian Railways showed a falling off of 1½ lakhs of Rupees

Rapid progress is being made in taking up land for the East Coast Railway The Government has appointed three Tahsildars, temporary Deputy Collectors of the 6th Grade, with the requisite establishment for each, for the purpose of the acquisition of land required for the Railway in the districts of Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna

A Bengali account of Dhulip Singh's loftiness of mind comes just now rather awkwardly While at Paris a Bengali paid a visit to Dhulip Singh, who "on being told that it was wise for him to return to England," replied—"I would rather go to Algiers and spend my days with nothing to eat but a bare loaf, than take English money again

Some curious statistics of longevity have just been published by the German Government It appears that in 1888 there were ninety-one persons in Prussia who were over a hundred years old, and between 1864 and 1888 upwards of seven thousand persons of over a hundred died and of these one hundred and fifty five were more than one hundred and nine

In Rajputana the people have a novel method of effecting a cure in cases of scorpion sting A strong solution of alum is made, and a few drops of it are dropped into the eyes of the patient, who generally gets over the effects of the sting in a few minutes The physiological connection between a scorpion sting in the big toe and the eyes is not quite clear But facts are stubborn things

A wonderful piece of good fortune recently befell a youthful settler at the Cape Three years ago he was placed by his father in a leading African bank and, on the opening of a branch at the Randt es ablishment, he was sent up as a clerk He invested his all of capital, £400, in land, jobbing so successfully, that a short time since he returned home with the £400 swelled in £23,000!

Experiments with smokeless powder were made last month at the military manœuvres at Monticchiari, in Italy Batteries of Artillery kept up a fire for half an hour without their position being discovered The trials made by the Infantry also gave important results The general conclusion was that the conduct of warfare in the future will be greatly influenced by the adoption of the new powder

Camphor is largely used in the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder, and the facts, says the *Englishman* important in view of the comparatively small quantity of that article that is available for ordinary purposes As yet the making of smokeless powder is only beginning, yet so much camphor went from China to Europe last year, that the price rose in Calcutta from Rs 40 to Rs 100 a maund

The order of the Judicial Commissioner of Rangoon to Mr A O Road, a barrister suspending him from practice in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and all Courts subordinate thereto, for having appeared intoxicated in an appeal case before him is to be in force until Saturday, the 20th instant, when Mr Road is directed to show cause why he should not be further suspended for such time as the Judicial Commissioner considers proper

The *Indian Mirror*, in the course of a leading article, says —"There must be social reform, but with the distinct consent of the people and not by vaulting over their heads The people must be led and not driven It is a pity that we have not now among us a man with the commanding personality of the late Dayanand Saraswati We sadly lack the head of a reformer with his profound learning, commanding character, stern logic, and thrilling eloquence"

A contemporary hopes that there is no connection of cause and effect between Lord Lansdowne's protest against the severity of the Amir's punishments and the following news from Afghanistan Colonel Wali Mohamed Khan, Post Master General, who was in prison on a charge of embezzlement has had his eyes put out by order of the Amir, and Diwan Nehal Chand, who was a Diwan at Kabul has, owing to disobedience of orders had the hairs of his beard plucked out, also by order of the Amir

Until within a few years a singular custom has obtained in Switzerland When husband and wife expressed a desire for a divorce, they were required to enter a room and live therein together for a fortnight, during which time they were neither to see nor to converse with anybody else, their food was passed to them through a narrow opening in the wall, and all communication with the outside world was cut off If at the end of a fortnight of this confinement together the couple still clamoured for a divorce it was granted without further ado

Bawa Jivan Singh, L C P M R C S, late Assistant Surgeon, Jhang in the Punjab, has successfully passed the last competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service held in England and stood 4th in order of merit During his stay of two years in England the Bawa has passed several other medical examinations He is the first native gentleman from the Punjab who has succeeded in the Indian Medical Service examination In his examinations in India he always stood first, and with signal success at the L M S examination of the Punjab University He belongs to the well known class of Punjab Bawas (Sikh priests)

The orthodox Hindus of Dirbhunga have protested against the proposal to subject Hindu Marriage laws to legislative control At a large meeting held last Friday the following Resolutions were passed—"(1) There should not be raised an age of consent for Hindu girls, neither should it be interferred by the Government, in so doing, Government will force Hindu religion to retire to the great consummation of all Hindus (2) The marriage of Hindu girls is a Hindu question, and no an Hindu can have a voice in it All Hindus publicly disavow the doings of so called reformers and political agitators of the day They also contemptuously ignore and disacknowledge them as their representatives (3) A petition may be sent to the Government to the above effect"

Local and Provincial

Rain —There was plenty of rain during the past week, and the crops are looking very well

Holidays—Wednesday last and Thursday were public holidays on account of the Gowry and Ganesa feasts. The banks were closed as well as the publicoffices

Rifle Meeting —The Rifle Meeting commenced on Wednesday last, and will continue till the end of this month The shooting is pretty good, but it is thought that the meeting is not so good as last year

The Government of Mysore has authorized the Comptroller to accept investments in Government Savings Banks, of moneys belonging to Companies in course of liquidation when so ordered by the Chief Court.—*E M*

The British Resident —Sir Oliver St John returned to Bangalore on Wednesday evening from Mysore During his absence from Bangalore he visited the kaddi sites and had some sport along with Mr Sanderson, the Superintendent

A Startling Announcement —The *Mysore Herald* learns that Sir Oliver St John, is also to proceed on three months' leave and that Mr Cunningham, the present Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department will be appointed to officiate as Resident of Mysore on Rs 60 per month —*E M*

A farewell Dinner —A farewell dinner was given to Mr C J Plumer, Chief Judge of Mysore, on the eve of his departure to Europe Mr Plumer will leave Bangalore about the end of this month. The dinner was given by the members of the United Service Club, of which Mr Plumer has long been a member

Appointment —We are glad to learn that M Sreenivasa R A B A, of the Madras University, son of Mr Sub a Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed Sheristadar of the newly formed Sessions Court and we hope that he will do justice to the selection made

Mr A Srinivasachariu —On a reference being made by the Dewan, that the Medical certificate of physical fitness of Mr A Srinivasachariu, Under-Secretary to Government, seemed unnecessary, in no question of pension is his case is likely to arise

Census Operations in the Station —We are given to understand that Mr E Howatson has been appointed Superintendent of Census for the Civil and Military Station and that Mr R Shaw, Inspector B H Division is to assist him During the absence of Mr Shaw on other duty, Inspectors Mellor and Dore will supervise the work in his Division

The Government of Mysore has issued instructions, re the conduct of business at the next Representative Assembly at Mysore Members who have been selected to represent their Taluks should prepare and submit to the Deputy Commissioner of their District not later than the 20th instant, a memorandum describing *seriatim* the representations and suggestions on subjects which they desire to bring forward for discussion at the Assembly —*E M*

The Maharajah —The Maharajah returned to the capital on Tuesday last, by *special train*, at 11 15 A M Many of the officials of the Mysore Government as well as those belonging to the Residency, were present on the occasion His Highness arrived in time, and after conversing for a few minutes with a few gentlemen on the platform, he entered his carriage, and the train left the station, and arrived in Mysore the same day A salute of twenty one guns was fired on the parade ground as His Highness left the station

Legal Intelligence.

A MILK ADULTERATION CASE

The Hon. Mr Justice Handley delivered an important judgment on Friday evening in a case which came before him on revision from the District of Chingleput. It would appear that the accused Balakrishna Pillay and Pounganoya Pillay, who were milkmen of Chingleput, were charged in the 1st instance by the Present Corporal of the Cantonment with adulterating milk so as to make it noxious as a drink, an offence common in Madras and elsewhere and punishable under Rule 31, Chapter III of the Cantonment Rules. The case was originally tried by Major Wodehouse, as Cantonment Magistrate, who sent the milk for examination to Surgeon Lane. The latter officer found 33 per cent of water in the 1st accused's milk and 50 per cent in the 2nd accused's. They were thereupon convicted and sentenced, the first to pay a fine of Rs 10, and the 2nd to eight days' rigorous imprisonment. The case appealed and the Sessions Judge referred the matter to the High Court, observing that he thought the convictions illegal as there was nothing, he believed, "noxious" in the addition to milk of water, unless such water be in itself "noxious," but this was not alleged. His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—"The mere addition of water to milk cannot be said to be adulteration so as to make the milk noxious as a drink within the meaning of Rule 31, Chapter III of the Cantonment Rules, made under Act I of 1866. It is not alleged or proved in the case that the water added was in itself or that the mixture was noxious. The convictions, therefore, under the above rule cannot and must be set aside and the fine paid in the first case must be refunded. Considering the danger to public health which may arise from the mixture of impure water with milk it would be very desirable that a rule should be passed making any addition of water to milk by a milk vendor punishable. Whether it is competent to the Local Government to make such a rule under Act 13 of 1889 is a question upon which the Government will doubtless consult its legal advisers should it determine to take action in the matter. A copy of this order will be submitted to Government.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, 20th August 1890

The 9th September—No 250—Mr. A. S Fernandes, Civil Surgeon, Shimoga, is granted privilege leave for 12 days with effect from the 1st September 1890, or from such other date as he may have availed himself of it

No 252—In continuation of Notification No 126 dated the 10th July 1890, Mr D Deseraj Urs Circuit Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, is granted leave without allowances for three months, an extension of that sanctioned to him by the said Notification.

The 10th September—No 251—Mr C Raghavachariu, Police Superintendent of the Kolar District, having reported himself as available for duty, is posted to the Bangalore District to be in charge of the District Treasury during the absence of Mr. Vadyanatha Iyer or until further orders.

2 The unexpired portion of his leave sanctioned in Notifications Nos 158 and 123, dated 18th July and 18th August 1890, respectively, will be cancelled from the date of his joining the Bangalore District as above.

3. Mr. C. Raghavachariu is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, together with additional powers under Section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code

The 11th September 1890—No 257—The Government are pleased to appoint Mr Sambasiva Iyer, Advocate, as a Municipal Commissioner for the 3rd Division of the Bangalore City Municipality in room of Mr Chingadraya Mudaliar deceased.

No. 258—The term of office of the undermentioned Municipal Commissioners in the City of Bangalore having expired on the 31st March last, the Government are pleased to sanction their reappointment to the end of the current official year:—

No 1 Bale Pettah Division.

1. Mr B. Murty Gungiah.

No 2, Manavarte Pettah Division.

2 Mr. Khazi Muhammad Abid Sheriff Sahib.

3. „ Mandi Moriyanna.

No. 3. Alour Pettah Division.

4. Mr. S V. Annayappa Chetti.

No. 4 Nagarth Pettah Division.

5. Mr B Narayana Chetti

6. „ Mr Doddi Venkataramana Chetti.

No 5 Kalasipalyam Division

7. Mr M Ramasami Chetti

No 6. High Ground Division.

8. Mr. J Cameron.

The 13th September 1890—No. 255—Mr. H Nanjundaraj Ars, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur, is transferred to the Mysore District.

No 256—Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B. A., B. L., (Registrar of the Resident's Court), is appointed as an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade and posted to the Tumkur District as a temporary measure; and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

No. 249—Under the terms of Rule 1 of the Revised Rules published with Proceedings No. 71-107—Cir. 200, dated 5th February 1889, Krishnappa Amildar of the Arkalgud Taluk, was granted casual leave for one week from 1890, or from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

No 161—Kuthbavachari, of the Gubbi Taluk, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 Kalappa, Sheristadar, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Gubbi Taluk during the absence of the permanent Amildar on privilege leave

General Summary.

POLICE OFFICERS TRAVELLING ON DUTY.—The Government of India has cancelled the privilege hitherto allowed to Police officers proceeding on duty to travel on State Railways in first class carriages at second class rates and to men of the Force to travel in second class carriages on payment of the lowest fares

RETIREMENT OF RAILWAY OFFICERS.—The Government of India has ordered that for the future Railway officers are not to be granted retiring bonuses except in cases where such retirement is compulsory by reason of reductions or other causes over which the officers have no control, in which case a special recommendation for a retiring bonus must be made

HIGH COURT RULE.—The following Rule of the High Court being in conformity with the existing practice has been published:—"Upon the failure of any Vakil or Attorney to pay the fees due to the Court when demanded, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, at his discretion, to stop the issue of papers and documents to such Vakil or Attorney from the office until the necessary payment be made."

THE RAISING OF AGE LIMIT AND INDIAN CANDIDATES.—Mr. Walter Wren, the eminent Civil Service coach in England, thinks that the raising of the age limit will not benefit the Indians, because, as he said, Indians mature early. He pointed to two of the successful men of this year. Both of them, Messrs A. A Ghose and Mukerji, are only 17. Mr. Digby who elicited this opinion from him, was not satisfied with the answer, but as Mr Wren had then no time to enter into a fuller discussion the subject was dropped. However Mr Digby is to have another interview with him about the end of September when Mr Wren will go into the matter in detail. The London Correspondent of the *Hindu* promises to report the interview fully. The Matter is of the utmost importance to the Indian public

A HANDSOME VENA.—Mr Venkata Rangiah Naidu, Shop Dubash of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co, purchased on Saturday, for the next Colonial Exhibition, at the Sheriff's sale of the Madras High Court, a beautiful specimen of the Native Vena belonging to the Estate of the late W. G Kistnasawmy Naidoo. The instrument is a rare specimen of native art. The neck and body of the instrument are of beautiful jack as also the sounding board, which is inlaid with gold and ivory, the bridge a lion rampant in gold and ivory. The calabash that beneath the strings of the Vena is elegantly painted in Japan with figures of dancing girls in colours. The instrument was exposed at the Fine Arts Exhibition at Madras about three years ago, when it was much admired and carried off the prize. The purchaser paid Rs. 320 for it.

THE POSTAGE STAMP FORGERIES.—At the Police Commissioner's Office yesterday morning the forged stamps and implements used in their production were examined. The implements, though crude, and the methods resorted to for the production of the stamps primitive in their nature, in comparison with those employed in striking off genuine stamps were yet sufficient to retain a similarity to the current postage stamps, which would not be easily discernible to the naked eye. The prisoner was present under escort. He explained how the work was done. His first step was to polish an ebony piece of stone beating the stamp, set in a block of wood, with an admixture of *cocoa*, similar in quality and color to ordinary tamarind. His next process was to lightly touch the cut stamp, delicately finished with a tint of light grey. He then [illegible] a piece of paper upon it, which he carefully rubbed with the concave side of a shell, so as to ensure the application of full pressure on its surface. The paper was then removed with a clear and distinct impression upon it, and was placed on a square piece of copper 7 drilled with holes and preforated. The water mark was next impressed, and the production was a piece of work which almost approached the finish of the genuine stamp. The only difference noticeable in the process of lithography was that some of the lines across the stamps were somewhat coarser than the impression on the original. Another difficulty to be encountered was to prevent the ink from filling in the reliefs. These defects, were scarcely discernible to the naked eye, but could be easily perceived through a magnifying glass. The highest credit is due, without doubt, to the Khan Sahib and his energetic subordinates, who have by their patient investigations succeeded in running the culprit to earth and recovering the entire apparatus by means of which he has carried on the fraudulent practice.—G.

OUTRAGE ON THE N W RY.—News reaches us of a most brutal assault committed on North-Western Railway upon a European widow, a Mrs. Murphy, who was travelling from Rawalpindi to Lahore. Mrs Murphy's account of the affair, is that she left Rawalpindi by the evening train, and while just the train was in motion after it had left Gujar Khan Station, the door of her compartment was opened and a European entered. She was greatly alarmed and asked him to leave at once. On his refusing she said she would report the matter at the next station whereupon he caught hold of her, and using abusive language, threatened to throw her out of the carriage. Upon this the widow began to shout for assistance, when the ruffian seized her by the neck and actually threw her out of the carriage. When she recovered consciousness she found herself lying on the line, with her head bleeding. Although in great pain, she managed to get to a village a short distance off in dry light, when she learnt that Gujar Khan station was only about a mile away. Owing to her injuries, she took some time to walk to the station, when she reported the circumstances, and a doctor was summoned to dress her wounds, and a police officer was telegraphed for from Rawalpindi. On his arrival she gave particulars of the assault and a description of her assistant, whom she says she will be able to identify. He is a young man, and Mrs Murphy is middle aged. If the facts as given above are correct, this case will naturally revive the panic which was caused by the outrage upon Mr Kinz some time ago.—C & M G

PARSEE CHARITIES.—The New Year of the Parsees commences from Wednesday next, and the progress made by them during their last year in a variety of ways is noted in a memorandum by Mr Bomanjee Behramjee Patel, from which it appears that the fountain of Parsee charity and philanthropy is never dry, on the contrary, it gathers force as it rolls on from year to year. In 1888-89, the aggregate value of their benefactions amounted to Rs 4,50,000, whereas the total sum bestowed by them for philanthropic purposes during the period under review came up to Rs. 9,95,040, a sum most creditable to this small section of the native community of Bombay. The characteristic nature of their charities is that they are directed for the benefit of all nationalities. The largest sum given this year was the one recently set apart by the late Mr Byramjee Jerjeebhoy, namely, Rs. 3,75,000, for establishing an Anglo-Vernacular School for the poor classes of the Parsees. Next in importance is Rs. 1,00,000 bestowed by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Bart, for a Lepers' Asylum at Trombay in addition to his other benefactions. Mr. M M Bhownaggri's "Awabai Bhownagger Hall for Nurses," Sir Dinshaw Petit's Gymnasium, and his free gift of a large piece of land near the Poona Science College for erecting a "Bacteriological Laboratory." To these may be added Mr Nusserwanji Patit's Charitable Dispensary at Wadia, and his late son Mr. Jamsetjee's "Female Ward," attached to the Civil Hospital at Surat, the Bomanji Allibless Obstretic Hospital, Mr. Pestonji Cama's Rs 2,000 for a scholarship, in connection with the Bombay University and Rs. 5,000 for a gold medal in the name of his wife, Mr. Byramjee Jerjeebhoy's Rs. 8,000 for a schoolhouse in Bhawody, Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Khan Jalavali, Rs 10,000 for enabling poor Parsees to invest their children with the sacred thread and shirt. In other spheres of life the Parsees have shown conspicuously during the last year. Sir Dinshaw Petit has been honoured by the Queen-Empress with the honourable title of a Baronet the Dustoor of the Deccan with that of Shamsul-Olma, three Parsees were promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major; 14 were made Justices of the Peace, one was raised to be the acting appointment of the First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and another to the Fourth Judge, one has recently been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector and Superintendent of Factories. In educational advancement, two Parsees were made M D. at Brussels; two B A at Oxford; two M. A. at Bombay, 19 B A.; 16 Medical Graduates; 5 Vakils, 3 Solicitors, and 2 Barristers, and 2 Parsee girls have successfully passed their medical examination at the Grant Medical College.—*Bombay Gazette*

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN FROM THE WOMEN OF INDIA.—The *Times of India* has received a copy of a memorial, the drift of which is contained in the following extract:—

"We, the undersigned women living in India, beg, most reverentially, to approach your Gracious Majesty with this humble petition in the hope that your Gracious Majesty will respond to our prayer, and direct such steps to be taken as may appear meet to your Majesty, to prevent a cruel wrong to which the womanhood of India is now subject. A case was recently tried in Calcutta, the circumstances of which are too horrible to relate. But coming in the wake of several such previous cases, it emphasises the necessity for legislation in the interests of child-wives and other female minors. Well aware of the keen maternal interest your Gracious Majesty has always evinced in the welfare of your people, we venture to appeal to your Majesty for redress, and we feel confident that our appeal will not be made in vain. The remedy we seek is that the criminal law in India may be so altered as to protect at least girls, under fourteen, from their husbands as well as from strangers."

The memorial has, we learn, been well thought out by a number of natives acquainted with law, and carefully discussed at the committees and sub-committees, and is now being circulated all over India. The committee consists of native ladies, as well as a few English ladies.—"English women have joined the committee because of their deep sympathy with the movement. The memorial is to be signed by native women only, and the signatures will be given in confidence. The list of signatures when made up will be sent direct through the proper channel to the Queen-Empress. "The memorial," we are told, "is not a pleasant one, but the subject dealt with needs very great explicitness; therefore, the memorial had to be lengthy so as to deal with every tangible point of the question." The memorial seems to be an able and exhaustive document, and to do credit to the Bombay Committee, of which Lady Thompson has been elected president, and Mrs. Gostling secretary, Dr Pechey-Phipson and several other Europeans ladies giving active service, along with a large number of native ladies. It will be gratifying for them to hear that the memorials are being eagerly taken up for signatures. M Mala-

bari's memorial at home has some distinguished names on its committee, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Professor and Mrs Max Muller, Miss Frances Power, Miss Cobbe, Lady Hobhouse, and many others, whose names should give every encouragement to those who have taken the matter up here The memorials are to be returned to Mrs. D Gostling (honorary secretary,) Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, after signatures have been attached, to be signed by native women only, and signatures to be written on one side only of the blank sheet Mrs Gostling will be happy to supply memorials for signature on application

Extracts.

SOCIAL REFORM AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

The *Kahratta* —The appeal of Mr Malabari has evoked the sympathy of the English public and the promptness with which it has responded to the appeal by appointing an influential Committee to remedy the evils of child-marriage and to remove the miseries of child wives, appears highly of English sympathy and humanity. It is fervent, however, that the English Committee, through earnestness and zeal for the good work, will be carried away too far and may induce the Indian Government to take legislative measures which may be calculated to infringe the wise policy of religious and social neutrality to which our Government have so long steadfastly adhered By the peculiar position of the English Committee and naturally one-sided representations of Reformers, the English sympathizers will not find it easy to be in possession of all facts relevant to the question We have, therefore, to suggest that the Committee, before arriving at any definite resolution regarding the solution of this intricate question by legislation, will call for the opinions of the majority of influential men in India The English Committee will have to weigh and consider Hindu traditions, Hindu ways of thinking and, above all, the efficacy of legislation. The case of Hari Mohan Mattoo, however horrifying it is, is merely a rare and exceptional case and cannot be taken as typical There is no doubt considerable shadow of inconsistency in the law as it obtains here and now, but we must confess we are not prepared to view that inconsistency in the same deceptive light in which it is likely to be viewed by our enthusiastic reformers who seek to cure the evil by law Considering all the circumstances such as traditions, customs, and beliefs we are of opinion that it amounts to Indian law regulating restitution of conjugal rights, limit of age in the matter of a husband's right over his wife as wife, widow's claims to property and some others appear to us not so intolerant and so pernicious as they are represented by some to be In such matters exaggerations and hyperbolical statements are generally the rule with a class of sensational writers We have on every occasion that we wrote on this subject, denounced legislation as impracticable, inefficacious, and useless Law is not a panacea, never in social matters at any rate The efficacy of moral suasion and personal example exceeds by far that of law, and if the influential English Committee that intend to work for the good of the Indian society, will induce our energetic and zealous reformers and leaders to believe in the efficacy of this force from within, and if they insist on them to act fearlessly according to their convictions, we are inclined to think that our English friends will do the Indian society more practical good than by legislation

OBSERVATIONS BY "A NATIVE OBSERVER"

A POLITICAL PREDICTION —What I am going to say related to the Eurasian community This community deserves congratulation on the appointment of one of its old experienced members to a seat in the Legislative Council The recognition this appointment implies enables one to predict that the next appointment will fall upon the worthy Mr Schrieber

QUERIES SUGGESTIVE OF USEFUL CONCLUSIONS —Can the English improve the Sociology of the French ?

Can the Scotch, that of the Spaniards ?

Can the Spaniards that of the Russians ?

If not, it must *a fortiori*, follow that the English cannot improve the sociology of the *Hindus* who are an immeasurably different and distinctive people To believe otherwise would be to suppose that the sociology of a nation has been *mechanically* and not *naturally* made Each nation or community must improve its own sociology

HOW TO FORECAST THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT —I mean how to foresee the utmost improvement in Religion, Sociology and Politics This may be approximately done by observing the progress made in a generation or two by the most advanced types of each class Such progress in each intervals will furnish data The data thus derived seem to show that progress in Religion and Sociology must be very slow in India In politics and material improvements generally, progress has been and will be much faster *Mattoo* can be far more easily altered than *mind*

THE CORRECT SENSE —Continuing the remarks I lately offered, I may repeat that the ancient Aryans delighted in the most beautiful of the most sublime allegories Those who observe, inquire, learn and impartially judge will be able to understand my statement that *Hanuman* in the representative of the most important element of *Ar* Hanuman is the personification or personification of that element in the worship of the Hindus The evidence I furnished from the Ramayan itself goes to show this Let me now add a few other particulars

Ask any Hindu that is not quite illiterate or ignorant of his religion and sociology, he will at once tell you that Hanuman is the avatar of Air or *Vayu*—Vayu Devan or Vayu Bhagavan as Vayu Avatar Look at some other facts The Ramayan is a grand allegorical description says, that Hanuman is *immortal*, will live as long as the *world lives* That he cannot be killed by any *weapon or arms*, however sharp or powerful That he is the *Peak of Fire* That he proceeded at one bound from the summit of Mahendragiri to Lanka That he entered and examined the *hill chambers* of Lanka That he enjoyed the *palaces* and beautiful *sceneries* of the houses there, &c, &c

THE SUCCESSFUL SWIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL

DETAILS OF DALTON'S FEAT

The *Standard* —On Monday afternoon (August 18) Davis Dalton, the American duck swimmer, accomplished his proposed swim from France to England, landing on the beach at Folkestone at 5 24, about a thousand yards on the west side of the new Victoria Pier The scene at the landing was one of great excitement. Dalton was thoroughly exhausted, and dropped down in a faint. He had been seen for a long time before he touched land, and a large number of boats gathered round him, while thousands of people congregated on the beach

Dalton was accompanied by Captain Henry Dean who acted as his pilot on the Biggest Infant Ocean King The swim is the longest which has been accomplished in the Channel, the distance traversed, allowing for the drift of the tides being about 60 miles at least Dalton covered it in two ebbs and two floods, being in the water altogether 22 hours and 24 minutes, and swimming nearly the whole distance on his back At 4 p m on Sunday, the weather being extremely favourable Dalton jumped off the stern of the Ocean King about a hundred yards from the head of Boulogne Pier, the flood tide taking him towards Cape Grisnez He continued swimming with the fast of the flood tide till he had nearly come abreast of Cape Grisnez, when he had to contend with a strong ebb tide setting very fast to south west. He was apparently swimming quite easily, aided by one or two short rests At 6 p m he was still proceeding with the ebb tide, going with a strong, steady stroke with his legs, never, even when resting, having been in any other position than on his back At 7 o'clock Dalton was swimming well and asked for some refreshment He took a cup of bovril, made hot by means of a spirit kettle The weather was beautiful, and the sea comparatively smooth Very slow progress was made off Cape Grisnez on account of the strong tide

The night was extremely cold, and small quantities of bovril were frequently taken by Dalton Cape Grisnez still bearing north-east by east at 10 30, the rate of progress improved. Dalton was still cheerful, and his leg strokes were firm and strong and slightly quicker At 1 30 a m Dalton was getting away from Cape Grisnez and drawing towards the east end of the ridge The weather had improved and the water was smooth, but very cold for the time of the year At 2 a m Dalton was making little progress, and took some more beef tea, saying he felt rather tired and cold At 3 a m a shower of rain came on prior to which Dalton had a long rest, lying on his back in the water, spread eagle fashion At four, the day began to dawn, and Dalton, though swimming fairly well, had drifted, and continued to drift, a long way eastward. The sea being very cold, he took small quantities of beef tea frequently His rests in the water usually lasted about ten minutes.

At 6 30, after a hard struggle, Dalton reached the Varne lightship, when he evidently was pretty well fagged out He had been in the water about 11½ hours, during which time both the sea and the wind had been decidedly cold There had been a good deal of thunder and lightning, with occasional rain Being spring tides, Dalton had some hard work to do in battling with them At 7 30 the ebb tide was setting west from the Varne at a great pace Squalls of rain were frequent, the sea and the wind being very cold At 9 30 Dalton was setting fast towards Hythe with a strong current About 10 20 he rested for ten minutes and complained of the coldness of the water, but started off again much refreshed, showing every evident signs of fatigue

At 11 30 Dalton, very much exhausted, was supplied with more bovril, his strokes appearing very much weaker At 12 15 just off Hythe, Dalton, very much exhausted, had a short rest and then proceeded having now got the benefit of the flood tide At 2 30 Dalton was abreast of Sandgate, and in a terribly cold and exhausted condition At three o'clock Dalton was gradually getting weaker and taking longer rests, until it was quite painful to see him in the water When spoken to he only said, "I am done up" About this time he seemed to be so struck a little His face had now a somewhat blue appearance When within a quarter of a mile from the shore Dalton swam quite powerfully again and struck the shore at 5 24, amid the loud cheering of the spectators Dalton is an American, having been born in New York in 1861 He has had great experience in swimming for the last twenty five years, and has had long distances swum in the Pacific At Lantic Bay of Bay Bonnin Ocean, and the rivers Amazon and Mississippi, but he does not appear at any time to have swam for wagers Eighteen months ago he came to England with the special object of training for his long swim Three months ago he went to Folkestone, since which time he has suspended himself to a severe course of training, rising at four o'clock in the morning and entering the sea for a two hours swim, besides spending eight hours daily in the Folkestone Swimming Baths In addition to this, he took long walks from six to eight miles daily Dalton is a fine lad, muscular man, having powerful thighs and is about 5 6 in in height.

The *Hope* —The Report of the College of Pandits of Nadiya for the year 1889-90 is a very interesting reading It records the progress of a very important movement, large, two years ago, for the revival of Sanskrit learning and for placing it on a satisfactory footing The movement is the result of a great plan, and its likely results are of a nature so vital to the real intellectual progress of Bengal, that we do not feel competent to do justice to it in a short paragraph or two What the Calcutta University has failed to do, or rather undone, for Bengal, the Nadiya College of Pandits promises to establish, and its chances of success are not small, considering the earnest purpose with which it has been started and the forethought which evidently guides its aims The Nadiya College is indeed intended to perform the functions of a Sanskrit University by not only reviving the study of Sanskrit among a people of Bengal upon its ancient footing, but also by reviving its peculiar methods of training which make learning a thing to be followed for its own sake rather than as a means of gaining power and pelf An idea of this kind of training is given in the following paragraph of the report under notice —

"The teaching of Shastras is a labour of love with the Pandit of this country They receive no pay for their work They take no fees from their pupils On the contrary, they have often to support their pupils as well as to teach them. The pupils look upon their teacher as their father, and the teacher looks upon his pupils as his sons No Pandit can hope to attract pupils unless he can teach them well and set them an example of lofty morality in his own person. Every Pandit is expected to be able to give his daily lessons without the helps of books He must therefore have the text books and the commentaries on them by heart He must also be able to give ready answers to all questions that may possibly arise out of them, or else his pupils would leave him in a body He has to take his seat in his *tole* early in the morning, and to give lessons one by one to all his pupils before he can go home to take his usual midday meal This daily work of teaching always begins with the lessons of the least advanced, and ends with that of the most advanced pupil As each lesson is given the Pandit is overwhelmed with all manner of questions relating to the subject of the lesson by the pupils present. The Pandit must give satisfactory answers, otherwise he is sure to find his *tole* deserted by his pupils. The senior pupils have to assist the juniors in the preparation of their lessons, and this leads to the constant revision of old lessons which is one of the three legs required under the native system of Sanskrit education. When a senior pupil has finished the course of his studies and is found to be able to teach the other pupils during the absence of the Pandit on account of illness or for any other cause, he is then considered fit for opening a *tole* himself. He can then obtain a degree at the competitive examinations of the present day and become a teacher or a professor, without being a master of his subject, but, under the system described above, none can be a Pandit unless he is well versed in his own special branch and is able to teach it properly and well. A Pandit trained under this system knows very little beyond what has been taught in the *tole*, that of his own special branch of study he is a perfect master His range of study has not embraced history, geography, or anything but his own subject. What is need at in *tole* is sound scholarship, and not a superficial knowledge of a variety of subjects"

We have noticed this interesting movement of the Nadiya College of Pandits on previous occasions, and we are glad to see that the energetic founder, Babu Mahendra Nath Bhattacharya, M A B L, is pushing on the work he has undertaken with a vigour that is sure to command success, despite of the many difficulties in the way. Babu Mahendra Nath is the Registrar of the College and he is aided by his distinguished brother, Dr Jogendra Nath Bhattacharya, in the capacity of Joint-Registrar Kumar Indra Chandra Singh of Paikpara has been taking an active interest in the movement since last year, supplying it with funds for the carrying on of its work Necessarily reserving a detailed review of the College for a special article in early issue, we conclude the present imperfect notice with the following extract from the Report, which gives a fair indication of the scope of the movement —

"The spread of English education has dealt a severe blow to the cause of Sanskrit education We think we have gained or lost under the present system of English education this is not the proper place to discuss But it must be admitted by all that we are less God fearing, less sober, and in a word much more wicked than we used to be in former times The moral character of the manners of our school boys have already become a source of great anxiety to the Government and the public This deplorable result would never have come to pass, if the Pandits, who are the natural leaders of education among the Hindus, had been consulted, and taken into confidence, in introducing the present system of public education in this country Women, who have scarcely any position in society, are sometimes appointed Fellows of the Calcutta University, but even the first Pandit of Nuddea has never been thought fit for the Honorary post of a Fellow of the University. He may be a great and good man in his own sphere, but what of that? A Pandit, who does not know English, must be good for nothing This is the idea, which prevails at the present day A change, however, is coming over the spirit of the dreams of at our educated countrymen There appear to be indications of a growing desire to encourage the indigenous system of Sanskrit education. There is also a strong desire on the part of Government to encourage it. The friends of Sanskrit education need, therefore, only work "with heart within, and God overhead," and their efforts are sure to be crowned with success."

Bangalore — Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1890. [No. 39.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 20th Sept—*The Times* is publishing a series of exhaustive articles on the Indian Administration question, with a view to proposing a moderate but comprehensive reform of the laws affecting the same

Bombay, 21st Sept—Startling telegrams were received here from Goa yesterday, which at present are received with some reserve, stating that the house of Salvador Filippe Alvares, near the chief city Margao, where a large number of the popular party had resorted for safety to-day, was fired at by the military by the Government orders Many were killed and wounded

Another correspondent from Margao telegraphs that at the Cortes Municipal elections to-day the troops fired on the mob killing 6 persons, and wounding fifty Mr DeCosta, the Portuguese candidate, was seized by the Government employees and [illegible]

A subsequent telegram from Goa telegraphs that serious disturbances occurred in the electoral Salcete to-day Seventeen electors were shot dead, and many others wounded By the order of the Government civil and military troops, headed by the Police Spy, were sent in a steam launch with the usual cartridges, and express orders were issued to fire on any electors of the popular party who made any resistance

Calcutta, 21st Sept—Last evening the trial of Simons Chuni Son, the Cashier of the Clastered Bank, on a charge of criminal breach of trust of 3 lakhs was brought to a close after a protracted trial of thirteen days

Mr. Jackson, for the defence, contended that the matter was not one for the Civil Courts, and without corroboration as to the actual facts of the taking of the money in the accounts, the confession by the accused could not hold good, if the confession was admissible at all, it having been made under inducement.

The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty

The prosecution has abandoned the case of cheating against the accused, and that of abetment against his son Aubinash.

London, 22nd Sept—*The Times* states that imperial observers say that the Emperor William's conduct at the manœuvres in Silesia proves his high military genius.

Bombay, 23rd Sept—Further news was received here yesterday from Margao confirming the statements already published to the effect that the troops had, by the Government's orders, fired on the people composing what is known as Senhor Loyola's party and killed several, sixteen it is now stated, and wounded 35 to 40 more.

The scene, one correspondent says, was one of terrible excitement as the people were seen to fall dead in the streets under the rifles of the military So great was the excitement that the dead were left lying for hours where they fell.

It appears that no serious disturbance was anticipated until the Government ordered out troops to menace the electors The Government voters were allowed free access to the Municipal Hall, but all others, and especially members of Loyola's party, were intimidated, and in some cases prevented from voting. The people got angry as it became evident that this course of treatment was intended to coerce them to voting against their party, and when a cordon of troops was drawn round the Municipal Hall and the people forced back, a fusillade was fired Whether Loyola's party or the troops first began the attack is unknown but in the fray the people, police and troops, were seen fighting together

Senhor Carneiro stated that he gave the order to "fire," which was immediately followed by the fall of twenty or thirty men. The people grew furious and the fighting was renewed with desperate energy Carneiro has fled and the Governor General has been warned not to risk his life in the Province for the present owing to the hostile state of popular feeling.

The following telegrams give the other side of the story —"From the Municipal Corporation, Salcette —The partisans of Senhor Loyola, under the influence of drink, attacked the Municipal Hall and obstructed the entrance of the President and Administrator They were dispersed, but not till after several had been killed or wounded The Governor is taking active steps for the preservation of order"

From the Chief Secretary —"A riotous party, with a view to obstruct the Municipal election, relying on the resignation of the Ministry and the change in the Government, and expecting to form the Crown Chamber, attacked at Margao, with firearms and dynamite the authorities, and the police, who were compelled in their own defence to repulse them. Thirteen persons among the crowd were wounded and killed The judicial authorities have taken the case in hand Several leaders of the riot have been arrested and order is restored. The rioting party is spreading false and alarming reports

Telegrams received at Bombay up to midnight show that the crisis has by no means passed One correspondent wires that the province is in a state of anarchy and its popular leaders are imprisoned The people are everywhere clamouring for justice and denouncing the administration and despotic orders of the Governor-General The panic extends throughout the whole district. The Governor's explanation is flatly contradicted The province of Salsette is declared by the Government to be in open rebellion

The greatest consternation prevails among the Goanese population of Bombay. The principal Goanese inhabitants here have decided to hold a meeting to submit a resolution petitioning the King, for redress of their grievances.

News of a revolt against the authority of the Nawab of Cambay has been received In the suppression of the rising 13 persons were killed, and 20 wounded and 200 were taken prisoners.

The ostensible cause of the disturbance is said to be an attempt to apply the Bombay Land Revenue system to Cambay territory, which was represented by the malcontents to be *Zoolum* on the part of the Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Narayen Lad. The ryots petitioned the Nawab, but the Resident, Mr Cook, decided he had no power in the Province. The Resident's decision was communicated to the ryots, who began to pour into the city, and as the situation became critical it was decided to turn out the military force of the State and send for a Company of Native Infantry. The ryots were about this time a thousand strong

The Resident called on the rioters to lay down their arms, and as they refused to give in after being called upon five times the Resident gave orders for the troops to charge, which they did, with the result detailed above. Strict orders were given not to fire, and from first to last the only shot fired was by a sepoy in self-defence The ringleaders succeeded for the time being in effecting an escape, but were afterwards discovered in women's clothes in the female quarters of their houses and arrested Of the 200 prisoners many were merely spectators and will be liberated as soon as the formalities have been complied with.

Order now appears to have been restored

Zanzibar, 23rd Sept—Nine Germans having landed at Vitu in opposition to the wishes of the natives, a quarrel ensued and the Germans opened fire, whereupon the natives attacked the Germans, and killed eight of them

Allahabad, 23rd Sept—News has reached Assam that a revolution took place at Manipur on the night of the 21st instant. The Maharajah's brothers apparently seized the Palace magazine and four seven-pounder guns, presented to him by the Government of India. The Maharajah fled to the Residency, where there are two Companies of the 44th Light Infantry This force is sufficient to cope with any difficulties that may arise. Meantime the troops at Kohima are ready to march down the instant their services are needed

The Maharajah's four brothers hold all the important offices in the State, and are jealous of one another, and also of the Maharajah. The third son, who is entitled Commander-in-Chief, has on several occasions shown open disloyalty, and it is believed he is the leading spirit in the present rebellion.

Rangoon, 23rd Sept—Mr Rice's case opened to day with the additional charge of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 4,000, making altogether Rs 12,854 The Government Advocate said that by a mere accident it was discovered that the money was collected as a punitive police tax. In the Treasury books there was no entry of the fact.

Mr. Tarleton, Police Superintendent, and the question of keeping money out of the Treasury for rewarding informers was discussed with General Symons by the Civil Officers. General Symons said it was done at Saigaing. Mr. Gladstone, Officiating Commissioner, offered no objection to this

Allahabad, 24th Sept—The Government of India has laid down a general principle to regulate the gratuities to retired Railway officials which will henceforth only be granted when retirement is caused by sickness, or accident, or abolition of employment, or for specially distinguised service.

The Maharajah of Manipur has decided to abdicate in favour of his brother, the heir-apparent. Order has now been restored.

Washington, 25th Sept.—The Treasury today purchased 140,000 ounces of silver at 1.13½.

Tanjore, 25th Sept.—Mr Betts announced that the latest account of the South Indian Railway disclosed a surplus of £10 000 over the interest guaranteed by the Government, this being the first instance of a Railway in the Madras Presidency showing a surplus over guaranteed interest

Allahabad, 25th Sept—The East Indian Railway Company has adopted the 55 years, Rule, but power will be given to the Agent to recommend particular individuals to be granted an extension of service.

London, 26th Sept—The Vice President of the Liverpool Moslem Society has sent a letter to *The Times* in which he protests against the production of "Mahomed" on the English stage as being offensive to the Mahomedan subjects of the Queen, and he therefore appeals to Government to intervene.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THIS PLACE.

It cannot with truth be said that Municipal institutions in India have attained that amount of popularity, or done that amount of good that was expected of them. They have done good it is true, but still not in the same degree as many anticipated. If Lord Ripon were to visit India we feel sure he would not be satisfied with the progress made. He would declare it had fallen short of his expectations and desires, and he would want to know the cause or causes. It is probable that after the enthusiasm that was displayed on the promulgation of the Local Self-Government Act people lost a good deal of the zeal they then felt. This was only natural; it was the calm after the storm, the relaxation after the excitement. People had been led to expect a great deal, and as they did not realise all their expectations they became disappointed, and did not throw themselves into the movement as they ought to have done. It is the same after every great movement; after the excitement dies away matters become calm, and there is not so much value placed upon the privileges that have been gained There are, however, other causes, that have prevented Municipalities from becoming the complete success they ought to have been, and one is the opposition of the officials They did not like the movement, for they fancied it would rob them of some of their power, and this they dreaded. These men must be supreme; they do not believe in sharing their authority with any one, and so, they resented Lord Ripon's good intentions. If they have not been actively hostile, they have been passively, and perhaps the former is [illegible] the latter. The result is as we have stated; Municipal institutions are not progressing as they ought to do, to the loss of the people and the Government.

But it is not so much of Municipalities in general as those of the Civil and Military Station and City that we wish to speak to-day. That of the former is in a condition that is far from enviable, while that of the latter is not allowed to elect its own members. The nomination system is there still prevailing, and as we shall show, will be likely to prevail for some time to come. It is considered by the officials, and more especially by the present Resident, that the election principle ought not to have been given to the Civil and Military Station, the excuse being that it is more Military than Civil in its composition and people, consequently the Military ought to have the rule, or, at least the Civil portion ought to have none. They may live in the place, but they must not have anything to do with its affairs, these must be managed for them. It is now well known that before the late election took place the Resident asked the Supreme Government not to allow them to come off The answer came back that the old system was to be resorted to, and that elections, in the Civil and Military Station were to be a thing of the past. The order for their supression, we are given to understand, was actually made out, when a telegram arrived from Simla allowing them to proceed. It was thought that if they had been set aside the Congress people would have been provided with a weapon wherewith to chastise the Government, and it was not thought well to come into collision with this body. Discretion was thought to be the better part of valour, and so the order for a backward movement was not given. But if the Municipality could not be destroyed as a whole, if the election principle could not be set aside, it could be neutralised, and this the Resident is doing He is determined to have all the power in his own hands; to dictate to the Board what ought to be done, and if the Commissioners do not implicitly obey they will be threatened with extinction, the sword of Damocles will be held over them, and the hair that supports it may be cut at any time. The Municipality will find but little mercy at the hands of the Resident He will see that it does not exceed its powers, and he will expect it to obey orders. In fact, the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station must simply perform the duties of a registrar of the decrees of the resident, and if it refuses the penalty of extinction will be inflicted Already this gentleman has set to work. He has sent a letter to the President telling him that a lakh of rupees will be required for a water supply scheme, not a particular of which he has deigned to tell the Board. A committee is supposed to have sat to settle the scheme, but who the members are nobody knows. It is supposed that this Bogus Committee has decided upon a certain scheme, and that the President wishes it to be carried out at any cost. It may turn out perfectly useless; the water may refuse to come into the place at the bidding of the Resident, but the money must be spent, and the rate payers are to have no voice in the matter Their duty is to find the money; the duty of the Resident to spend it. The pain is on one side, the pleasure on the other. It is for the people of the Civil and Military Station to say how they like this kind of treatment. To us it appears most contemptible.

Let us now look at the City Municipality. We were long ago told that the elective principle would be introduced, but such has not been the case. The members are still nominated, and when the time when the commissioners ought to have retired arrived they were re-nominated, and may sit for the remainder of their lives. It would have been well if some new blood could have been introduced, for it is required. But we are given to understand that the rate payers of the Pettah will not be allowed to elect their member; the Resident has put his veto on this; he says the people are not prepared for it, and so he has passed the word to the Dewan to withhold permission to elect the members of the Board, and the latter was quite willing to oblige—probably only too glad to prevent the elections coming off We may be certain he is not very anxious to see the principle introduced, and we may be sure it will not be introduced. As we have said an attempt was made to do away with the elections to the Civil and Military Station, and the evil—as Sir Oliver St. John believes it—will go no further in this part of India, at least for some time to come This will be a disappointment to many, but officialdom so willed it, and against this there seems to be no remedy. The time will come when a change will be brought about, but that time has not come yet. As matters now stand it can only be said of the people in both parts of the place—"Blessed are ye who expect nothing, and ye will not be disappointed."

Occasional Notes.

Last Monday was observed as a public-day in Travancore in honour of the Maharajah, whose birthday it was. His Highness has now completed his thirty-third year.

INFORMATION has reached Bombay that Captain Norman, against whom a warrant was issued for cheating various Bombay gentlemen, has been arrested at Suez, and is on his way back to Bombay in custody

RAIN is still much wanted in almost all districts of the Punjab In Mooltan, Ferozepore, Hissar and part of Lahore districts the crops have already been considerably injured by the prolonged drought.

THE Russian Government is about to appoint a Commission to prepare a scheme for opening up trade routes in Central Asia, either by means of work connecting the Oxus with the Caspian, or by railway from Orenburg to Tashkend.

THE German Emperor ought to be a busy man, yet he proposes to start a Journal on the 1st proximo and to inspire, if not to edit it himself. A staff has, it is said, been already engaged to supply material for its columns.

THE *Mahratta* mentions a report that Rao Bahadur V. G. Kirtane having resigned the Dewanship of Indore the post has been offered to Rao Bahadur K. C Gadankar. The matter, it is said, is now under the consideration of the Government.

THE Government of Costa Rica has been supplied by one of its subjects with some samples of wine made from the pulp of the coffee bean, which is pronounced to be of an excellent quality, and is likely to be found a good substitute for the wine made from grape juice.

THE *Oneida* was recently wrecked on a rock at Cook's Inlet. There were 200 Chinamen on board, and these fought with fury for possession of the boats They were, however, ultimately beaten off by the white members of the crew, who were all saved. Seventy five Chinese were drowned The survivors of the ship's company have arrived at San Francisco.

IT is stated that Baboo Pramanath Pandit, one of the pleaders of the Calcutta High Court, has earned Rs. 1,14,000 in one suit regarding the zamindary of Pandua, the value of which will not exceed four lakhs Out of this sum, he has actually received Rs. 85,000, and has taken a bond for the balance of Rs 59,000, the validity of which is the subject of a suit filed by Mr. N. C. Bose in the High Court last Tuesday.

ACCORDING to a medical statistician who lately visited the United States, £100,000 worth of gold is used every year in that country by dentists in repairing dental damages caused partly by excessive indulgence in ices and iced drinks. He calculates that in three centuries the cemeteries of the United States will contain a quantity of gold equal in value to £35,000,000.

THE emigration of the Jewish population from Russia is said to be still going on on a very large scale. Thousands of families are reported to have left Russian Poland, Lithuania, and Volhynia for Brazil M. Joffe, a well known member of the community in Vilna, is said to be arranging for a wholesale emigration of his co-religionists to Palestine. It is stated that a large number of families, and among them several of the well-to-do class, have arranged to follow him

THE Kulu men have a queer story about the customs of the Lamas. It is to the effect that four lakirs went into Thibet two years ago to catch butterflies. They were seized, and three of them were not only killed, but also cooked and eaten by the Lamas of Nari Khorsum! That human sacrifices used to take place in what is now British Lahoul less than a century ago is an undoubted fact, and traders to Garrock say that they are still of occasional occurrence amongst some of the wilder tribes of North Thibet, who seem not to be Bhuddists at all, but pagans, and pagans of a very bad stamp too

AFTER many days the sea serpent has once again made his appearance. He was seen by Captain Obed Knowlton, of the schooner *Tinder*, at Advocate Harbour, while on his way to England from Boston. The ship's crew sighted what was supposed to be a waterlogged wreck, and at once bore down to it. They discovered it to be the dead carcass of a gigantic sea monster. They were close to it, and it seemed to be about 80ft. long and 20ft. broad. It had a shell on its back, and tapered off at each end. It was striped like a zebra, and the shell was broken in as if by the shock of a vessel

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* hears that Mr. Hume, of the National Congress movement, who since his arrival in England has become imbued with the notion common to so many Anglo-Indians that it is his duty to go into Parliament, is wooing the southern division of Sir James Ferguson's county, Ayrshire, where a liberal Unionist, the Hon. G R Vernon, was returned at the last general election by a majority of only five. He is being helped in his suit by Sir William Wedderburn, the accepted Gladstonian candidate for the other division of the same shire.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue has issued a notification to the effect that the receiver of any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees, must give a receipt bearing a non-judicial adhesive stamp, commonly known as a "receipt stamp," of the value of one anna, and that failing to do so, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 500, under Section 61 of the Indian Stamp Act I, 1879 In convictions for breaches of the law, the magistrate is empowered to grant any person who may give information in such cases a reward, not exceeding Rs. 50, out of the fine levied.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London paper having stated that all rupee paper is redeemable at par at three months' notice by the Indian Government, another correspondent has replied that none of the rupee paper quoted on the London Stock Exchange is so redeemable, but the four and a half per cent rupee loans of 1878 80 can be discharged at par on September 15, 1893, provided that three months' notice shall have been given on June 15, 1893, and the Government of India up to December 30, 1890, give to the holders of these loans the option of transferring their holdings into the four per cent. rupee loan of 1885 5, but the permission may be withdrawn at any moment.

A NOTTINGHAM paper says:—"It is a curious and little known fact that the reason why birth in India, Canada, or any of our dependencies or colonies confers the same rights as birth in the United Kingdom, is that by one of those fictions in which the old law delighted all our possessions beyond the seas are, or were, supposed to be held by the Crown 'as of the Manor of Greenwich' It was so stated in Parliament when the question was first raised under the Stuarts

of the right of Parliament to legislate for the colonies, and when Charles II accepted Bombay is part of his wife's dower it was declared in the deed of cession to be held by him 'as of the Manor of Greenwich."

Active preparations are being made for the construction of the East Coast Railway, and Mr I B Walker, the Engineer in Chief, is, says the *Englishman*, now in Simla consulting with the authorities It is estimated that the line will cost in all some 210 lakhs of rupees, of which it is likely that about 140 will be spent next year The chief works will be the bridges over the Krishna and Mahanadi, the Godavari will not be bridged at present A start will be made with the work on the Bezwada Vizagapatam section, but with a view to the possibility of a connection of security in Orissa it is likely that the whole line will be placed under construction without delay The actual length of the line to Cuttack is about 240 miles

A SERAMPORE RUSE —A native of Serampore, near Calcutta, in the far North, lately married his eldest son to a sister, whose age is stated from the twenty two years, and he made the sporting offer to marry the lady for Rs 300 The father of the bridegroom accepted this proposal and paid down the money but the bridegroom decamped the day after the wedding The father sued for the money, but failed to get back the money, and the lady then proceeded to marry the father herself The police hearing of the affair, however, interfered to prevent the marriage and it is said that it was prevented by learning from one of the relations of the bridegroom

WHAT FRANCE THINKS —A correspondent who has recently visited the town writes to say that the Mysore Government has not been in such a bad case for many years The people have been kept down by the Commissioner, who has been a very hard taskmaster, and the Commissioner's conduct has been approved by Government, for one of the ministers has been promoted

WHAT FRANCE THINKS OF THE ELECTION DISTURBANCES —A French correspondent who has recently visited the town writes to say that the troubles were not altogether unexpected by the French people, who had been taught to look upon the Maharaja of Mysore as a very good sort of a native prince, and who had been taught to look upon the British Government as a very bad one, and who had been taught to look upon the British Government as a very bad one, and who had been taught to look upon the British Government as a very bad one

their work, and the officers have shown much zeal and interest in the fulfilment of their duties. I therefore with my own hand present you with the colours as a mark of honour as well as a token of my satisfaction with your work. God forbid that the time for trial should ever come, but if it does come, I am sanguine that you will win greater honours and reputation by serving your own master and the Imperial Government with the same glory and distinction which you so well gained in front of Delhi in the dark troublous days of 1857, and in the valley of Kurum in the Afghan war of 1878, and that you will show your loyalty, fidelity and valour by fighting under the colours now presented to you, with the sense of honour and duty which is worthy of true soldiers" —F.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE LAWS.—The following ladies and gentlemen (among others in addition to those already mentioned) have joined the committee which is being formed in support of the proposals to raise the position of women in India by an amendment of some of the marriage laws.—The Hon Hallam Tennyson and Mrs Tennyson, Mr and Mrs Caine, Mr and Mrs Percy Bunting, Sir Andrew Clark, Dr W. S Playfair, Sir Monier and Lady Monier-Williams, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Durham, the Rev Canon Wilberforce, Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, Mr James Samuelson, the Rev Mr Barnett and Mrs. Barnett, the Rev Dr Lindsay (Glasgow), Mrs Josephine Butler, Mrs Wyndford Philips, Mr Justice Scott and Mrs Scott, Lord Lawrence, Mr Samuel Laing, Lady Herschell, Mr Herbert Spencer, the Countess of Galloway, the Dowager Countess of Mayo, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rev Canon McCorcan, Rev the Hon. Carr Glyn, Sir Henry and Lady Cunningham, Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson, Dr George Smith, Miss Rukhmabai, the Hon Chandos Leigh, Mr Henry Ware, Rev Prebendary Forrest, Sir George Campbell, Rev Canon Duckworth, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Fitz James Stephen and Lady Stephen, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of of Fife, Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill.

A JUDGE'S NOTES.—In a memorable criminal case decided not quite six months ago in one of our High Courts there was, says the *Pioneer*, an entertaining passage-at-arms between the court and the defendant's counsel which, it is said at the special request of the presiding Judge, was omitted from reports of the trial in the local newspapers. A question arose as to whether a certain material point had or had not transpired in evidence. The learned Judge with that ready affability which is so characteristic of him said "I have my notes. I'll refer to them." *Defendant's Counsel* "But your lordship's notes are of no value here, no matter whose notes they are, whether they be mine, or my learned friend the Advocate General's, or your lord ship's they are inadmissible, for it is not upon the notes, but upon the *evidence* that the jury have to decide, and the only authority that supports the opposite contention is the case of Bardell vs Pickwick." Before the spectators had time to mark their sense of appreciation of the delicacy of the compliment paid to the court, his Lordship replied —"Surely you are not seriously contending that the case you have cited carries weight in a court of law?" *Defendant's Counsel* "Your Lordship, it is, as I have stated, the *only* authority that exalts "notes" above evidence."

Extracts.

The *Hope*.—A Correspondent, writing from Dacca, asks us to take up the case of Rajani Kanta Ganguli *vs* Harasundari, or the Rukhmabai case of Bengal, from the Hindoo point of view. But we regret to say that precisely because we are a Hindu, and try to be a good one, that we do not feel disposed to discuss, the legal aspect of the case. The case was noticed in our columns when it first came up before the courts, and now the decision of the Sub-Judge of Dacca has given rise to a discussion in which some of our contemporaries of the orthodox class have taken warm part. The case was instituted by Rajanikanta Ganguli against his wife Harasundari for restitution of conjugal rights. It arose in this way, as described in a letter of Rajani published in one of the Dacca papers:—

"Harasundari is my lawfully-married wife with whom I used to live in her father's house in Ekrampore village. I have passed the vernacular scholarship examination, and was a student of the Dacca Medical School for some time. My wife Harasundari is an educated and beautiful young lady. We lived in perfect love and amity, and have three children. One cause of difference is that my wife used to go without my permission as instructress to a stranger's house, and come home late at 11 P M, and some nights never come home at all. Her brother fetched her home, sometimes at 1 or 2 A M. This aroused suspicion in my mind, which led to disputes with my wife. Her brothers then insulted and turned me out of the house. My wife refused to go and live with me elsewhere, and I was thus obliged to sue for restitution of conjugal rights."

The plaintiff further stated that the main cause of his difference with his wife was that she had, against his will, accepted the post of a private tutoress at the house of Baboo Sonatan Das on a salary of Rs. 5 per mensem and used to visit one Brojo Mohun Shaha for learning midwifery. The statement made by the defence before the court was that for a period of two or three years immediately preceding the time when the plaintiff separated from his wife he her constantly insulted and beaten her, because the defendant and her mother would now and then call him to work for gain and also by reason of his wife's refusal to give him money. The Sub-Judge has given his decision to the effect that the plaintiff Rajani may live with his wife, but only in the house where Harasundari lives with her mother, which is tantamount to saying that Hara Sundari may do as she pleases, for in her mother's house she is mistress of her own actions and can live as not with her husband at her own pleasure. The Hindoo community of Dacca has been greatly schocked by this decision.

We think, however, that no Hindoo need be very much exercised over the result of this case. We are not like Mr Malabari for the abolition of the suit for the restitution of conjugal rites, and we know it to be essential to Hindoo society and domestic happiness that the husband should have control over his wife. But on the other hand we think that Hindoo society or a Hindoo husband should have nothing to do with a wife like Hara Sundari, who has by her conduct proved herself to be thoroughly unworthy of a place in a Hindoo household. We pity but cannot sympathise with the position of a husband like Rajani Kanta Ganguli, who by pursuing a 'beautiful' wife who has not the slightest regard for him and treats him with ignominy, proves himself to be actually a slave of the charms of her flesh, though ostensibly trying to regain control over his body and mind. Hara Sundari has by her behaviour proved herself not to be a Hindoo wife, and every Hindoo should be glad that by justice or injustice she is prevented from occupying that sacred position. Rajani Kanta, if he is a true Hindoo, should feel thankful that there are difficulties in the way of his associating with Hara Sundari as his wife. Thus is the moral view of the case, and when the result cannot be deplored on moral considerations we do not feel very much disposed to quarrel if legal requirements are not fully satisfied. The law should be insisted upon only when morality is to be upheld.

MARITIME ACTIVITY OF THE ANCIENT HINDUS

The *Mahratta*.—In referring to the proposed visit of orthodox Hindus to England we have said several times that our forefathers were accustomed to a sea-faring life, and that they were in the habit of visiting distant countries by sea. To-day we proceed to add more proof of our statement, proof obtainable both from Indian and foreign writers. That ancient Hindus made voyages by sea is shown by certain passages in the *Rigveda Sanhita*, where prayers are offered to Varuna, the water god, in order to propitiate him. Those prayers were meaningless unless Hindus, who had at that period reached a very high degree of civilization, possessed ships and made voyages. Similar evidence is to be found in the writings of Manu, the ancient lawgiver, and in some passages of the *Ramayana*. A different kind of evidence, but leading to the same conclusion, is offered by ancient Hindu medical works, e g in the *Sharuta* where certain drugs are described as remedies for certain diseases. Now, these drugs are nowhere obtainable except in Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, and other islands in the Indian Archipelago, and the Hindus must have undertaken voyages to those islands for the purpose of obtaining the medicines, prescribed by their physicians. In an Arabic work, now some 650 years old, the writer has spoken of ancient Hindu *sawants*, who went to Baghdad, the seat of the Government of the ancient Kalipha, in Turkish Arabia, and had professorial chairs established for them there in Medicine and Astronomy. A Hindu Pandit was known to have been at the Court of the Emperor Al-Mansur in Sik 694 96. His name was Kank and he was an accomplished astronomer and physician. The above facts clearly prove that the ancient Hindus were above caste prejudices, and *Kalapani* had no terrors for them. Accounts of the maritime enterprise of our ancestors are to be found in such works as the *Hnopadesh* and other Sanskrit works of a comparatively recent period, written by Smarta Bhattacharya Chand Sowdagar and Srimanta Sowdagar. In a recent History of Ceylon we find in the opening chapter that the ancestor of King Bijoy Singha emigrated from Tamasuma, a town in Southern India, in the "Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, we come across an observation to the effect that the Arab, Greek and Hindu merchants penetrated so far. So Mr Crawford and Rollins are authorities for saying that the Javan residents of Java were all Hindus who seventeen hundred years ago professed Buddhism. From Java they emigrated to the peninsula of Malacca. Dr J C Pritchard in his "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind" gave many details corroborative of the statements. When Sir T S Raffles visited Bali, he saw Hindu Kings reigning there. He noticed a subdivision of caste among the Hindu colonists just as we have it here. They worshipped Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. They held the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas* in sacred reverence, and they were in the habit of composing verses in Sanskrit. In days of yore, Hindus must have doubtedly carried on extensive commerce with the Egyptians. Manetho 3,500 years ago, Egypt enjoyed the profits of India. In Heeren's "Historical Researches," he refers to voyages made by Hindus to Arabia. If the ancient Hindus had been unfamiliar with maritime life Raghu Rajah would never have dreamt of the conquest of Persia. In the Varaha Purana an account is given of a shipwrecked Hindu. In Chanakya Nitik Ratnavali daughter of the King of Ceylon is saved from a watery grave by the merchant citizens of Kaushambi. In Bali Hastra we have ample testimony is borne to the marvellous activity of the Hindus during the Vedic period. A Hindu merchant, who had made six voyages, found himself in his last voyage on board the ship in company with some Buddhists from the city of Simhapura. It is recorded that, at the commencement of the Christian era a colony of Hindus was built here in Armenia by the Christians, and Hindu shrines were demolished. St Gregory converted some five thousand Hindus. Some Brahmins, refusing to change their faith, had their heads shaven, and they were imprisoned. (Vide 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,' Vol V pp 37-39). A Hindu King was represented by an Ambassador at Rome at the Court of Augustus Cæsar, and the representation at Rome continued till the days of Rajah Vikramaditya. Some Hindu merchants sailed as far as the German Ocean in the year 60 B C. Their vessel foundered, and on getting ashore they received the protection of the Roman Consul (*Tacetus*, translated by Murphy). Another of Singara, called Pampari, traversed Malaya, Ceylon, Arabia and Turkey, and penetrated into Moscow. It is said that the remains of Hindu shrines and Buddhist monasteries have been found in such remote countries as Chili and Peru in America. Peruvian Kings, like Hindu Kings claimed their descent from the sun. While the Kalipha reigned at Baghdad, Hindus colonised the banks of the Tigris. They had weapons of war with them, and their objects were warfare ('Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal') Hinga and Musudi the one an Arab, and the other a Persian author of note, confirm this fact. In the light of the above facts, when will Hindus resume their maritime activity?

INDIAN MARRIAGE REFORM

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS

The *Bengalee* approves of Mr. Malabari's agitation from an educational point of view, though it deprecates its leading to any legal interference in marriage customs which are bound up with religious considerations. On this point it says —"We never hesitate to entreat as the Government in these columns when it becomes necessary to do so but we must say that we do not see how the Indian Government is blameable for the evils of infant marriage and perpetual widowhood. Herein we differ from Mr. Malabari and his supporters. These social customs form no part of the concern of a foreign Government, such as ours is. The Government is bound to proceed with caution in relation to matters which are bound up with religious considerations. All movements for reform must proceed from within, and must not be forced upon an unwilling community from above. Government can only step in where the clear sense of the community demands that it should do so." In objecting to the principle of authoritative interference in the "solemn questions of Indian social reform" our contemporary quotes the case of the great Akbar who was resolved to put down the pernicious practice of child marriage. There was, he says, "scarcely a sphere of human activity that was not covered by the marvellous energies of his benevolent nature. A conqueror, a hero, a religious and social reformer, the friend of the Hindoos, the protector of his people, he was resolved to put down the pernicious practice of child marriage, and an edict was issued that throughout his broad and extensive dominions no girl should be married who had not attained the age of puberty. Historians do not tell us how this edict was carried out, but at any rate it disappeared out of sight altogether during the reigns of his subsequent sovereigns. The British Government, if it were to interfere in this direction, is not likely to be more successful than the great Mogul sovereign had been, while such interference would probably be attended with mischief and would be viewed with alarm. We should be delighted in the past the British Government had interfered in the interests of humanity and had put down pernicious customs. Suttee and infanticide have been suppressed, and the Government is blessed for these beneficent measures. Child marriage and enforced widowhood, however, stand upon an altogether different footing. They may be and they are very objectionable practices. They interfere with natural growth and development, but they are not positively inhuman in the sense in which Suttee and infanticide were. In either is the rising sense of the community which every day is growing stronger and more and more against these customs."

The *Bengalee* concludes that such reform should be the "natural outcome of forces at work in more Indian society, and that with the spread of education of the people child marriage, enforced widowhood, and other pernicious customs would be eventually and a benefit felt" all along the entire line of social reform."

The *Indian Nation* says that the Government has hitherto interfered in cases of crime, that is, it has legislated and characterised as criminal, but it has interfered in no other cases. Our contemporary argues that Government would not be making a new departure if it undertook the reformation. The loss of physical nature rendering imperative that a child should be protected to a age higher than ten, but he objects to what the Times recommends, viz., that we have the power to ratify or annul an early marriage at their pleasure, after they had attained a certain age. The *Indian Nation* concludes with these words "Let nothing be done by the legislature or by radical members of society which would create grievances where there are none, which would make wives rebellious or husbands mutiny which would facilitate the breaking up of homes and bar their reunion, which would take away the sacramental character of marriages and give them a purely contractual character."

Bangalore.—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIGAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1890. [No. 40.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TOWN

	YEARLY ADVANCE	ARREARS
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Kanara	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mysore & Kanara	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOFUSSIL

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kanara	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other places	[illegible]	[illegible]

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NOTICE.

Priest Thomas Sojas and Brammanandam, formerly in the employ of Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of Mysore Mint, have left the Company's Stops in the Pitth, and at Dispensary Road, from Subah Mohan Costa Sait, Sole Agents in Commments, Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 28th Sept.—At Little Prince has struck a vein of impurity which threatens Mr. O'Brien, Dillon and the others, and a Parliamentary wrangling is going on between Counsel for the prosecution and defence.

St. Petersburg.—An important Convention has been concluded here to consolidate the position of the Jews in Russia.

Zanzibar, 2nd Sept.—A Rebellion of Wahabis is said to be imminent in Vitu. Europeans in the interior of the mission by the natives of Giriama Country, who recently had a fight there.

Madrid, 7th Sept.—The Spanish Government, through the Pope, great anxiety, lest revolution, has decided to send troops on the frontier.

Allahabad, 8th Sept.—The *Pioneer* denies that there is any reason to suspect the Amir of hostility to the British Government.

Bombay, 25th Sept.—Dr. Da Cunha, the President of the recent meeting here, has received the following telegram from the King of Portugal:—"The King and Queen take great interest in the matter. Communicate with Government, and say if peace is restored."

London, 29th Sept.—A special meeting of the Northern Spinners Association has been summoned to consider the organised system of fraudulent picking of cotton in India.

London, 30th Sept.—Orders have been issued by the War Office that all Cavalry of the Regular Army Corps are to be provided with saddle flaps for carrying swords attached to the saddle.

Simla, 29th Sept.—The Kashmir Durbar has given a monster supply of an Asylum to contain fifty lepers being constructed and supported by the State.

The Assam Railway Company have struck a vein of spring in the Lallumpore District at a depth of 615 feet.

Bombay, 30th Sept.—The President of the *Sholapur Municipality telegraphed yesterday*:—"The party contrary to Loyola, have carried the elections. When the results were announced there was peace throughout and public rejoicing. The Government remained neutral. The Tribunal's proceedings confirm this."

London, 30th Sept.—Mr. John Morley, speaking at St. Helens, vehemently denounced, as an eye-witness, the brutality of the policemen at Tipperary.

Naples, 29th Sept.—Signor Crispi was interviewed to-day and denied that the Triple Alliance, which had been lately renewed, operates until 1892. Peace he regarded as secure unless France made some movement. National questions he said were giving place to the social question, which would soon dominate the world.

Lisbon, 30th Sept.—Senhor Ferrao de Carvalho Martens, the Portuguese Ambassador to the Holy See, forming a Cabinet.

Allahabad, 30th Sept.—Prior to the close of the current Session, the Supreme Government will probably forward a Despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the rise of opinion. Recommendation will follow the general drift of public opinion in favour of raising the age.

Washington, 1st Oct.—Pensions amounting to a fraction of four and a half millions of dollars for service will be paid during monthly.

Vienna, 1st Oct.—The Emperor William has arrived here and has met with a most remarkable reception. His Majesty's progress through the streets was a triumphal one, and much enthusiasm was displayed by the enormous crowds along the route.

Simla, 1st Oct.—The Nawab of Bhawal Pur has asked the Government of India to let his Imperial Service Corps be sent on any frontier expedition starting for war operations this year in order to be rendered more efficient.

Allahabad, 1st Oct.—Dr. Barclay and Dr. Cunningham are to be placed on special duty on the Leprosy Commission.

Sir Drummond Wolff is expected to pass through India *en route* home, reaching Kurrachee about the end of November.

Sydney, 2nd Oct.—An immense fire has taken place here in the heart of the city. The City Bank, the Athenæum and the premises, of six of the leading firms' premises have been gutted. The loss is estimated at one million and a half sterling.

Halifax, 2nd Oct.—Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, speaking here, declared that the Canadians would never be seduced from their allegiance to the British Government by the American tariff. They would find markets elsewhere, and never consent to annexation to the United States.

Simla, 2nd Oct.—At the Viceregal Legislative Council to-day, after the reports of the Select Committees on the Census and other Bills had been presented, Sir Andrew Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882. He said that under the present Code power was given to Magistrates in certain cases to award to persons who have been victims of vexatious complaints compensation not exceeding Rs. 50, but the law extended to summons cases only, and at the suggestion of the High Court of Allahabad it is proposed to extend the scope of the Section to cover all cases liable summarily under Chapter XXII. of the Code. This power will be conferred on Magistrates generally and not limited to those who exercise summary jurisdiction. In all cases before making the order of payment for compensation the opportunity will be given to complainant for showing cause against it. The Bombay Government reports that the habit of making frivolous complaints in Criminal Courts is common and increasing. Therefore the Hon'ble mover said he was not surprised to learn that proposals had been made to allow a summary award of compensation in cases of false charge generally. But the law, he said, provides a more appropriate punishment for flagrant offences of this kind, and the desire to find a remedy for the growing evil ought not to lead the Legislature to affix to serious crime a lower penalty than the law now awards.

A Memorandum issued by the Foreign Office states that enquiry has been made into the alleged grievances of the States of Orcha, Datia and Samtha in respect of lands taken up for the India Midland Railway. A misunderstanding appears to have been caused by a confliction of orders from the Foreign Office and Public Works Department, and was increased by the failure of the local officials to notice the contradictory orders received.

The Governor General in Council has ordered the circumstances to be explained to the several Maharajahs, and it will be intimated to them that the Government of India is in the habit of granting free land to any Company which constructs a Railway. In asking the Native States to let lands the Government has demanded no extraordinary sacrifice. If the Maharajahs explanation still press their claims for compensation they will receive such upon an equitable scale.

London, 3rd Oct.—The *Times* states that experts of the great industrial centres

believe that the new American Tariff will not permanently damage British trade, which, after a period of transition, will find new outlets

An article in a Service magazine from the pen of Lord Wolseley urges the necessity of an International Convention declaring the importation of guns and gunpowder into Africa to be an act of piracy

Allahabad, 3rd Oct—Owing to a growing tendency to attacks upon the character and conduct of Government officials, the Government of India has ruled that an officer must not have recourse to the Courts for the vindication of his public acts or character as a public functionary from defamatory attacks without the special permission of the Government he is serving under When a Local Government has given leave for the institution of proceedings it has also to decide whether the circumstances of the case are such that the costs should be borne by the Government, or at the Officer's own expense in the event of the case turning in the Officer's favour The Local Government has, further, the power of deciding whether the whole or any part of the cost should be made up by the Government

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6 1890

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

In a few days the Dassarah festival will begin, when thousands of people will flock to the capital to see the Maharajah, and join in the entertainments of the place This feast must be a source of joy to many, in as much as it breaks the monotony of their lives, and gives them a chance of seeing some thing beyond their own immediate neighbourhood Probably they look forward to the trip to Mysore as the great event of the year, and make the most of what takes place there Towards the end of the feast the Dewan reads the Annual Address, which has taken the place of the Report that used to be published in the days of the Commission But perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the Dassarah at Mysore is the meeting of the Representative Assembly, an institution brought into being eight years ago by the late Mr Runga Charlu The idea of this official was good, and the step taken by him was one in advance There was nothing like the Assembly in all India, neither in British nor Native territory, great things were predicted of it, but it cannot with truth be said that these have been accomplished The Representative Assembly is pretty much what it was when the late Dewan brought it into being It has not grown with time, and this can easily be accounted for In the first place, it is a misnomer to call it representative It is nothing of the kind The men sent to Mysore in this month are not elected by the people but nominated by the officials It may easily be conceived that the best men may not be chosen, but those who may be the most acceptable to the powers that be This is well known throughout the province, and if a man has made himself useful to a Deputy Commissioner or other official, he may be sent to the Assembly whether he is fitted or not The man sent may be of no standing in his town or village, he may not be a man of intelligence, or perhaps he may not know why he is sent, and may fancy that the only thing required of him is to see the *tamasha*, and be present when the address is read The idea of their duties may be of the vagnest description, or they may have no idea at all They go there—some, at least, who most certainly ought to not be sent to join a body of representative men

In the next place there is no plan laid down before hand, they do not know, what they are to do when they reach the capital, and there is no one to instruct them When the discussion commences one man says this, another says something else, while a third has a proposal quite different from either of the other two The result is that great confusion rules in the Assembly, and the effect is very small indeed There should be committees held in Mysore before the meeting begins, and there it should be settled what measures ought to be introduced, what the needs of the province were, and how they could be best supplied After the great measures have been discussed, the smaller ones might be taken in hand and dealt with according to their merits As a rule, these only are brought before the meeting, for they are only ones the representatives understand or perhaps, care about Beyond these they may know nothing, and care nothing They should be instructed in their duties and told how they ought to perform them Till this has been done, this meeting at the Dassarah will not be what it ought to be—a real representative Assembly It will be looked down by the people of the province and by officials, and will do little or no good In the first place, the Assembly must become valued by the people till this takes place the meeting at the Dassarah will effect but little It will be but little more than a mob

It is well known that the Dewan and those about him do not pay that attention to the suggestions of the Representative Assembly—such suggestions as they are—that they ought to do In fact the high officials say the meeting is of no importance, and they do their best to make it of none They most certainly take the right plan Nothing can degrade an institution so much as treating it with contempt If the members of the Representative Assembly discover that their suggestions are not attended to, they will cease to make any, and in time the Assembly may represent a number of men who may say nothing at all while the meeting lasts. If the institution had been properly managed, it might have set an example to all India, it might have made the work of the Indian National Congress easier than it is likely to be, for if it could be shown that the elective principle had succeeded in Mysore, it would have been concluded that it could succeed any where. But no attempt has been made to improve the institution, it has been left to struggle on in the best way it could, and unless something is done before very long, it may sink into contempt and have to be swept off the face of the earth This would be a pity, for it has within it the makings of good

THE IRON CONCESSION

The *Hindu* takes us to task for writing as we did about the concession to Dr Dhanakoti Raju Our contemporary has altogether mistaken the drift of our argument He seems to think that we object to the concession, because it has been given to a Madrasee and not to a European or to a native of Mysore The writer seems to think we are pleading for the former, and that it is chagrin on the part of the European community that has caused the press of Bangalore to cry out against the whole business The *Hindu* ought to have known that, as far as we were concerned, we have always advocated the establishment of industries by natives, we are heartily glad to see them come forward, and do anything that will enrich themselves and the country at large What we do object to is that the Mysore Government should be robbed of such a valuable concession that it should give up everything and take nothing in return It would have to relinquish a large amount of revenue for fifty years, it would have to give up 64,000 acres of fuel—for nothing All the iron ore in the province must be placed in the hands of Dr Dhanakoti Raju, he is to get everything, and the Mysore State will be impoverished in proportion to what he receives If the concession had been put on the market, it would have fetched hundreds of lakhs of rupees It is far more valuable than that granted by the Government of the Nizam to Abdul Huk and those who worked with him, and yet the *Hindu* tells us the matter is all right, and that there is no cause of complaint Dr Dhanakoti Raju knows how to work the concession, and all will come well The writer of the article in the *Hindu* should read the *Evening Mail* of last Thursday, and he would learn what the concession was like, and why it was objected to The *Hindu* may come to learn before long that there is a good deal more connected with the business than was at first thought and it seems likely that some reputations will go under in connection with it We shall not say anything more to day, but we have not finished with the subject and shall take it up again before long

Occasional Notes.

THE income tax in the Punjab last year yielded almost exactly eleven lakhs more than in the year before.

THE Nilgiri Railway Company has, we hear, undertaken to complete the line by the 31st December 1892 Operations were begun on the 1st instant

IT is said that the Government of India has sanctioned the construction of a railway from Delhi to Mattra, and that the work will soon be taken in hand

A MARBLE bust of Lady Dufferin will be placed in the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, and a full length portrait in the Town Hall, probably during the cold season

IT has been finally decided to open an Arbitration Court in Madras, and we hope that it will confer as many benefits on litigants as the Poona Court has done.

THE Duchess d'Uzes is stated to have expended no less than three millions of francs (£120,000) in the futile attempt to procure the success of General Boulanger's designs in France

THE bridge over the Jumna at Delhi is having its fortifications it both ends attended to This is exercising the minds of the people, who cannot understand what the meaning of it all is

WHAT is fame? Mr Andrew Scoble, Q C, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, was promoted to the knighthood of the Star of India on the 21st May last, and the *Pioneer*, on the 26 instant, alluded to him as "Mr Scoble"

As we have reported, the Government of India is said to be carefully collating opinions in connection with the raising the age of consent in native marriages and that it is not unlikely that the result of its deliberations will be embodied in a legislative enactment.

THE Rajah of Faridkot and his son are appealing to the Punjab Chief Court against the alleged inadequate sentences passed upon the editor of the *Delhi Punch* and *Political Spy* for libels upon them The sentences were Rs 5,000 fine and a fortnight's imprisonment and Rs 10 fine, respectively

THE latest proof of the Government of India's sincerity in carrying out the recommendations of the Finance Committee concerning the reduction of the cost of Simla Exodus is, says a contemporary, a decision to spend Rs 45,000 (estimated) in extending the office accommodation there

WE understand that a Technical School, involving an expenditure of about half a lakh of rupees, will be shortly built at Lahore by the Punjab Government According to present proposals the school seems to be meant for the use of Natives only, an idea against which the *Civil and Military Gazette* protests

Lord Wolseley remarked at the Cutlers' Feast, Sheffield, on the 4th ultimo—"I candidly tell you as a soldier that if the country were invaded to-morrow our cavalry would have to fight on foot In the case of invasion our cavalry would have a fight on foot as mounted infantry, with the exception of a few men who would have to act as scouts"

THE general feeling among the native population in Bengal at the early retirement of Sir Steuart Bayley is said by a Bengali Hindu to be one of genuine sorrow and regret. "From the standpoint of his native subjects, Sir Steuart has been a far better Governor than his predecessor If a memorial be raised to Sir Steuart it will be of a more respectable character than that ever raised to any other ruler of the lower Provinces."

A TELEGRAM from Yeu to the *Rangoon Gazette* announces the surrender of Boh Aga, the last leader of any importance in that District He was lieutenant of the notorious Hla U, and on the chief's death planned dacoities on his own account He has had many narrow escapes from the police For some time he has been almost alone, and hunted from place to place Aga surrendered to Mr Tilly, Deputy Commissioner

DURING his visit to Madras this cold weather Mr W S, Caine M P, will be the guest of Lord Connemara His tour in this part of India will be wholly devoted to the cause of temperance, and the propaganda will be more specially directed towards the student classes, whom, rightly or wrongly, he considers to be in sore need of it In northern India, however, politics will claim a greater share of his attention, for he will attend the Congress and will even be asked to preside

According to a Russian paper the staff *rittmeister* of the Guards, Captain Illiroff, will shortly start upon a riding tour visiting all the European capitals except those of Scandinavia He will be furnished with introductions to distinguished personages in each chief city, which he will interview He will carry with him a phonograph for the purpose of recording *viva voce* the utterances of the interviewed On the completion of his journey he will invite Russian society in the capital to hear the phonographically reproduced voice of all the famous people interviewed.

At a meeting at the Hon'ble Mr Justice Telang's house in Bombay a few days since, the following Resolution was passed with reference to Mr Manohar's Hindu Social Reform movement. This meeting is strongly of opinion that the limit of age in the case of criminal assault should be raised from 10 to 12 years "This meeting approves, with a certain amount of satisfaction, the idea of repudiation on the reaching of majority This meeting is convinced of the necessity of legislation in this respect, and begs to point out that the opposition attending upon the enactment of a law in this respect will not be even equal to that experienced on the occasion of the abolition of *suttee* That Government be petitioned in this respect"

On the morning of the Governor's visit to Chingleput the local shopkeepers took the extraordinary course of shutting their shops as a protest against what they consider to be the extortionate taxes now demanded of them In due course, we received the usual sensational telegram from some irresponsible native gentleman in which we were told of attempts despotically frustrated to reach the Governor with their grievances. As a fact, the gubernatorial party went no where near the bazaar, and not a word was heard of the matter until the party had reached Conjeveram The Collector heard of it later on in the day, and by using a little discretion soon induced the malcontents to resume business

THE Guzerat papers have been discussing with some warmth an incident at the Ahmedabad Female Training College in which, as they allege, Mrs McAfee, the Principal, has wounded the susceptibilities of some of the Hindu pupils by insisting upon their taking their food with some of the Christian converts who attend the College. The aggrieved students telegraphed to Mr Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, alleging that they had been assaulted, and their religious feelings injured through their meals being polluted An inquiry has been made by Mr Giles, the Educational Inspector, who is said by the *Gujarat Mitra* to have decided against the Hindu students, ordering four to be suspended, and five to be deprived of their scholarships for disobedience to the orders of the Principal

The Civil and Military Gazette is responsible for the following —News of possible serious import reaches us from across the Afghan frontier. It is stated that the Ameer's durbar at Cabul, which was held on the 1st instant, was the scene of much talk and abuse of the British Government. The principal subject of discussion was the proposed Cabul River Railway, to consider which the durbar was actually convened Almost the whole of the Afghan Chiefs held in fear by the Ameer were invited to attend, and there also appeared among them a Political Moulvi of Muscat, who took a prominent part in the discussion The chiefs congratulated the Ameer on his success in hindering the progress of British influence in Afghanistan The Ameer then expressed his indignation at the aggressive measures adopted by the British Government in India in trying to construct a railway *in his territory without* obtaining his sanction The Moulvi of Muscat, thereupon, denounced the British in rather harsh terms, and warned the Ameer against British influence The former history of Cabul and its rebellion together with the recent Cashmere incident, were all brought forth as evidencing British dishonesty in the course of which Mahomed Yakub Khan's name was made the subject of much comment The chiefs advised the Ameer to keep the British as far at a distance as possible, and in conclusion the Ameer contrived to do so This, our correspondent states is able to state on good authority was all that was done in the Ameer's durbar His Highness expressed his intensive Cabul shortly for Balk, but is not known for what purpose

LOCAL AND GENERAL

ASSAULT AT ARMS —There was an assault at arms on Thursday and Saturday last on the Gymkhana ground, and every thing went off well

CRICKET COLLEGE —The annual distribution of prizes came off last Monday at five in the afternoon Sir Oliver St John presided, and after giving away the prizes made a short appropriate speech

RAIN —We have had rain every day during the last week, and the ground is quite saturated with water When the sun shines it is very hot but this does not last long, and the rain comes down again heavier than ever A little dry weather would be acceptable just now

THE RIFLE MEETING —The Rifle Meeting was brought to a close on Tuesday, and the prizes were given away by the British Resident, Sir Oliver St John, and General Bourchier made a speech on the occasion The meeting has been fairly successful this year

THE ROADS —The roads are in a very bad state both in the Civil and Military Station and in the City, and some of them can hardly be walked on It is high time the two Municipalities paid a moiety attention to the matter, for the condition of the roads is simply disgraceful

THE DEWAN —The Dewan returned to Bangalore last Monday morning, and was received at the Cantonment Railway Station by a number of gentlemen He then went on to the Pettah where he was received by the Commissioners of the Municipality and others, and he then drove to his house His trip appears to have done him much good He left this for the capital on Saturday after noon

THE FIFTY FIVE YEARS' ORDER —His Excellency the Governor in Council has delegated to the *High Court and to Heads of* departments the following powers Firstly —To declare any non-gazetted subordinate, to be efficient, and permitting him to remain in the service provided he continues to be efficient, for a definite period up to but not beyond the age of 60 years. Secondly —Subject to such conditions as the local Government may think fit, to declare any non gazetted subordinate to be inefficient, and compelling him to retire either at the age of 55 years or on the expiry of any further period up to which his service has been extended, or before the expiry of such further period if he ceases to be efficient Each of such subordination cases must be taken up when he is 55 years old, and on the expiry of each extension of service.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, 4th October 1890

The 1st October 1890 —No 281 —Mr T R A Thimbo Chetty delivered over, and Mr K Srinivasa Iyengar, B A Assistant, charge of the Office of Dewan on the forenoon of the 1st October 1890

The 2nd September 1890 —No 245 —In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 (2) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following rules —

(1) When any instrument is to be written on an impressed stamp, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed one hundred Rupees, single impressed stamp shall be used, unless,

who at the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the Officer in charge of such Treasury, or

where such application is made to a Stamp vendor, the vendor,

certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value

(2) When under this rule, two or more *Impressed Stamps are used to make up* the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each stamp so used

The 27th September 1890 —No 270 —Mr P Narsiah Rao, M A assumed charge of the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Sandydrug Division, on the forenoon of the 15th September 1890

No 274 —Mr P Sitaramaya, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, reported himself for duty at the Shimoga District on the 8th September 1890 and resumed charge of the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court, Shimoga on the afternoon of the 10th idem

No 275 —Mr C Srinivasangar handed over charge of the Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore to the Shiristadar of the Court on the forenoon of the 10th September 1890

No 276 —Mr M Ramaswami Iyer assumed charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court Mysore on the forenoon of the 12th September 1890

The 27th September 1890—No 7735—805—Rao Bahadur A Narasimhangar, Divan Bahadur is appointed Superintendent of Government Girls School in Mysore

The 29th September 1890 —No 271 —Under the terms of Rule 1 of the Revised Rules published in Proceedings No 7149-71—ar 200 dated 8th February 1889, Colonel J P Grant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Inam Settlements in Mysore is granted extension of leave for four days from 1st October 1890

No 272 —Mr M Ramaswami Iyer, B A, B L delivered over, and Mr B Krishnamachar relieved, charge of the 3rd General Assistant Commissioner's Office and Muzrai Department, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 12th September 1890

No 273 —Leave for five casual leave granted to Raghavendra Rao, Amildar of the Periapatna Taluk, in Notification No 266, dated 16th September 1890 is cancelled at his own request

The 30th September 1890 —No 278 —Under clause (b) Section 1 of the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation 1884, M H Krishnamachar, Additional Munsiff, is directed to hold his Court at Mysore, from October till Christmas and, under Section 5 of the said Regulation he is hereby empowered to exercise jurisdiction over the Taluks which are included within the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Mysore

2 The District Judge of Mysore will, from time to time distribute the work between the permanent Munsiff and the Additional Munsiff

No 247 —The privilege leave of absence for 8 days granted to Gopalappa Amildar of the Chamrajnagar Taluk in Notification No 232, dated 21st August 1890, is extended by four days

No 280 —M Gangaiya Chetty, B A, Officiating Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate of Chitaldrug, is invested with the following additional powers —

(1) Power to commit cases to Sessions, (Section 206 Criminal Procedure Code)

(2) Power to take down the depositions of witnesses with *because hand in the English* language, (Section 357, Criminal Procedure Code)

The 3rd October —No 283—The Dasara holidays for this year will be from Saturday the 18th October to Thursday the 23rd October 1890, both days inclusive,

2 Arrangements will be made by Heads of Departments for the conduct of emergent work

General Summary.

THE SANSKRIT EXAMINER —His Excellency the Minister has granted Mr Syed Ali Belgrami permission to accept the post of Sanscrit Examiner for the Madras University at the approaching examination, which begins on the 15th December Sir Asman Jah has also ruled that whilst away from Hyderabad, the Director General of mines will be considered as absent on Government duty and will be entitled to the usual travelling and other allowances —*Deccan Times*

ATTEMPTED THEFT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY —A third class passenger, taking, it is alleged, advantage of the only other passenger in his compartment being first saloon, ransacked his box of Rs 1 0 0, and placing it in a carpet bag got out of the train (South-West line Mail) at Kumbakonam Station and entered another compartment with his spoils The passenger who had been robbed just then awoke and finding his box open and his fellow passenger absent raised an alarm with the result that the thief was seized in another carriage and handed over to the Police

A SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT —Yesterday, Mr M O Parthasarathi Aiyangar placed before their Lordships J J Muthusawmi Aiyar and Best, in a certain case in which the prisoner, Peramkrishna, was tried on Friday by the Sessions Judge of Madras on a charge of murder, the facts of which are as follows The prisoner murdered in the compound of his wife, on the 3rd of August last, while she was in a plantain garden, stabbed her with a dagger His wife had taken her to military men, and there appears to have been no serious attempt to defend herself and the woman Counsel pleaded guilty and without preparation, and submitted that the dagger had been taken by the prisoner for use in the garden, and not premeditatedly for the commission of the crime Their Lordships confirmed the sentence of death to one of transportation for life

THE AMIRS CLEMENCY —The following is from the *Civil and Military Gazette* —"The severity of the Amir towards prisoners taken in Ishak Khan's revolt does not extend to the families and female relatives of the rebels The families of Sirdars Mahomed Hassan Khan and Mahomed Hasham Khan, with 36 women and 10 men servants arrived in Peshawar from Kabul on Sunday evening under a guard of an officer and 25 sowars of the Kabul police They have brought 100 cart loads of valuable property and 50 camels laden with carpets and other goods. They have for the present taken up their abode in Mohallat Ganj, Peshawar City The Sirdars who are refugees in India, are the younger brothers of Ishak Khan and were sent about two years ago to Peshawar with their elder brother Sirdar Nadar Khan, who has lately died They have been informed of the arrival of their families The Amir allowed the latter to take all their movable possession and provided two palanquins for the wives of the Sirdars to be taken all the way under purdah at the Amir's expense Their immovable property was, however, forfeited to the State It was at their own request to go to their husbands that the Amir sent them He has also set at liberty all the female prisoners in the Kabul jail Wholesale acts of clemency like this go far, in Oriental opinion at any rate, to counterbalance even wholesale cruelty towards rebels taken red handed The Amir knows best the kind of treatment which his lawless subjects require '—P

Extracts.

GLEANINGS BY "A NATIVE OBSERVER"

AN INTERESTING ANALOGY —Suppose a few philosophic Hindu Sastrees go to England and preach in favour of what may be plausibly shown to be a piece of fairly rational legislation in the circumstances

Suppose the Sastrees say to the people of London "Friends, you have among you an immense number of poor unmarried girls You have also among you large numbers of rich people who might marry and maintain more than one wife Why not thus pass a law like that of the Hindus and Mahomedans enabling, when both parties are willing, one man to marry more than one woman ?"

This analogy mentioned to illustrate the impossibility of applying the special sociology of one country to that of another and different one merely on rational grounds

LEGISLATIVE EXPERIMENTS —How is it that it does not occur to some lawyers to propose Legislative Experimental Farms Each may be established for every 500 sq. miles in the Indian Empire Here may be tried interesting and useful legislative measures for short periods of 10 or 12 years In such a heterogeneous population as that of India it is so enormously difficult to predetermine the direct and all the indirect effects of a given piece of legislation that the benefits of opportunities to try special social laws in limited areas for limited periods cannot be altogether slighted They may be useful both to the people and to the Government

I am not seriously proposing the thing, but the mere contemplation of the thing may have its uses

MR. HUME THINKS OF ENTERING PARLIAMENT.

The *Maharatta* —It will come upon many of our readers as a surprise to learn that Mr. Hume intends to offer himself as a candidate for Parliamentary election He seems to have made his choice of a constituency. He is likely to be the accepted Liberal candidate of the Ayr Burghs. He is now living with Sir William Wedderburn at Lays, Ayrshire. Sir William is the accepted Liberal candidate of the other division of the same electoral district. The chances of Mr Hume's being elected are great, his being the son of Mr Joseph Hume being a great point in Scotland Now we desire to express at once our good wishes for Mr Barnie's success *He has been the life* and soul of the Congress movement His tact, unwearing watchfulness, administrative capacity, spirit of self sacrifice, and habits of regularity and industry have been the springs main of the success which has attended hither to the Congress movement. His departure from this country will therefore mean a great loss to the Congress But in one respect we welcome such a prospect. We shall now be able to see if the example of Mr Hume and his teachings have done us any good. It would be simply disgraceful if after two years of instruction and guidance we are not able to bring forth a man of the necessary qualities to take charge of the movement On our Gorsby side unfortunately we do not see any man likely to supply the place of Mr Hume But M Ghoshal of Calcutta or the present Joint General Secretary Pandit Ayodhya Nath or the Charlus and Ayyers of Madras can surely give us the man we want

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF HINDU MEDICAL WORKS

The *Hope* —Pandit Avinas Chandra Kaviratna, the well known Ayurvedic physician and publisher of this city, is engaged in bringing out an English version of the two leading Sanskrit treatises on the Hindu system of medicine and surgery, namely, the *Charaka* and the *Susruta Sanhita* Some years ago Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar tried to bring out an English translation of the *Charaka Sanhita* in the pages of his *Journal of Medicine*, but only a few sections of the work were done when the attempt had for some reason or other to be given up Pandit Avinas Chandra is determined, however, to carry his undertaking to completion, and he has applied to the Government for a help which we believe there can be no objection in granting The Pandit does not ask for cash of which his accounts would be given, or for letters of recommendation equivalent to order upon provincial magnates All he requests is that each of the local Governments may subscribe for a certain number of copies of his publications at rates charged to ordinary subscribers This is evidently not merely a most reasonable but a perfectly business-like and moderate request, and considering that it is one of the duties of the Government to help in the restoring of the ancient learning of the country for modern use, we sincerely hope that the Pandit will have no difficulty in getting what he seeks As to his ability to accomplish his self imposed task, it has been already amply proved by the completion, *without any extraneous aid*, of his excellent edition of the *Charaka Sanhita* in original with Bengali translation Our educated countrymen, particularly those following the medical profession, have a duty, too, in this matter of helping Pandit Avinas Chandra Kaviratna to complete his nearly undertaken English versions of the two recognized authorities on the Hindu art of healing

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE CONGRESS.

The Madras.—Our readers will remember that Mr. Justice Norris was reported a few months back to have sent home a telegram to the Liberals of Carlisle when they received the Congress delegates right heartily and passed a resolution of hearty sympathy with their demands. In the telegram Mr Justice Norris expressed his concurrence with the sympathy thus shown to the delegates. The Government of India which has issued a circular prohibiting its servants from taking any part in the Congress movement, naturally did not approve of this conduct of the learned judge and expressed its displeasure in a letter to the Chief Justice. Sir Comer Petheram however seems to have taken up the cudgels on behalf of his brother Judge and maintained in his reply to Government the right of the Judges in general to express any political opinions which they might hold, so long as they were not opposed to the authority of the Government. The dispute is not yet ended. Our sympathies are entirely with the Judges. While we find that Government servants are allowed to express themselves freely, rather too freely, against the Congress in Magazines, it is absurd to protest against some other members of the public service doing similar in the other way. We do not think that there is essentially any difference between what Mr Justice Norris did and the articles that appeared some months back from the pen of Mr Justice Wariner and other Civil Servant in two of the Indian Magazines. If the rule of non-interference is to be observed at all, it should be observed strictly. There is one advantage in Government officers being allowed to take part in such movements. They would assuredly add great salt to the deliberations and policy of such movements which will be of advantage to the Government.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN ANGLO-INDIAN JUSTICE

Madras.—Cases like the Courtallum scandal that arise now and again cast a strong light on the dark spots in the District Administration in this Presidency, and the Government that does not take advantage of the revelations lately made to improve the administration will have grievously failed in its sacred duty to the millions entrusted to its charge. The abject helplessness of the subject population, the utter contempt in which even the highest among the natives are held by the European officials, and the helplessness of getting justice for the native when European interests stand in the way have never to our mind been brought out so prominently as in the Courtallum case. It is a pity to see that the whole resources of the District machinery should be placed at the disposal of a coffee planter, a private individual, to promote his personal convenience, and, that the extraordinary powers granted by the Codes should be exercised in putting down with a high hand the just claims of the community. In days of old when the Mahomedans held sway, if the ruling classes coveted the fully and wanted to monopolise them, they would have gone straight to work, demolished the temple, killed a cow or two on the premises and thus effectually kept the Hindus away from the fully. But we live in more enlightened times. The English officials has rules and regulations to abide by, and these stand uncomfortably in the way when he wants to secure special privileges for himself and his kin to the unjust exclusion of the subject race. It is easy to understand that, when self interest and the claims of justice thus come into conflict, the fertile brain of a Lee Warner should have devised the famous notice of 1881, combined a threat with a respectful request and signed a notice issued by an irresponsible coffee-planter with the awe inspiring words "By order," as if the order had emanated from the Governor in Council or even from some higher authority.

Forgetting that there was a limit to the patience of even a humanely native the Collector to secure an additional hour or so for his and friends, while actually acting as the Secretary of the "Bathing Land," waived the weight of his position, and the authority of his office in favor of the monopolist by signing the notice as Collector. The regulation of the bathing was however left in the hands of the irresponsible planter, with what results the whole of India is already aware. The planter naturally took an exaggerated view of his own rights, began to heap insults on an already suffering people forgetting all the while that he was a trespasser on the grounds belonging to a Hindu temple held in veneration by all classes of the Hindu community.

The Collector in one of his endorsements, talks of arbitration but does not have recourse to it. The people are quiet, and will bear any amount of injury and wrong. Why, when such a cherished object could be unequally well obtained by fear and threats, should an arbitration be had recourse to, and the Hindus thereby led to believe that they had any right to be heard in regard to the bathing of the Europeans under the falls. Some such thoughts should have passed through the Collector's mind when he decided to refer the petitioners back to Mr Clarke.

It is this contempt for the people and the utter disregard of their rights that make responsible for the conduct of Mr Clarke, and the severe trials of the unfortunate servants of the Durbar of Mysore.

The native community awaits with anxiety the issue of the investigation which we understand the Government has instituted in the origin of the scandal. As far as the defendants were concerned, the High Court has made ample reparation for the unjust imprisonment they had to undergo by honorably acquitting them. But it is for the Government to deal with the larger question of the abuse of power by the District officials, and the restitution to the Hindu community of their ancient rights.

It is nothing short of a grave scandal that the administrator of the second largest native State in India should have been in fear for his person or safety, and should, as and personal result, have moved into the adjoining native State of Travancore. Rumours were afloat one time that the District Magistrate of a District in Mysore as independent as Travancore itself and administered on the same principles as a British District, would be brought in as an abettor of the rioting, because he had the audacity to attend a meeting convened to condemn Mr. Clarke's conduct. That there should have been such fears and rumours does not argue highly for the confidence of the public in impartial justice, and it rests with the Government whether it shall disabuse the minds of the people and restore their old faith in the impartiality of the British tribunals by meting out condign punishment to those that have cast a stain on the fair fame of these tribunals.

ADVICE TO EDUCATED NATIVES

To you, my educated brethren I wish to say a few words which, I hope, you will lay deep in your hearts. I have, or, that I come before you as your senior friend and humble servant willing to serve you. You are the enlightened representatives of the generation.

In you are centred all the bright hopes of our mother land, for the mighty work of its regeneration. To you, India looks up for raising her from a condition of servile poverty and intellectual and moral degradation to a state of material prosperity, intellectual eminence and moral dignity. You are to be the leaders of thought to guide our country men to paths of greatness and honor. You are to be the intellectual possessors of your dear country, who are to illumine the minds of its people and carry the cheerful rays of civilization to the dark recesses of the land. To you is entrusted the key to the destiny of the people of India, and you shall be held responsible to God for your stewardship. Remember that the costly education which alone you was received at the expense of your dear country, and it is sacred trust to be used in its service. You are to be the leaders of thought and society and you are to nourish its weakness by your personal bright examples and sound advice. In the present transitional state of Indian Society, you have the widest field of usefulness before you. If it your proud and generous ambition will find the amplest space, your interest the keenest exercise. You will have to solve many social problems of the weightiest kind—the abolition of the people from the thralldom of idolatry and superstition—freeing them from that social scourge caste, and from the tyranny of many foolish and pernicious customs—the emancipation of the female sex & &c. Again, my dear countrymen, that India expects a great deal from educated natives, is an admitted fact. Hence it is clear that these people, first by their birth and then by their education, are bound in duty to promote the welfare of this country. The prosperity of a country results very much immediately connected with the masses than with persons whom education or the like has raised above the average and who consequently form here a very insignificant fraction of the great unit of Indian population. It admits of no doubt therefore that the duty of the educated is more towards the advancement of men below the average than of the rest. The success of an educated native in the fulfilment of his duty is to be judged by the extent of his endeavours for the masses, and not for the educated few. By this I do not mean to be understood that I condemn encouragement to education and the educated on the other hand, what I advocate is that not only should we make it a point to hold out encouragement to the educated and thereby indirectly encourage education, we should also make it our particular study to diffuse knowledge among people who cannot afford to have superior education. Government have lately undertaken to bring within easy reach, of every willing taste, the rudiments of learning, to read and write and we have had of late an equally demonstration of the willingness and readiness with which people have availed themselves of these means. But simple ability to read, write and cipher is not enough to raise one in the scale of refinement he must have education—education in its widest sense. The skeleton of education which Government have generously provided for the people, must needs be filled up by the efforts of educated and patriotic natives, with the flesh, blood, and other stuff of useful knowledge, and God will then infuse the life of consciousness that the knowledge gained by them may be usefully and beneficially employed. Our duty therefore extends to the diffusion of knowledge among the people that can be done either by preaching or by writing. Most of us have to work for our bread, and it leaves us little time and opportunity to engage ourselves in preaching, besides, the ignorance of the people and their long acquaintance disregard towards knowledge, do not incline them readily to an attentive hearing of our preaching. There is another obstacle in the way, preaching is foreign to native ideas, in the first place it is very unlikely that we can succeed, and secondly even that direction and even if we can, the ignorant who have known and heard of only Bible preaching will probably misunderstand our purpose, and try to deprive our efforts of all successful results.

I know great I feel towards public life, but from writings are more of real worth, and hence we boldly offer our way. I will then have more fear, I heard my friends unknown with wrong, there is a feeling which exists specially in India of low rather on people, even such as visit them be educated, have a needy taste for foreign, but of late, there has been a marked improvement in this respect—I have high regard for nursing tales—the bent of the oriental mind is evidently to be romance and hence whatever point is of the character of tale, though it may not be romance, can be attractive to have the attention of people, which though with view simply to gratify a species of curiosity, as in the Arabian tales, esp and yet which work—the pure—are popular in the native art. Then, care is taken to render such tales sufficiently instructive, as it has inter alia, the effect of the reading cannot but be impressive on the mind of the reader, he can't read without learning, as he is plainly told, that certain things are wrong and an unsound, that it is fully to think so and, the instructive one particular in a long tales faith, though in the beginning he may not be able to argue out these matters, to which the sounds are of the principles inculcated and to cut up the fruit extracted upon. But if such publications follow one on the, by a rapid succession and are, much by a sense of curiosity, forced on his attention, curiosity will grow into a regular taste, and amusement will begin to be gave a up for instruction, time will certainly move, that this taste will continually though slowly improve and will develop itself so much as to turn from tales to serious study. This one who is at first induced to read constantly his curiosity, will begin to read for the sake of instruction and hence improvement. It may then be imagined how far and widely this improvement may gradually extend. The publication of instructive tales is in my opinion the surest and safest and the best way of laying the foundation for the enlightenment and refinement of a nation like ours at the present day, and if tales multiply and to grow, with the public taste, into essays and the like, the whole nation will in course of time not only rise much above its present level, but will likewise go a great length towards the climax of civilization, and time itself will show that to attain to the high pitch will not be an impossibility if improvement is set at work continually.

Again, my friends, I will say a few words more. Are you not to pur I to pass through a fully routine of social and domestic oppression against which your educated class and cultivated tastes perpetually protest? The spirit of Western enlightenment and civilization has undermined the foundations of our old institutions and beliefs and in some cases has levelled them into dust and it is therefore your bounden duty to reconstruct society on the new and lasting foundations of universal brotherhood, virtue love and truth. You will have to fight many a hard battle with the common foe of mankind—ignorance and superstition, which will try all the resources of your mind, your energies and your purse. You will have to carry yourselves against all that is base and degrading to human nature and replace it with all that is noble. This is a great work you will have to do in connection with the regeneration of your country, will be to infuse a new spiritual life into your country, merely bowing the knee to the vast fetishism of the Christic Faith. In order to do so, Friends, you have first to direct your forces against the tottering fabric of Hindu idolatry and superstition and to deliver your countrymen from their degrading and resistless worship which is the root of many immorals you cultivated and bewildering. The grovelling superstitions, the unholy rites the pernicious customs, the hideous practices connected with it, must necessarily lead, understanding into the arise of Native Society and the causes date to relation.

With humanity, there is another idea which I wish to implant in your minds which yet I hope will permanently to implant my idea. I wish you to give up the belief of either that of accumulation or education and aim instead of obtaining Government employment. This time spirit when it was possible to hold out that reward of that inducement to education. Even if it were possible to stimulate and reward education, it is not so now. I am mistaken if I say suppose that Government Service is the most dignified or the most useful employment for educated intelligence. For long it will be a source of money with those with their children, therefore, we are wrong in education, we should take time by the forelock and so modify our educational system as to produce future young men for independent professional and for industrial pursuits. It cannot be too well remembered that the larger the number of officials is, the greater is the drain on the taxpayer's resources, and I speak of the evils of too large a portion of the country's intelligence being employed in employment ways, and of the consequent impoverishment of our country, we should do our best to direct the larger portion of the intelligence of the people towards the improvement and revival of native industries. One word more in conclusion.

I entreat you, my dear friends to remember that, after all, the object of human life, is not merely to earn money or to win titular distinctions. There is an object of higher and far nobler than this. That education is worthless which is not employed to elevate and purify our own moral nature and to protest and promote the national and moral well-being of our country men. Above all, whatever may be the position we hold, whether we are Government servants, Pleaders or School Masters, in whatever professions or walks of life we may find ourselves, wherever may be our lot it is to whatever lines it may please God to call us, we should not merely that we can succeed by mere cleverness, cunning and by duping others. The old proverb "Honesty is the best policy" has lost the merit of the greatest men that the world has seen in ancient as well as modern times. And, if we wish to succeed in life, we must stick to the same motto and behave honestly, think honestly, and feel honestly.

SUNDIRAM SUBBANNAKA ROW

Chicacole, 19th Sept., 1890.

Bangalore — Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1890. [No. 41.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Washington, 4th Oct.—The Treasury yesterday purchased 510,000 ounces of silver at 113 15 to 113 83 cents.

New York, 4th Oct.—Large meetings and trade unions are being organised in the United States with the object of stopping the benefit of the New Tariff Act.

London, 5th Oct.—A monster demonstration took place at St. John's, New Brunswick, yesterday, when the Hon. Sir John S. David Thompson, Dominion Minister of Justice, made a speech, in the course of which he said that the United States wished to compel Canada into lowering the Union Jack, but her loyalty to the Mother Country was unswerving.

Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, predicted that Canada would ultimately secure most of the trade with Asia and Great Britain.

London, 6th Oct.—The *Weekly Times* states that the Sultan of Zanzibar accepts four millions of marks for the cession of the coast line to Germany.

Allahabad, 5th Oct.—The Home Government has sent out memorial recently addressed to them by the Anti-Opium Association. The Government of India will have to consider and report thereon as it did with the representations regarding the Excise system.

New York, 6th Oct.—The old tariff expired at midnight last night, when there was a great rush made by Captains to enter their vessels at the Customs here before the new tariff came into force.

The steamer *Bremen*, with an immense cargo on board, was entered just one minute before midnight. The Custom's receipts were the largest ever known.

London, 6th Oct.—Mr. Isaac Hoyle, M P. for the Heywood Division of South East Lancashire, in reviewing the cotton trade said that things were looking brighter, and that no more "corners" were probable. He believed that the American cotton crop this year would exceed that of any previous year.

Lisbon, 6th Oct.—Senhor Martens has failed to form a new Cabinet, and General d'Abreu has been summoned by the King.

Washington, 6th Oct.—The Treasury to day purchased 300,000 ounces of silver at 112¼ cents.

London, 8th Oct.—A final letter on the Indian child marriage question has appeared in which the writer recommends that the restitution of conjugal rights be abolished or mitigated, and that the age of consent be raised to twelve years, which latter is imperative, especially to protect Hindoos exercising the new civil rights against public penalties imposed by the priesthood.

Allahabad, 7th Oct.—The Editor of the *Beacon*, a small weekly published at Mussoorie, has been fined Rs. 500, in default 2½ months imprisonment, for failure to register his Press, and declare the names of his Manager and printer.

Bombay, 8th Oct.—Shamrao N Laud has resigned the Dewanship of Cambay. His successor is J. D. Khandalawalla, who previously served the State for some time as a Judicial and Revenue officer. It is hoped that under his advice the Nawab will be able to introduce the necessary reforms at an early date.

Sir Henry Durmmond Wolff, according to the latest news from Teheran, is in a very critical state.

London, 8th Oct.—Advices from Buenos Ayres state that a revolution was apprehended there on Monday night. All the troops were called out, and the fleet prepared for action. The President proceeded to the barracks at midnight for safety. The city, however, was tranquil yesterday.

London, 9th Oct.—Lieutenant General Sir Charles G. Abraham, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is promoted to the rank of General, and Major-General Henry Brackenbury is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

New York, 8th Oct.—An explosion has taken place in one of the immense Dupont gunpowder mills at Wilmington, Delaware. Five other sections exploded through the concussion caused thereby. At least ten people are known to have been killed, and twenty injured, including the head of a firm. The country around is utterly desolated, and the houses demolished for a distance of half a mile.

Bombay, 9th Oct.—A large number of friends and admirers of Principal Wordsworth assembled yesterday at the University Hall to consider the step to be taken to raise a fitting memorial to him on his approaching retirement. An influential Committee was formed and Rs. 2,750 subscribed on the spot. The form of the memorial was left undecided till it is known what the probable extent of the subscriptions is.

Allahabad, 8th Oct.—The demands made this year by the Government of India upon the Ordnance Department at home far exceed any before put forward. The indent includes not only siege train, heavy guns for Elephant Batteries, and 12-pounds for Horse and Field Artillery, but fourteen more machine guns and 75,000 Martini Henry rifles.

Dr. Hawthorne, owner and editor of the Mussoorie paper *Beacon*, being unable to pay the fine of Rs. 500, has been committed to prison and the Press has been attached.

The question of the liability of Railways to Municipal taxation and the fixing of a basis on which such taxation can be levied is now engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Captain R. C. Temple will shortly be placed on special duty to report, after enquiry, into the amount of such taxation and the services to be rendered in return by Municipalities and Local Boards. It is expected he will be able to submit his report by the 15th February so that orders may issue before the Municipalities frame their budgets for 1891-92.

Washington, 9th Oct.—The Treasury yesterday bought 280,000 ozs. of silver at 111·61 to 111 70.

London, 10th Oct.—Messrs. William O'Brien and Dillon sailed for America yesterday evening secretly, notwithstanding their impending trial at Tipperary and their bail of £1,000 each, which has been escheated.

Sir Edgar Boehm, the sculptor, has been deputed to execute a colossal statue of Lord Reay for Bombay.

St. Petersburg, 10th Oct.—General, Wrevsky, the Governor of Turkestan, with a large staff, has left Chardjui up the Amu Darya for Kerki.

Washington, 10th Oct.—The Treasury today purchased 300,000 ozs. of silver at 110 70 to 110·90.

Allahabad, 10th Oct.—It is definitely settled that the Delhi-Kalka Railway will be opened for public traffic on 1st January.

The Postal Department has under consideration the question of always running a special train between Bombay and Calcutta whenever the Overland Mails miss the ordinary train.

Simla, 10th Oct.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, of the Geological Survey Department, is to be attached to the Zhob Expedition. His principal duty will be to enquire into the reported oil fields in the Shirani Country. The last specimen examined by the expert was declared to be of most excellent quality, and the Burmah oil trade is said to be doomed if the native oil exists in any quantity.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1890

FOUND WANTING

Although education has made such great progress in India its best friends are not satisfied with what has been done They are satisfied with the quantity that has been turned out, but are *far from satisfied* with the quality Since the present system was established many thousand graduates have been produced, and are now—most of them, at least—doing excellent work in all parts of the country This is a matter to be proud of, and every year the number is being added to There is a desire for education, the people are fully bent on obtaining it for their children, and they hope thereby to obtain a good living for them. This is, however, where the present system fails It does not assist those who undergo it to gain the livelihood they had hoped for It gives them learning, but it does not give them food It has now come to be understood that something more practical is required, that while the few proceed to graduate, the many must turn their attention in other directions Whether the examinations the Government has established will accomplish much good remains to be seen, but it is only right that a start should be made If the tests prescribed does not answer the end in view, it must be changed, or give way to something else. The new tests must not be allowed to continue if they do not answer the end for which they were brought into existence There is an outcry on all hands for something that will do more to develop the resources of the country, that will help the people to get their living, and thus produce good to all around.

It is not only the want of practicality that is faulty in the present system of education. It is a system of examinations, and by those *all* have to be tested. If a youth falls short by one mark he is left out in the cold, his name cannot appear in the list At the distribution of prizes the other day, at the Central College, Mr Cook, the Principal, put the matter very pointly. The fact is the best youths in a class often fail in an examination They get through some of the subjects in good style. A boy may be a good mathematician, but he may want a few marks to make up in Geography—perhaps only one mark—and he is plucked His knowledge of English may be excellent, but he may fail to come up to the standard in mathematics by a mark or two, and he is doomed His name cannot appear in the list The subjects are grouped, and unless he obtains a minimum in each group he is considered unfit to have his name enrolled in the university list. This is a great hardship, it is more than this, a downright cruelty We would recommend that a few subjects—English being one of them—should be compulsory, and a certain number of marks should be demanded in each, while a candidate might be allowed to gain the number required by jumping all the rest together He might have no taste for one subject, but he might be able to do exceedingly well in another, and what we have proposed would give him a chance to show what he was able to do. There would then be few cases, if any, of youths failing—in the Matriculation examination, at least—by a single mark, and should this take place, the plucked candidate would, in all probability, deserve his fate. This change would allow a youth to follow the bent of his inclination with regard to a particular subject. Now he is unable to do this Should he pursue one subject at the expense of another he would be sure to find his name left out in the list The system now prevailing has the tendency to crush out anything like talent, to reduce all minds to the same level—the dead level of mediocrity If a boy has a liking for a particular branch of study the best thing he can do is to repress the feeling, for if indulged in it may lead him astray from the paths marked out by the University If he stops aside, even for a moment, he cannot enter the fold This is one of the worst characteristics of the present system, it affects the whole body of those who undergo its influence, and prevents them doing their best in a subject, where, under a better system, they might excel This is a great evil, and one that ought to be eradicated from the present system of education

There is another change we would recommend As matters now stand, if a boy fails in one subject at the Matriculation examination he has to go over all again if he wishes to try at the next examination Why not allow him to take up those in which he failed, and leave the rest out of the course? This would be a sensible way of proceeding, and we would ask the University authorities to take the matter into consideration. The change would, to some extent, remove the hardship complained of where youths are plucked by a single mark By paying attention to the subject in which he failed, the candidate might pass easily the next year There would not be so much cramming if this change were carried out A boy would know that he might make up the next year in the subject in which he failed, and he might think it expedient to divide what he had to get through into two parts, and thoroughly master one portion the first year and the remainder the second Most candidates fail in English, and if they were allowed to be examined in this subject alone the second time, a good knowledge of this language would be acquired, far better than is the case at present A whole year given up to the study of English would produce good results It would be studied in a far wider sense than can be done now It is strange such a sensible plan never struck the Syndicate of the Madras University, but this body is not remarkable for taking up sensible ideas When once a scheme has been adopted it cannot be changed, it is perfect, and must remain for ever The educational authorities seem to be of opinion that the candidates were made for the system not the system for the candidates, and hence the many anomalies that are to be found in connection with it We have not expended the best of things that requires to be reformed, but we have said enough to show that the system pursued by those in power is not perfect, and that it ought to be taken in hand at once, and the evils eradicated

THE CONCESSION TO DR DANA KOTI RAJU

The following is taken from the *Mahratta* —

"The Concession to Danakoti Raja We have already informed our readers of the liberal concession granted to Dr Raju by the Mysore Government The *Karnataka Prakashika*, a Bengalore paper, enters a strong protest against this "big" concession The paper sees therein nothing but ruin, and hopes that it may not be ratified From the way in which it writes there is reason to suspect that the jealousy of Madras and the Madrassees is at the bottom of this vehement protest As an instance of the exaggeration to be observed in some of the criticisms we may mention that the writer alluding to the grant of the forest land, draws a horrible picture of the denudation of the land, the consequent scarcity of rainfall and the famine that will then stalk the land. "Mysore may become as rainless as Egypt, without the Nile to make up the deficiency, or like Sind minus the river Indus." We hope that a better fate than this is in store for Mysore "

We can assure our contemporary there is no jealousy of Madras or the Madrassees in what we wrote on the subject. We believed, and still do believe, the concession would do injury to the Province, that it was an encroachment on the rights of the Maharajah, consequently we opposed it If our contemporary will look at the *Madras Times* of the 10th or the *Evening Mail* of the 11th instant, he will see that two high officials of the Mysore Government are as much opposed to the concession as we are The evil results we have foretold would be sure to occur should the concession be allowed

Occasional Notes

A MAHOMEDAN paper gives a members' list of the Executive Committee of the coming National Congress, with the express *object of saying* —"*Our readers will fail* to find a single name of a Mahomedan gentleman in the list."

A young German named Gaers, and two guides were ascending the Mattorhon, in Switzerland, on the 11th ultimo, when they lost their footing, and were precipitated to a depth of 3,000 feet Death was, of course, instantaneous

At Delhi, on the 5th instant, the local police succeeded in arresting two members of a much wanted gang of professional swindlers. Half finished counterfeit rupees were found on their premises, and also a copy of the Indian Penal Code

A special train was run a short time ago between Baltimore and Washington, 42 miles in 35 minutes from the time it started to the time it drew up. This means an average speed of over 74 miles an hour, or, allowing for the getting up pace and slacking down, a good deal more

A CONTEMPORARY some time ago noticed that native papers had found it objectionable to style a native of India "native," and consequently endeavoured to improve upon that title by substituting "Indian" The Editor of the *Tribune* has gone a step further, he calls his compatriots "aboriginals"

GRAVE crimes seem to be of frequent occurrence in the Malabar District For the *eight months ending August 1890 there* were 10 cases of murder reported, 5 of culpable homicide, 6 of dacoity, 3 of robbery, 6 of highway robbery, 260 of house breaking, 543 of theft, and 97 of cattle theft

THE Hindu Theology High School, about to be opened in Calcutta, has decided, it is stated, to base the religious teachings in the school on the work Sanskrit the *Bhagabat Gita*, of which there are several translations in English, the latest being the verse, rendered by Sir Edwin Arnold, under the title of "The Song Celestial"

THE Empress of Austria, so the papers say, smokes from thirty to forty cigarettes a day Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, consumes a large quantity of cigarettes, and there is nothing that her little "Baby," King Alphonse XII enjoys more than when his mother permits him to strike a match and apply the flame to the end of her cigarette.

THE Emperor of Austria, who is strongly opposed to capital punishment, was called upon recently to sign a death warrant He began signing his name, but a tear, falling on the ink, blotted the letters, and he turned to the Minister in attendance, saying —' See, my tears obliterate my name! I can not sign it " And he tore the warrant up

RAO Bahadur Vinayak Janardhan Kirtane has resigned the office of Prime Minister of Indore His successor is Mr Bodkar Mr Kirtane's departure is said to be not by a general feeling of regret Great work as he was, he carried on the administration smoothly, and successfully The capture of Tantia Bhil and the opening of public works of usefulness largely occupied his attention with successful results

THE total indebtedness of India by loans raised in India now amounts to Rx 2,14,80,313 at 4½ per cent and Rx 8,10,38,972 at 4 per cent Of the latter, all but about Rx 50 00,000 are repayable at three months' notice Of the former, Rx 2,04 80,313 can be repaid by September 15, 1893, and notice of such repayment has been given with the option to holders to convert into bonds.

GENERAL Sir Richard J Meade, K C S I, Chairman of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, has become the Chairman of Elmore's French Patent Copper Depositing Co. This Company has been formed to acquire patents for France, for manufacturing, amongst other things, copper articles direct from rough copper bars. This invention does away with the processes of melting, rolling, forging, drawing, &c, and the present costly and laborious methods of manufacturing copper articles, such as tubes, vats, cylinders, pans, printing rollers, wire for electric purposes, and a vast number of other articles.

ON the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate taking his seat the other day an elderly Eurasian woman entered the witness box, and said that before stating her business she would ask the Magistrate if he was a "Defender of the Faith," for if he was not he could not act as a Magistrate. She said she was a power in herself, but unless the Magistrate assured her that he was a "Defender of the Faith" she would have nothing to say to him As she persisted enquiring whether the Magistrate was a "Defender of the Faith," and would not state his business she was handed over to the Court officer to find out what she wanted He was, however, equally unsuccessful, and she ultimately left the Court

THIS year's "Yellow Book," as the annual report of the trade and navigation of the Presidency of Bombay may be called, records says the *Bombay Gazette*, a very interesting and important fact in the history of the trade of the Port For the first time the value of the export and import transactions exceeds a hundred crores Roughly speaking, it has progressed since 1880-81 as follows —1880 81 69¼ crores, 1881 82, 76¼ crores, 1882 83, 79¼ crores, 1883 84, 8½ crores, 1884 85, 8½ crores 1885 86, a little over 83 crores 1886 87, 8½ crores, 1887 88, 91 crores, 1888 89 97¼ crores, and last year, it reached Rs 101¼ Thus in ten years the trade of the Port has grown by nearly fifty per cent, and with the exception of one year the growth has been without interruption

Local and Provincial

THE DASSARAH —Preparations are being pushed on for the celebration of this feast in Mysore, and every thing will be ready in time

THE WEATHER —There were several showers at the beginning of last week but the end was fine, and we may expect it to hold up for a time

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF —The Commander-in Chief arrived in Bangalore last Thursday morning, and began his inspection the same day He will leave again on the 18th of this month

PARADE OF TROOPS —There was a parade of troops on Saturday morning on the General Parade ground when all the troops in garrison were present They were reviewed by the Commander in Chief Everything went off well, and the whole was a great success

A CRUSHING REPLY —According to the correspondent of the "Hindu," the Dewan of Mysore is preparing a crushing reply to the allegations of certain newspapers regarding the Dhanakoti Iron Concession This memorandum is to be forwarded for the information of the Government of India It will be well if the matter can be explained away We shall be glad to see the reply

General Summary

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA AT MYLAPORE —At the instance of Dewan Bahadoor R Ragoonatha Rao and in pursuance of a notice signed by a number of inhabitants of Mylapore a meeting was held on Saturday evening last at half past 4 o'clock at the Athenæum Hall, Mylapore, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the prevalence and spread of cholera in that district It was unanimously resolved 'that a Sanitary Association be formed and that the gentlemen who have already subscribed be the members of the Association with power to add to their number

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE ROBBED —Colonel T Weldon, C I E forwarded to his bankers last Friday, Rs 800 in notes by a police orderly, who, however, returned intoxi-

ing has *claimed that he had been robbed of the* notes by some person or persons near the General Hospital, when he had gone up to arrest some people who were gambling beside the road. The man was at once placed under arrest, and an inquiry is being made. *Meanwhile the Colonel has offered a reward* of Rs 100 to any one who will give information that will lead to the recovery of the lost notes, Rs 500 and 3 for Rs 100 each.

Census.—The Superintendent of Census operations having brought to notice that the assistance promised by certain heads of office is very inadequate when compared with the strength of their establishments and that unless the employees of every public Department are freely utilised, the cost of the census operations will be much enhanced, the Government has issued orders impressing upon all heads of offices the necessity of co-operating cordially with Collectors in taking the census, and the services of every clerk whose service can be made available with at retirement to emergent public business are to be given. Officers who fail to comply with the above orders issued are threatened with the displeasure of Government.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.—The petition that has been addressed on this subject to the *Government of India continues to receive signatures*, but is conducted in a spirit of moderation and thoughtfulness. The whole area for the amendment of the repressentation is very loudly set forth and will doubtless receive respectful consideration at the hands of government. There is, however, only one thing in it which invites comment. Why the petition should need to be circulated here or there is more than we can understand. There are only ninety signatures. The number looks ridiculously small, unless of course one is to suppose that the signatories are the only representatives of the Hindu community who accept the views duly set forth in the petition. The Supreme Government has already taken up the question and it is likely that the desired change will be effected ere long by the legislature.

A PERSIAN REFUGEE.—A young Persian lady has applied to the Subordinate Judge of Branch to have her marriage with one Cassim Nazarwanji Mashahwalla declared null and void. She is now 24 years of age and alleges that the marriage was celebrated when she and her husband were babes of six months or thereabouts soon after her marriage her family removed to Bombay and however since then living in Branch her husband has continued to live at Branch. She says that she has never cohabited with her husband nor lived with them at his parents, and never could, but has on the contrary always repudiated the alleged marriage both on her reaching the age of puberty and subsequent thereto. This is an interesting and important case and we shall watch its result with great interest. There was a great stir made when Rukhmabai first raised the standard of revolt, but we see how our dear reformers act on the present occasion.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.—There is at present in Chidambaram a Brahmin, named Sri Vaidiam Krishnamachary, a native of Conjeveram, who performs some most remarkable feats of memory. Taking a chess board he slants it sideways, and allows the bystanders to *start from any square he likes. He then* calls the next square according to a knight's move. To each move is given a consecutive number, and when the whole board is full, the totals of the numbers whether taken up and down or across or diagonally are found to be the same. He does a variety of other tricks of the same kind, and has a marvellous memory for foreign words. The other evening at Nawab Mohamed-Malik's, he entertained the company at a dinner with an exhibition of these feats and if any one wishes to provide amusement for his guests we can strongly recommend him to retain the services of Shatavadiam. He is to be found in Chidambaram near the Kotai at the house of Wakeel Rama Chari—D. T.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE UNIVERSITY.—This year the second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which would in the usual course of things fall on 10th November, unless the University authorities postponed it for a week, would seriously interfere with the enjoyment of the Dewali Holidays on the part of students and cause immense inconvenience to the candidates, especially to *those coming from the Mofussil. We have* received several letters on the subject from Ahmedabad and other places on this subject. Seeing that the examination and the Dewali Holidays commence on the same day, we can well understand why so many students are *anxious for a week's postponement. The* Dewali Holidays are the most important and widely observed holidays of the Hindu community, and we do not think the University authorities will ignore the feelings of the majority of the students for the examination. In 1881 under similar circumstances, the F E examination was held over for one week, and we hope arrangements will also be made this year to suit meet the wishes and convenience of the Hindu students.

THE CASUARINA PLANTATIONS.—As His Excellency the Governor has resolved to see for himself what the sands of the City of Madras are like we are encouraged to urge him to bend his steps, at a very early date, in the direction of the screens of Casuarina plantations which have been grown on the foreshore in compliance with a recommendation, approved by the Grand Duke Admiral, from the port to town of Madras from the wily Russian. The theory of the warrior of the Red Eagle is that who is chiefly accountable for the presence of these plantations is, that when the Muscovite hovers off Madras he will not see the Black battleships embosomed in the trees, and that British gunners will take pot shots at his ships and make an exemplary end of them. But the Muscovite was not born yesterday, and the City of Madras is uncommonly well mapped. So, as a matter of great probability, amounting to certainty, the bold Russian will arrive—if he ever does arrive—with *malice prepense* and he will not be so childlike and blind as to be caught in the casuarina trap. Therefore the military value of that trap is probably nil. The plantations, however, are, meanwhile, being applied to the basest of purposes; and the sea breeze that blows through and over them, reaches the town laden with the odour of ordure and—at such a time as the present—full of the germs of disease. Lord Connemara has only to see the state of the Beach sand—the plantations should become a thing of the past!—M. M.

OFFERING A POLICE INSPECTOR A BRIBE.—*Yesterday, at the Revenue Court, before* M. O. R. Jones, Inspector Bradbury charged Nagasundram Chetty with abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, to wit, offering a public servant an illegal gratification on the 27th ultimo at Kasimpo. *The accused was defended by Messrs* P. V. Kasinasamy Chetty and Gopalasamy Iyengar, Vakils. The facts, as sworn to by Inspector Bradbury, were as follows. On the 24th ultimo he received information and a complaint for report from the junior Presidency Magistrate at Egmore, M. C. G. Capusamy Iyer, the complainant being from the accused against one Gnanam Dasinghear of criminal breach of trust in respect of two gold earrings with emeralds and valued at Rs 75. Two days later he received an inquiry, when he learned that the complaint that the case was of a civil nature in Police Court. He accused accordingly, but directed Gnanam Dasinghear, as well as the accused, to be placed before him the next morning. On the 27th when riding down Buckingham Bridge road, the accused met him and after replying to one or two questions put him, handed him a piece of paper saying "Have favour on me!" On opening the paper Mr Bradbury found it to be a currency note for Rs 20. The attention of a passerby was at once drawn to the circumstances and the note shown him. The matter having been reported to the Commissioner of Police the present prosecution was the outcome. His Worship fined the accused Rs 50.

Extracts.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Anglo-India.—In their reply to the memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the income-tax the Government of India have completely thrown off the mask. Not only do they admit that they regard the tax as a permanent feature in their financial system, but they deny that it was ever intended to be anything else. It is well, perhaps, that there should be an end to all dissimulation in the matter, for it is only the belief that the tax was imposed to meet a temporary necessity and would be abolished as soon as this had passed away, that has hitherto prevented all classes of the community from uniting their voices against it. Had they been reassured on this point, the public would have been content to leave things as they stood. In a season, for in spite of the prospect of a bad season, there is a general feeling, has the time been not yet arrived for any extensive remission of taxation. Now, however, the uncertainty of the future, instead of furnishing an argument for forbearance, will operate as a strong incentive to vigorous action, for no one will believe that it is for the sake of a paltry million of some million sterling to the revenue that the Government has determined to retain so unpopular an impost. The inference on all sides will be that the tax is retained because it can be increased at any moment, by a mere stroke of the pen, to enable the Government to fill its revenues with a minimum of trouble to itself, and without affording either the sweepstakes of Exeter Hall or the pockets of Manchester.

NATIVE STATES AND RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

The *Mahratta*.—There was a complaint some months back that in Northern India concessions of land for railway construction had been obtained under compulsion from some Native States and compensation was denied to them. The Government of India have now issued a memorandum saying that some misunderstanding arose in the matter owing to the conflict of orders from the Foreign and Public Works Departments. It is now ordered that it should be explained to the Chiefs that the Government of India are in the habit of granting free land to any company which constructs a railway. This may be so, but the officers of the Government take care to see that no valuable land is unnecessarily taken away. Who will guard the interest of the Native States in this manner? We have heard it whisper that on our side in some cases great compulsion was used for inducing certain Chiefs to give land free for the construction of a railway. Some refused and as a consequence of that have the mortification to see themselves unfavorably reported from year to year. If this be true and possibly there may be a good deal of exaggeration in this, no wonder the Native States should feel themselves oppressed. We think it would be a better means to induce the Chiefs to make a free grant of the land required for such a purpose, to allow them some special privileges in connection with that railway line for which the land may be necessary.

THE ALLEGED SCURRILITY OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Mahratta*.—This is a favorite subject with a certain class of Anglo-Indian and English writers. Taking advantage of the recently decided Bhuggeer Defamation Cases, the *Saturday Review* once more throws off a strong article urging upon the Government of India the necessity of making the law stricter and crush what it calls the viper press. It says that many of the native papers live on the money extorted from Government officials and others under threats of libellous attacks on them. We admit there are black sheep in the Indian press as there are in the English press too. The Anglo-Indian papers too very often set an example in rabid writing which their less informed brethren of the Native press follow. To take a recent instance both the *Anglo Indian* dailies of Bombay gave insertion to an unfounded and malicious charge against Mr S. P. Pandit, the Administrator of Pordenkar. They do not seem to have made any the least inquiry into the allegation and tendered an apology in a more or less grudging manner after several days had elapsed. We do not wish to attribute any motives to these papers, but surely example illustrates the fact how very liable even the best informed and the best intentioned are to err. The law of defamation as it stands is more than strong to protect individuals against the unwarranted attacks of the press. As to the disloyalty of the native press we think it has existence in the heated brains of some more than usually perverse Anglo Indians.

THE LADIES' MEMORIAL.

The *Indu Prakash*.—Some ladies interesting themselves in the cause of social reform among Hindus have formed themselves into a Committee called "the Women of India age of consent memorial committee." They have addressed a memorial to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress beseeching Her Majesty's interference in favour of the change of the law. This ladies' championship of the cause of the women of India is a new *tara in the* progress of the movement which is full of significance. When English ladies take up a cause they mean success. There is a peculiar fitness in English ladies in India approaching Her Majesty with a prayer for the removal of the disabilities of their Indian sisters. The Queen-Empress has indeed no direct legislative or executive power, but her sympathies will go a great way in inducing her responsible advisers to sanction the reform. The memorial asks that "the criminal law in India may be so altered as to protect at least girls under fourteen from their husbands as well as from strangers." It is a very well reasoned memorial, pointing out the inconsistencies of the law and the great hardships under which the woman kind of India labours in consequence of certain unnatural practices which have sprung up in certain sections of the community. The memorial keeps aside sentiment entirely, and bases its argument chiefly on the inequalities of the Indian Penal Code. It thus points out that in cases of theft, of hurt, or even grievous hurt the age of consent is 18 whereas in the case of the most cherished possession of a woman, her honour, the age is put at 10. The husband is a guardian of his minor's wife, and like other guardians he ought to be prevented from doing injury to the minor's person except where it is for the minor's benefit. Several other points are suggested which not the bitterest opponent of the question can controvert. The strongest objection of the opponents is that the law will practically be ineffectual in preventing the noxious practice of early consummation, or what has been termed "Harem-tham" in Bengal. We admit that immediately the law is passed, no castes or persons who are addicted to the practice will forthwith give it up that there will be no disclosures or prosecutions in cases of contravention of the law, and that the abominations where they do flourish now may flourish unrestrained for sometime as heretofore. We do not claim for the law any immediate curative effect. But what we believe the law will do is that in course of time it will exert a wholesome effect on the moral sense of the community. It is for its indirect effect both in preventing the particular objectionable practice as well as that of early marriage that we prize the proposed change in the law. The ladies' memorial will be a powerful help to those who desire that the change should be made.

THE SETUPATHIS OF RAMNAD

The Mail.—In the course of the hearing of the Ramnad partition suit, at Madura, it came out that the Setupatis obtained the titles of "Warden of Tondi Harbour"; "Establisher of the Pandiya Throne", "Establisher of the Chola Country", "He who conquers countries seen, and never lets go countries conquered," "He who propped up the kingdom; "Para Rajah Kesari, or lion among foreign Rajahs," "Rayadhi Rajah, Rajah Parameswara Rajah Martanda and Rajah Gambhira," "the Master of the Rameswaram," "Tiramala Setupati, and also that of Protector of the Queen's tali," and so on from the Pandiyan and Nayak rulers, for the various meritorious military services rendered by the Setupatis in the wars against Madura by the neighbouring kings. The Setupatis were also granted the privilege of raising the monkey banner and the *garuda* banner, also the privilege of using the lion-faced palanquin, peculiar to the Royal house of Madura, having relieved him for ever from the duty of paying tribute, also to celebrate the *Navaratra*, or nine nights festival in his own capital, with the same pomp and magnificence with which it was celebrated at Madura, and other privileg

ck. The Setupatis also fought several wars, entered into alliances, conventions and Treaties with other Rajahs and Kings, acquired territories by such deeds, and at one time they even went so far as to invade Ceylon, and subjugated the neighbouring Pandiyan Kingdom and ruled over it for a considerable period of time. They were the chief of the seventy two Poligars on this side of the peninsula, and had coins of their own, and fortresses and rights of pearl-fishery on the coasts bordering their country. The Rajah Vijaydinam of Pudukota, the Rajah of Sivaganga, and the eighteen chiefs of the Tanjore country must stand before the Setupatis with the palm of their hands joined together and stretched out towards the presence. The chiefs of Tinnevelly, such as Kata Boma Nayakkan of Panjala Kurichi (the famous Omiyan) Tirumala Nayakkan of Kadalkudi, and the Tokkala Totteyans, being all of inferior caste, must prostrate themselves full length before the Setupati; and after eating must stand and not be seated.

ORTHODOX HINDUS AND MISSIONARY WORK.

The *Record*.—A Hindu tract with the title, "Are we Really Awake? An Appeal to the Hindu Community," is being largely circulated in Calcutta and other places in North India. It is interesting, as showing what Orthodox Hindus think of missionary effort. Partial observers of missionary work in India are fond of pointing out the small results of missionary effort. To such no better reply could be given than the following extracts from the tract in question:—

The life blood of our Society is fast ebbing away, and irreligion is eating into its vitals. Looking beneath the surface, we find the mischief under which we Hindus at present labour is owing chiefly to the influence of Christianity, brought steadily and constantly to bear on our national mind for nearly a century and a half.. The countless Christian Missions at work in this country, especially in Bengal, are in a fair way of achieving their object, not so much, however, by carrying conviction to our hearts about the superiority of their religion, as by slowly, and imperceptibly changing our ideas with regard to our moral, social, and domestic life. The unflagging energy and the systematic efforts with which these bodies are working at the foundation of our society will, unless counteracted in time, surely cause a mighty collapse of it at no distant date. Any family man who lives in town will, on examining his household, discover unmistakable evidence of the absence of that domestic simplicity and spiritual integrity that marked the ways of our women only a decade or two back... Late as it is, unless we now shake off our lethargy and hold upon our guard against the hard blows to which our society is daily exposed, it will surely be turned topsy-turvy in a few generations hence. It is impossible to hold against so powerful a body, if we do not at once rise up as one man and make a determined opposition to their repeated onslaughts. Whoever has eyes to see will find that, repulsed at one point, they never give up their attempt, but assail us at another with renewed and redoubled vigour. They have failed, indeed, to do much with our young men at school, notwithstanding the untiring zeal with which they have hitherto tried to persuade them to swallow the emulsion of the Bible, some of which are more absurd than the grossest teachings of any religion, yet they have never lost heart. They are, on the contrary, very sanguine of success now that they have changed their *modus operandi*, and attacked us at the back door. From their reports, and the movements of their innumerable agents, we find that they, now obtain free access to our households, where their female emissaries ply our ladies systematically till they succeed in upsetting their long-cherished ideas and destroying their peace of mind. They have regular establishments, with their own ladies to guide them, whom they send on house-to-house visits, chiefly into the houses of the middle and lower classes of our community. Then, again, the mission aries have their schools for our little girls, to which, as there are no schools for them conducted strictly according to Hindu principles, we send our daughters without a moment's hesitation. Now, has any one taken the trouble of inquiring as to what they teach here? The absurdest Bible stories, to be sure. They teach our little girls to believe in Jesus, to renounce the faith of their parents, and to set at defiance the time-honoured ways and customs of our society; and, strange to say, we suffer them without a murmur to impart this sort of iconoclastic education to those by whom our domestic piety will be upheld in the generations to come! Surely we are sound asleep, or we would open our eyes to this deplorable state of things. *Now*, can we not set up our own schools for girls, as we have in many places successfully established schools for boys? It is high time we should ourselves undertake to educate our little daughters, instilling nothing but the purest Hindu principles into tender minds, instead of allowing them to be filled with destructive and disturbing ideas of foreign importation. We conclude, therefore, by appealing to our society, and exhorting them to awake, arise, and act as men.

THE PROBABLE REVIVAL OF THE GAGGING ACT.

The *Hindu*.—It is not improbable that being constantly egged on by Anglo-Indian writers in the Indian and the English press, the Government of India might be led to the most unwise step of reviving Lord Lytton's abortive attempt to gag the Indian Vernacular Press. An Anglo-Indian writer in the *Saturday Review* takes advantage of the punishment of certain native journalists for defamation and urges the Government to take the necessary steps to crush the "viper press" as he calls it. "It is an open secret," this writer says, "that the matter has for the past five years received the best attention of Government. Officials in all parts of India are convinced that the stability of the Empire must be slowly undermined if men are permitted with impunity to propagate sedition and slander among the masses. The question of the hour is, not whether it is wise for a foreign Government to curtail the liberty of speech, that whether a man who buys a fount of type and propagates slander and sedition should not be treated as a common criminal instead of a high priest of liberty." It is a fact that for five long years the subject of bringing the Vernacular Press under control has engaged the attention of the experienced statesmen and administrators of India and the difficulties of the question have baffled them hitherto as they have evidently done, the writer in the *Saturday Review* is understanding the responsibility that will be incurred by a statesman recommending the revival of Lord Lytton's attempt. Lord Lytton was a singularly unsuccessful Viceroy. He was extremely irritated by the critic sms of the Indian press, but not being bold enough to recommend the gagging of the whole press, he adopted the timid course of "suppressing the uninfluential, for, such a loud cry was raised in England that one of the first things that Lord Lytton's successor was instructed to do was to repeal that Act. Lord Dufferin also was an extremely irritable man, and his spiritual foreign policy which involved the country in serious financial difficulties provoked strong criticisms in the native press. His want of sympathy with the Congress movement was another cause of his unpopularity, and the last days of his Viceroyalty were made bitter by the sharp criticisms of the Vernacular Press. It was believed that he entertained a proposal to "crush the viper press," but ultimately his instincts as a statesman of the Liberal Party prevailed over the pressure of his bureaucratic advisers. We do not know how far Lord Lansdowne is disposed to adopt the suggestion of the class of Englishmen represented by the writer in the *Saturday Review*. He has not hitherto given proofs of his liberal sympathies. On the other hand what he has done in one or two instances represents him as a statesman not having sufficient courage to resist the influence of his official advisers. Still it is possible our opinion is not well-founded and eventually it will be found that he is too sagacious and too liberal minded to be influenced by the interests of a clique or party. He will see that the reasons that led to the abandonment of Lord Lytton's measure and induced Lord Dufferin to abstain from a repetition of that unhappy attempt have not lost their force. On the other hand, if any thing, they point more potently than ever before to the unwisdom of a course which is sure to raise public disapproval in England and reduce in India the facilities of gauging real public opinion. The writer in the *Saturday Review* charges the Vernacular Press with defaming and slandering officials and wealthy individuals. We do not think it is altogether a fact. Some papers have been of such a dishonourable conduct, no doubt. But their conduct does not involve the character of the conductors of the other papers. If any of them, however, be found guilty of slandering and defaming innocent men, they can be brought to book by the strength of existing legal provisions. Far from the Vernacular Press deserving the harsh and unwise treatment as recommended by the *Saturday Review*, it requires encouragement and sympathetic fostering. England can never adopt a policy of repression as a permanent policy of her Indian Government. Such a policy can only be temporary. But frequent and spasmodic interference in the natural development of one of the most important instruments of civilization retards its growth and augments the difficulty of qualifying it to discharge its functions worthily and beneficially. The Vernacular Press, it must be indeed admitted, is not what it ought to be. But it is now necessarily in the hands of men who are uneducated and who have no influence in society. But the state of things is destined to change. The class of men that have now the control of this section of the Indian press will soon be replaced by better and more educated men, who will understand the responsibility of their position and behave accordingly. As it is a substantial improvement is even now perceptible. The number of readers among the non English knowing Indians is increasing, and as the Vernacular Press grows in influence, its conduct shifts into the hands of a better class of men and manifests a better sense of responsibility. Of course there will be always a class of Anglo Indians who will denounce the Indian press and every attempt of the Indian people to improve themselves. Wise statesmen will give no heed to such interested advice and will pursue steadily England's policy of regenerating the Indian people. We have said that the conduct of the Vernacular Press is some times reprehensible. But its fault is the fault of infancy, ignorance and want of experience. It behoves Government to frame its policy from the conduct and feelings of the real leaders of the native community. If a portion of it behaves sometimes naughtily it will in comes the generous rulers to forgive it and try sympathetically to train it for the duty it voluntarily undertakes to discharge.

INDIAN MARRIAGE

The *Wheelman*.—We had imagined that the British people were sufficiently learned in the antinomies and tricks of agitation, and sufficiently alive to the fact that people who wish to abolish "evils," "social wrongs," and the less pretentious "grievances," and who very publicly and very frequently possess philanthropists in the daily newspapers, are not to be trusted to put out kitten gentlemen, whose feeling at this moment leads them to wish—but not to the marriage laws of India, to play upon this feeling in such a way as serve to stultify her authorities and render them weak and helpless in the hands of a coming agitator. It appears, however, that we had over estimated the intelligence of our countrymen, and under estimated that of the Indian gentleman whose letter on the domestic affairs of the land of his birth we have seen in the *Times*, and, small mindedness, in other leading journals.

We do not mean to maintain that the agitation which is directed against the marriage laws of India has acquired, or is likely to acquire, such political significance outside the circle of politicians who see in every supposed grievance opportunities for advancing their own interests by forgiving anxiety as to the fate of those in others. It is true that the subject on which we write falls, at the present moment, a greater space in Imperial politics than it did a twelve month or even twelve weeks ago. The agitation has been so skilfully lorded, so tedriously propagated, and so assiduously kept before the public that it had be a very poor agitation indeed had it failed to respond to the attention lavished upon it by its promoters. It is now, in fact, well established; it has acquired a sufficient notoriety, and is almost sufficiently written about in the papers, to offer considerable attractions, with promise of a speedy increase in the emoluments arising from it, to such English agitators as are unprovided with agitations of their own. We believe that the subject has already received the thoughtful consideration and careful attention of no less a celebrity than a peeress of the realm, and has besides enlisted the sympathies of a vast crowd of ignorant and emotional women in this and other countries. It is reported to have aroused the active interest of several members of Parliament, some of whom are already ready to legislate on this and indeed on any other subject which may serve as an excuse for Parliamentary chatter. It, so it is reported, has behind it the people of India irrespective of caste and sect who are determined, at least the gentleman who wrote the letters to the newspapers is determined, and he, we suppose, is unanimous on the point, even if the people of India are not, that the marriage laws shall be purged of all that he, and through him the Indian people, conceive to be objectionable in them.

From a hasty and therefore incomplete examination of Mr Malabari's letters to the *Times*, we gather that he is opposed to early marriage in India on the ground that (1) they conduce to immorality; (2) that they are almost invariably a source of misery to one of the contracting parties, the woman; often to both, and (3) that they are thoroughly objectionable, since they impose penalties upon the woman in the event of her husband's death.

We do not profess to be able to reproduce in the limited space at our disposal in this columns all that Mr. Malabari has said and written in connection with the subject on which we now write. That would be a task for which we are not by any means equipped. Mr. Malabari, we take it, is most anxious, for the nature and complexion of his other propositions are dependent, more or less, upon the concession of this one point, to render all those marriages illegal in which the woman to be married shall be under a certain fixed age. In other words he proposes to secure the intervention of the State to prevent the recurrence of the "abuses" of which he complains. Early marriages in the East are, we do not pretend to deny, responsible for a certain amount of crime and misery, just as they are in England, or indeed in any other country in which such marriages obtain, and it is easy to make assertion that in one country they are more fruitful of unhappiness than in another, and Mr. Malabari seems to be fully alive to the fact that it is easier to attack than to defend the institutions of a country of which he is an outcaste. We can quite understand the repugnance with which some minds are assailed when they are told by a possible native gentleman that women in India are frequently mated to husbands when only five, six, seven, or eight years old. To the English mind there is something horrible in the idea of a womanchild being connected in marriage with a man. Mr. Malabari has, of course, been quick to perceive this, and has conducted his agitation accordingly. Marriages, which would be most properly considered unnatural in England, are not only right and proper, but absolutely necessary in India. It is known, and we shrewdly suspect that Mr. Malabari is not unfamiliar with the fact, that child marriages in the east are not only, in the majority of cases, regarded with great satisfaction by the natives, but are highly beneficent in their results, and any attempt to interfere in the matter would be most justly considered as a violation of those principles on which English Government of India is pledged to be shaped. The question is entirely one of climate. The Indian woman is a shrivelled old hag at twenty and is considered old even at sixteen years of age. Many women in Algiers are in their at nine, ten and eleven years of age. The law of Mahomet, which prohibits the drinking of wine, is essentially a law of the climate. The law which forbade the Carthaginian to drink wine was also a law of the climate. The celebrated law of the Alemans was a law of the climate. Polygamy is hateful to English people, yet in the East it is looked upon as perfectly natural and is in truth a law of the climate. In the tribe of the Mormon the cost of Mahomet the man can have only one wife, while a woman, on the contrary may have many husbands. This is considered right and proper in the country in which such a thing is, however strange and disagreeable it may sound to English ears. The laws and customs of a conquered country, the laws and customs of a country which has been robbed from its natural possessors—ought to be respected, contrary though they may be to notions of what is right and proper, and on broken shows of making people respectable by act of parliament.

STUART ELSRINK.

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SHIRUR MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1890. [No. 42.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

YEARLY.	ADVANCE	ARREARS
[illegible]	4—0—0	5—0—0
[illegible]	5—0—0	5—0—0
[illegible] & Kanarese	8—0—0	9—0—0

MOFUSSIL

[illegible]	5—0—0	6—0—0
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NOTICE

For Fibres, Sisal and Bowstring Hemp, Improved chilled Ploughs, Sugar Cane of the Mahajadi of Mysore Mill to be had at the Company's Shops in the Pettah and at Dispensary Road from Sidi Mohiam Hussain Sait, Sole Agents in Cantonments, Bangalore

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Allahabad, 12th Oct—The Government of the Punjab has issued strict instructions to the Deputy Commissioners and the Railway authorities at Peshawar, that all consignments of arms and ammunition received there for the Ameer of Afghanistan must be opened and examined in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner before they are allowed to be removed from the Railway premises, the District Superintendent of Police being personally charged with the examination of such packages

St Petersburg 14th Oct—The Czar which has alarmed his uncle Prince Constantine, and is supposed he fears cholera which is prevalent there

Russian Imperial Physicians recommend Bordeaux remedy to the Czar, since the Czarina drinks a pint of it morning from him

London, 14th Oct—A large hat manufactory in Aldgate Street was burnt down yesterday at midday 8 of the employees perished in the flames, and thirteen were injured

Allahabad, 13th Oct—Owing to the strained relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Aligarh Sir Auckland Colvin has been compelled to interfere for the preservation of the public peace He severely censures the conduct of those citizens who claim to be men of education, and who have made it their business to embitter the controversy He requires the names of such that they may be struck off the Bar roll list

New York, 13th Oct—Great preparations are being made here to give Mr O'Brien and Mr Dillon a welcome on their landing

Washington, 13th Oct—The Treasury today bought 120,000 ounces of silver at 110 65 to 110 80

Allahabad, Oct 14th—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has had a relapse Serious brain symptoms have developed

Bombay, 10th Oct—The Bombay Municipality has called for tenders, up to the 16th February 1891, for the experimental lighting by electricity of certain streets in the City for a period of two years

London, 14th Oct—Persistent rumours are current that Mr O'Brien and Mr Dillon went to Havre, where they missed the American liner they intended to go by, and are now hiding in the neighbourhood of Paris

London, 5th Oct—Sir Samuel and lady Baker have sailed in the *Arcadia* for India, where they intend to winter

Simla, 15th Oct—Lieutenant Harris recently in charge of the Kashmir troops in Gilgit, has been appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer of Native States Armies

London 16th Oct—Messrs Dillon and O'Brien have been at sea in a private yacht since Thursday last They landed at Cherbourg yesterday, and from there proceeded to Paris

London, 17th Oct—Messrs O'Brien and Dillon have arrived at Paris, and announced that they will sail for America on the 20th instant, and remain there for four months, after which they will return to England, and surrender themselves to the Police

Washington, 15th Oct—The Treasury today purchased 275,000 ounces of silver at 109 50 to 109 69

Naples 19th Oct—The Marquis of Dufferin paid a visit here to Signor Crispi yesterday, when most cordial assurances were exchanged The result of the interview shows that the *entente* between the two nations is unclouded

New York, 16th Oct—The largest hotel in Syracuse, New York, has been burned down The scene at the fire was almost terrible one, as the inmates in many cases were unable to escape, and 25 perished in the flames

Later—The deaths from the fire at the Hotel at Syracuse were overstated, and on the premises being searched it was found that only a few of the inmates were missing

Bombay, 10th Oct—It is stated that the Nawab of Cambay has been deprived of all authority in his State for two years, the Government holding him responsible for the fatal affray of the 20th September. The Government held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the affray and eventually deputed Major Kennedy, the Administrator of Porebunder, to inform the Nawab of its decision. Major Kennedy reached Cambay on Saturday and communicated to the Nawab the resolution, signed by the Governor, ordering His Highness to be deprived of power for two years, during which time the administration of the State is to be in the hands of the Bombay Government.

Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, a member of the firm of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company, has been gazetted an Additional Member of Council The appointment is very popular with the native community, especially the Mahomedans

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1890

PRINCES AND POLITICAL AGENTS

The relation between the Protected States and the Paramount Power is far from being satisfactory to the former. All will acknowledge that matters have improved of late years Till the middle of the present century, the Native Princes could scarcely be said to have any rights at all, they were stripped of their dominions on the lightest excuse, they had not the right to adopt heirs, and the principle of lapse was always brought into requisition whenever it could be with any show of decency Lord Dalhousie was the enemy of the Native Princes, and tried his best to ruin them as a body. A number of States could be mentioned that he incorporated with the British Empire, and he thought by so doing he was strengthening the power of the latter. A grand mistake, as was afterwards seen. The dethroned potentates nursed their wrath till the time came when they could revenge themselves. The Mutiny burst forth and then the policy of the Governor General broke down completely, and what he had done was proved to be an ignominious failure. The Mutiny showed the value of the Native Princes in the economy of the country, and when a tremendous blunder the man, who was considered one of the greatest rulers India had known, had made A milder system was initiated, the adoption of heirs was allowed, and a better feeling provided The Maharajah of Mysore was permitted to adopt the present ruler, and other States also reaped the benefit of the change produced It was admitted that the Princes had rights, and that they held a very important place in the country, and that their legitimate claims could not be overlooked The "dark days" had gone by, and a brighter era had set in

This was very good as far as it went, but matters are not altogether as they ought to be. There is no fear, it is true, of a Prince being dispossessed unless he commits some great crime, or rebels against the supreme authority of the country, and this is not likely to happen. But there are other ways in which the men in

question can be troubled Take the State of Mysore as an example There is a heavy subsidy to be paid to the Indian Government. The resources of the State are strained in order that the money may be forthcoming at the proper time In a few years the amount now paid will be enhanced by ten lakhs of rupees, and it is difficult to see how the whole can be paid.

In the next place there is a famine debt to be paid, a debt contracted during the time the province was ruled by the British This ought to have been cancelled at the rendition, and had it been, the Paramount Power could have shown generosity, as we all know, it showed none Then again, the Mysore Government has had to give up the railway to a private Company, and the Post office to the British Government The people are asking what is to be taken away next. They are quite justified in believing they have not seen the last of the spoliation of the province, and the same belief will be found till a better spirit prevails, till the State is better treated than it is now We have not exhausted the list of grievances of the State, there are numbers of other matters that require to be set right, but we will mention something The province suffers in common with other Native States. The official sent by the British Government to watch over the States in question is called a Resident or Political Agent and his hand is anything but light It is the Political Agent who is the dread of the Native Prince, the former is determined to carry matters with a high hand, to do what he likes, and to attempt to be the real ruler of the State It is the continual meddling that is objected to, the prying into everything that takes place, and the giving of advice when it is neither asked for nor required It is only those who have suffered from this interference who are able fully to understand what it means, how irksome it is, how it fretts and wears away the spirit The system has grown up to be an intolerable nuisance, and a change is urgently called for. Of course, some of the Agents are better than others, they feel kindly towards the Princes they come in contact with, but the generality of those who reside at the courts of Native Princes are not of this character They are arbitrary in their dealings, they think only of the Government they serve, not of those whose interests they ought to look upon as their own

If the interference we have referred to went no further than the rule of the State, there would not be so much to be complained of But it extends to everything that is done, to the small action of the Princes as well as the great ones The Political Agents dictate to those at whose courts they reside what is to be done, how it is to be done, what friends Prince must have about him whom he must avoid, and how he must conduct himself on all occasions Then again, the Political Agents recommend persons to the Prince to be taken into his service, and some of the worst possible appointments are brought about in this way A recommendation is too often looked upon as a command If it is not complied with, trouble ensues Some years ago the Resident in Mysore asked the Dewan to interfere on behalf of a contractor There had been a quarrel between two contractors who were carrying out some work for the Mysore Government, one being a European, the other a Native, and, of course, the Resident took the part of the former The Dewan was told he must see justice done to this gentleman, although the courts were open to him, and the case could have been brought into one of them. Other cases of a similar kind could be given The system is at fault that gives so much power into the hands of the Resident This system should be changed before it has done any more harm, for it has done enough already

It will be remembered that last year the Resident of Mysore professed to stand on his dignity with regard to this appearance at the Maharajah's Durbar He did not put in an appearance at that ceremonial, the reason assigned being that the Maharajah would not rise to receive him as he entered Such a thing was never heard of before The ceremony partakes of a religious element as well as a secular one, the Maharajah is regarded as more than a Prince, and consequently it would be thought wrong by his subjects if he were to rise when the Resident entered though he is, as he said, the representative of Her Majesty the Queen Empress It was little mean of mind that made him put forward the claim, and we trust the Government of India instructed him what course he ought to pursue, and that he was not to put forward such absurd notions and try to obtain such absurd powers We trust the Dassorah festival will pass off this year without any unpleasant proceedings

Occasional Notes

A CONTEMPORARY hints that Mr Jamshedjee Khambhata has declined to accept the post of Dewan of Cambay, which had been offered to him by the Nawab

A RAILWAY to Kashmir is now under consideration and Mr O Callaghan, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, has left Simla to examine the proposed routes

THE 24th number of the statistical Abstract relating to British India has just been issued It deals with the period from 1879 80 to 1888 9 The net deficit for the above period amounts to Rs 50,000 000

THE daughter of an officer of high rank at Curragh eloped from camp on the 14th September with a shopassistant The father started in pursuit, and found the fugitives the next day He compelled the lady to return

AT Lahore, on the 10th instant a fine of Rs 2,000 was inflicted on Sardar Dyal Singh, the proprietor of the *Tribune*, and Rs 1,000 on Sitala Kant Chatterjee, the editor or in default six months' imprisonment, for defaming Mr Warburton

THE Agricultural Department of the Board of Revenue has called upon all Collectors to report approximately the quantity of rice consumed annually in each district by the receiving population at 1½ lbs per head of all ages daily

A BROTHER IN LAW of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has, it is said, just been appointed as an Assistant to the Opium Department, and is posted to Mandsyr He is the son of the late Baba Keshub Chunder Sen, the great Brahmo leader

IN Deccan a young girl of twelve is awaiting trial for having murdered another girl of six for the sake of her ornaments It was only the other day that a girl of a similar age was sentenced to transportation for life in Bengal by the Calcutta High Court

THE recent appointment of a Christian widow as a clerk in a State Railway Office at Rawalpindi does not appear to have been regarded with approval by the Government authorities, as she is said to have been served with notice of termination of her services

A BOMBAY paper hears that instructions have been received in Bombay from the Governor General of India to file suits for defamation against one of the local (?) newspapers, and also against two of the speakers at the recent immigration meeting held in Bombay

Four inmates recently escaped from the Dacca Jail A vernacular paper states as a fact that the prisoners burst open their fetters by means of charms which decents know a rule The process is simple, the charmer had only to blow on the chains, and they fell to pieces like so many cobwebs"

A CONTEMPORARY congratulates Prince Amar Singh of Kashmir on the birth of a son on the 7th instant "The want of male issue has hitherto been the misfortune of the ruling family in Kashmir, and there is some justification for the idea among the Prince's native friends, that the birth of a son may be taken to be direct reward for the good work which Rajah Amar Singh has done for the State

IT is not generally known that Henry VIII hanged no fewer than 72,000 robbers, thieves and vagabonds, and that "good Queen Bess," doubtless affected by her Royal father's ferocious example, was in the latter part of her reign responsible for the slaughter of three or four hundred criminals yearly Turning to the year 1096, for example we find that in the County of Somerset alone 40 persons were executed, 35 burnt in the hand, and 37 severely whipped

THE Calcutta High Court has made a rule that one day in every week should be set apart in the Civil courts of Bengal for the purpose of hearing execution cases The way in which these cases are dealt with in mofussil courts is anything but satisfactory Generally the ministerial officers do what is required of them in any slipshod and arbitrary manner The difficulties of suitors in Bengal begin from the moment they get their decree, and the realization of the decretal amount is always attended with difficulty and trouble

IN several towns in Holland the birth of a child is announced by exposing a silk pincushion, covered and fringed with plaited lace, at the door—the sex of the infant being marked by the colour, if a boy red, and if a girl, white In Japan and China a similar custom is followed In front of half the house in Tokyo are huge fish made of paper and coloured purple, scarlet and blue These are to celebrate the number of male children in the household, and one can tell how many boys the family boasts of by counting the big and little fish, under a big gilded globe of basket work

THE Madras Government has just passed final orders on a scheme for the wider distribution of the quinine manufactured at its factory at Nalavatam The powder has been made up in five grain packets, which will be sold throughout the Presidency by the agency of Postmasters, Revenue officials and heads of villages at a uniform rate of 3 pies The price will be notified in District Gazettes and the distributing agents prohibited from demanding a higher figure though they will be allowed to retain a commission of 4 per cent included in the price Collectors are to report in due course how the scheme works Government remarks that "it attaches great importance to the present experiment"

AN interesting public meeting was held on the evening of the 13th instant at the Pushpaka Vahid, Madras, in compliance with an invitation from the Hindu Marriage Association to discuss the question of raising the age of consent Diwan Bahadur Ragoonatha Row summarised the history of the present agitation, and urged the necessity for legislative reform A discussion ensued which showed that some of those present were opposed to the idea of legislative interference but, on the matter being put to the vote later in the evening the proposition was carried, and a memorial praying that the age of consent be raised from 10 to 12 was drawn up for submission to the Government of India through the Madras Government

Local and Provincial

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF—The Commander in Chief, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, left this for Madras, by the mail train, on Thursday night His departure was private, only a few officers being present. A salute was fired to announce his departure on Friday morning

SPECIAL TRAINS—Special trains commenced to run to Mysore on Saturday last. Many of those invited by the Maharajah have already left, and the rest will proceed there shortly

THE DUSSARAH DURBAR—We are told that the Dussarah Durbar will, in all probability, come off on Wednesday next

THE MUNICIPALITY CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION—The Commissioners of the Station wished to have a full time Secretary, and one has been appointed to the person of Captain Dixon, a retired Military officer, but instead of being Secretary to the Municipality he will be Secretary to the Resident. The appointment has given great dissatisfaction to the rate payers

THE RESIDENT—The British Resident did not leave Bangalore for Mysore on Saturday, as was expected, but will go to day, and will remain there till the end of the month He will be in Mysore when the Maharajah's Durbar comes off on Wednesday

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A FEW WORDS FOR HINDUS

1 Friends, remember, we are living to day and we may die tomorrow Therefore beware betimes See what is to be after death Atheism is disproved by very sound reasons We believe that there is a Being who is the creator and disposer of the world, the punisher of sin and rewarder of merit Spiritual felicity is the final aim of men by strict adherence to religion Would you not wish for such felicity after death? If so, lend your ears a little to what our religion says, and to how sound and truly Divine it is Therefore obey the Vedas and Shastras upon which that religion is built in all its parts and pieces, viz, Duty, Rites, Marriage, Virtue and piety, manners and customs and national character.

2 The object of this production is to point out the enormous unbearable impropriety of some of our Hindus having embraced the christian religion, the desirability of making them return to their own religion and nationality, the preventive steps to be taken to deter others from following their footsteps, and to impress upon the mind of all our nation the soundness of their bestowing the strictest attention upon their superior religion, their national character and their own manners and customs as a nation

3 Religion is revelation from God Our Vedas upon which our religion is built, are the voice of God Himself The language in which those Vedas are given, Sanskrit, is the language used by God for His creatures, man The word (ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ) (Sanskrit) itself means Divine. From the word (ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ) seems to have been derived the English terms, Scripture Script, &c This language, Sanskrit, is the source of all languages in the world, and this fact is proved by a great English author Mr John Ogilvie himself He says "the great impulse given to the labours of the comparative philologists, and the success which has attended their labours are due to the discovery, towards the close of the last century, (200 years before now) of the Sanskrit, the ancient language of the Hindus which long ago ceased to be a spoken tongue, and is now employed only in the sacred writing and literature of the Brahmins Sanskrit, which has been termed the language of all languages, is regarded as the key to all those termed Indo European including the Teutonic family, French, Italian, Spanish, Slavonian, Sithuanian Greek, Latin and Celtic. It is found to have such a striking resemblance, both in its more important words and in its grammatical forms, to the Indo European languages as to lead to the conclusion that all must have sprung from a common source, some primitive language now lost, of which they are all to be regarded as mere varieties—" In further proof, the English words, father, mother, brother, son, daughter, cow, grass, would seem to have been derived from the Sanscrit terms ಪಿತಾ, ಮಾತಾ, ಭ್ರಾತಾ, ಸೂನು, ದುಹಿತಾ, ಗೋ ಘಾಸ The Latin words, Decimo, Duodecimo, would also seem to have been derived from the Sanskrit ದಶಮ, ದ್ವಾದಶ In Beluchistan, Afghanistan and Turkistan the termination—stan—is the Sanskrit word, ಸ್ಥಾನ Beluchistan, is ಬಿಲೂಚಿಸ್ಥಾನ,

Afghanistan is the ಅವರಸ್ಥಾನ, Turkistan is the ದುರ್ಜನಸ್ಥಾನ, most probably. This would show that our brethren emigrants so called the localities by Sanskrit currup tions. Hindustan is also a name given by our brethren emigrants Sindhu is a river in India This was called India or Indus, whence the name Indus, Hindus, Hindustan and India. Our first man was the great Manu and hence ಮನುಷ್ಯ, ಮನುಜ, ಮನಸ್ಸ, and in English man and men This great Manu made his first son a teacher of the Brahma, (God) and he was called Brahmana, (Brahmin) the 2nd son was made ruler, the 3rd trader, and the 4th cultivator (ಕಣ್ಣು) other races who broke the rules of these four classes or castes and protmed them, became chandalas or parias, &c

Manu ruled that the Brahmins son should teach the others, and that the others should worship him, each thereby having the same eternal bliss, by adhering to their respective prescribed class rules. Hence the common phrase "ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಮೂಡಿದನೆ," reverse of which is now the order of the day, by our own fault, or ignorance, or degradation, or modern all learnt Tribes The said system of Manu was moral ly followed till the time of Indians

The subsequent Vedic kings became lawless and unruly having sepa rated, or broken out, the Turks, who, following the Divine Vedas, had form ed for ever the tenets, by even writing for their right to the self, instead of from the first to all right took advan tage, and entering India, overthrew the Hindu Rajas, and ruled Hindustan Thus the Hindus decayed, is pure in at their own cultivation The Mahomedans had sway and their rule was (tyranny) oppressive for the conversion, and so on Our English brethren having advanced in virtue, honesty, straightness heroism and all virtue qualities becoming man, they were, as it were, inspired by God to over throw Mahomedan cruelty, and take the poor Hindus under their shelter under which we can now living in peace and tranquility We should therefore feel most grateful to them, and sincerely wish their prosperity and bless us.

4 Now to return to our main subject —It has thus been proved that Sanskrit was the original language and Divine language, or there would have been no systematical and extensive language at all for men God gave every thing wanted and gave the language too The Vedas which are composed in that language are necessarily the voice of God himself, teaching His creatures, men, their real duty for good Our emigrant brethren forgot this or great language and Vedas, and upon so much as they retain memory of, they were obliged to form languages and philosophies for themselves, all derived or sprung from the common parent ure source, Sanskrit, and Vedas Further, the Vedas teach the primitive principle the root, Tatva, or stuff, up from God down to the lowest material, or thing, thus representing the whole universe They say that God is infinite and eternal that the human soul or spirit with matter, after imparital, just and, un form creation, in mind, by their own conduct, but from good, that is Karma, and become subject to dilh t nt births on earth and in other planets, or world ly according to the Karma, and subject to and Hell, and Hosts of punishments, and rewards for their own reformation, eventual bliss for good acts, virtue, piety, devotion &c The creation itself was God's (Deva) pastime, and was for the good of the creatures as well, and therefore this state of fall cannot be question by any one, and this is the reason why one soul is born an insect, one a bird, one a beast, one a man, one a king, one a slave, one good looking, one ugly faced, one with beautiful eyes, one blind, deaf, dumb, &c &c &c

This is the reason why there are pre-births and re-births One great English author Louis Feguier, admirably observes thus. "Our sojourn upon earth is then only a kind of trial imposed upon us by nature, during which we must refine our souls, free them from earthly bonds, rid them of the defects which weigh them down and hinder them from rising to radiance towards the ethereal spheres; every ill fulfilled human existance has to be re commenced" Thus the school boy who has worked hard, who has studied well, goes into a higher class at the end of the year, but if he has made no progress in his studies, he must go through his class again Perverse mortals, in our, opinion, vicious beings who have had a proto to life and are obliged to begin over again They must go through again and again *until the day comes, when their souls shall* be fit to take higher rank in the hierarchy of creatures, that is today, until they shall be fit to pass after their death, into the condition of super-human, beings"—Now in our opinion this person ago is a re-incarnation of one of our great person ages, Hindu of Aryan Rishis. Thus the soul and matter being eternal, the Vedas teach that the soul itself is eternal, without beginning or end subject to cycles ಕಲ್ಪಾದಿ, ಕಲ್ಪಾಂತ, creation, duration, and end These cycles are called ಯುಗಾಂತ, and they recurring over, over and over, again and again without End Thus the time, God, and the Universe are uncountable, and there is no date to reckon, that this is the truth is also proved by geological researches, and it is said, that a temple was found far underneath the ground at the Himalay is where there was an inscription stone to the effect that the temple was built by, Hanuman, Vibhisana or Bhima years ago, a monkey's finger is said to have been also found one yard long With proportion to thickness of course This shows how time eternal works, changes or how nature or the earth itself reduces from higher to lower state, or condition In those ages, men were, are, in many times plurality of much larger size than what they now are. They had their modes of life according to their physical strength, power and proportion to knowledge, and therefore the present age has its own changes and modes in all respects He Vedas further teach that God is merciful, and therefore will always see to the reformation of His creatures, by punishment and reward, and give them eventually Bliss, when they are his made fit for it

(To be continued)

General Summary.

THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI—Upon the recommendation of D Foy, Superintendent of the Presidency Central Jail, Bangalore Dass, the ex Mahant of Tirupati, has been removed from that Jail in consequence of ill-health to the Vellore Central Jail

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS—The machinery recently obtained from England for working the presses in this establishment by steam having now been erected by Mr Francis of the P W Workshops, the printing by steam power is to be commenced in a few days The steam power available is, however considered too much for existing requirements, and it is understood that in view to increase it finally a portion of the wall now carried out by the Lunatic Asylum Press will (with a number of presses) be transferred to the Gazette Press

RISING OF BHILS—News received Hyderabad a few days back of a partial rising of Bhils in the Gangapur Taluk of the Aurangabad District The band consisted of about forty men, and they have already committed several dacoities At a dacoity committed by the gang recently, at the village of Peepul Kor, one of the villagers who resisted was killed by a spear wound The Inspector General of Police at Hyderabad, on being apprised of this, sent orders at once to the Matamin of Aurangabad to follow the miscreant with both regular troops as well as police, and shoot down any that refuse to surrender when the troops come upon the whereabouts of the gang The Superintendent expects the dacoits will show fight, and will not surrender easily—D T

MOTION ON A LOST PROMISSORY NOTE—Not long ago Mr Justice Best decided in a suit adjudicated by him in which Mr V. Krishnama Charlar, Registrar of Books, was the plaintiff and the Madras Bank and Messrs Somalaya Pungio and C Varadarajulu Naidoo (Frampo and Co) were defendants, that a Government promoto for Rs 2,000, No A O 22,389 of the reduced 4 per cents, alleged to have been lost by the plaintiff and the possession of which had been traced to the Madras Bank should be given to the plaintiff and all interests thereon paid to the plaintiff His Lordship also directed that the endorsements on the promoto by the first named be cancelled As the Registrar of the Court found some difficulty in making the necessary cancellation, Mr. Douglas Grant, Solicitor on behalf of the plaintiff, to day moved before Mr. Justice Best that he do cancel the endorsements His Lordship observed that as an appeal lay against his judgment in the case he would only, if such had not been filed, make the necessary cancellation of the endorsements on the promissory note himself as the adjudicating Judge

DEPRIVATION OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES—At the meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras to be held on the 30th instant, the Syndicate will, in fulfilment of the promise made in their last Annual Report to the Senate, move the motion of the Hon Mr Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, recommend that the following bye-law, to follow by-law 11, be enacted —"If any person who has obtained a degree in the Madras University or a certificate of having passed any examination held by the University is convicted of a criminal offence by a court of law or if any such person is guilty of disgraceful conduct, it shall be competent for the University, after enquiring into the circumstances of the offence, to deprive such person of his degree, or to cancel the certificate of having passed an examination Provided however that the above punishment be in no case inflicted unless it be recommended by not less than two thirds of the members of the Syndicate, and unless the Senate accept the Syndicate's recommendation by a majority of the members present at the meeting at which the recommendation is considered, and unless with the concurrence of the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor"

A TIMELY WARNING—Some disagreeable rumours have reached us about the doings in a native state in Central India Non interference with the Judiciary is one of the first principles of good government, and any breach of it is more insufferable and likely to be more harmful than any other piece of maladministration Our native Princes hardly need to be reminded that their tenure of power is only on sufferance, that their actions are closely watched by a vigilant supervising authority, not altogether complacent or indulgent, and that in the interest both of themselves, and their subjects it is highly necessary that they should work under a constant sense of responsibility The need of such wakefulness, at all times great, is all the greater when a Prince has already got a bad name The old tradition that a king is master and the subjects his slaves must now be replaced by a more enlightened policy According to modern notions a king rather resembles the head of a great Hindu family of which the coparceners are all adults In any case the tradition of absolute irresponsible power must be forgotten, and the administration conducted with due regard to modern requirements.—*India Prakash*

ATTACK AT INDORE—Several unpleasant reports have reached us this week from Indore We cannot give them here *in extenso* for obvious reasons But it is to be hoped the Agent to the Governor-General will intervene in time and see that things do not take a more unhappy turn The resignation of Mr. Bindhilal, one of the Judges at Indore, the dismissal of another Judge, the sudden death of a high native officer, and the imprisonment of Kapoo after he had been once acquitted by the Sessions Court demand careful inquiries We of course, write subject to correction but the more or less sensational character of these occurrences has painfully surprised many persons interested in the welfare of the Indore State, and we earnestly hope that everything will be done to inspire people with greater confidence in the administration Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao left the state in disappointment We do not know what has induced Mr Kirtane to retire Mr Bedarker, it is said, will succeed him We are not prepared to prophesy how far he will be successful, but we must say that frequent changes in the personel of the administration are always to be regretted in the interests of all the parties concerned in the well-being of the State.—*The Guzerati*

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—A large and influential meeting of the Zemindars Merchants, Vakils and landholders was held yesterday evening at Chingleput, in the premises of the Native Primary School with the object of electing delegates to the forthcoming Congress to be held at Calcutta and to remit subscriptions on account of the Indian Political Agency in London There were more than 200 people present, among those being Messrs Rai Bahadur, P Ananda Charlu for Madras, M. Veeraraghava Charlar and M. Ramasawmy Naidu, Secretary to the Madras Congress Committee, Masilamony Mudeliar, B A, B L High Court Vakil, Thatha Reddiar, Avargal Muttucoomaraswamy Mudeliar, B A, Muttusubba Reddiar, Rajagopala Charlar, M Y Ramanja Charlar (District Court Vakil) T A. Narasimha Charry B L, Vakil (Chittoor Court) and several others. M R Ry Thatha Reddiar was in the chair. The Chairman introduced Messrs Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu and M Veeraragava Charry to the meeting and said that they would address the meeting in English and Tamil respectively on the subject of the Indian National Congress Rai Bahadur P Ananda Charlu spoke for an hour on the subject of Lord Cross' Bill and Mr Bradlaugh's Bill of reforming the Legislative Councils He pointed out that without pecuniary help nothing could be done in England to keep up the expenses of the Political Agency

A SERIOUS APPEAL—A native paper appeals to its countrymen (Bengalis) to engage in industrial pursuits.—"We wish nothing more heartily than that our educated young men should betake themselves to trade rather than go begging for miserable clerkships, or enrol themselves as pleaders at the overcrowded Bar to wait there indefinitely for a respectable practice The Government service and the open professions have, on account of their being overcrowded, lost their attraction for our educated young men, and there can no longer hold decent prospects for the majority of them, and they must, therefore, of necessity betake themselves to trades and industrial pursuits. It is not only for the purpose of gaining their livelihood in an honest and creditable way that they must turn away from the beaten paths, but it is essential to the well being of our community that they should do so Our educated young men do not yet see that to become a nation, worthy of the name, we must be independent as individuals, and cultivate self reliance, and that nothing is better calculated to conduce to this end than independent trades enterprise The principle of trade, as it now prevails in our country, is unworthy of an enlightened society In the majority of shop keepers in Radha Bazaar, China Bazaar or Burra Bazaar, there is a want of straight forwardness and truthfulness in their dealings with the public One has to haggle and haggle for prices of goods to a painful extent, and will still, perhaps, come out cheated in the bargain, and for one inexperienced in the ways of shopping, and unacquainted with the proper prices of articles wanted, the matter turns out to be a regular wind e"

Extracts.

AN AGRICULTURISTS' MEMORIAL

The *India Prakash*—The Agricultural Association of Punna has submitted a memorial to Mr Oxanne, the Director of Agriculture, for consideration at the next Agricultural Conference at Puna The memorial is so rich in suggestions that it is hardly possible to do any justice to it within the limits of a paragraph Its principal suggestions are thus summed up Agriculturists must be made (1) to manure exhausted land, (2) to use improved methods of culture, (3) to increase the area under wet cultivation, (4) to introduce the cultivation of more productive and profitable crops, (5) to improve their educational status and intelligence, and to acquire habits of prudence and economy, and it should be the duty of Government to assist them in their endeavours in all these respects, and to give them full assurance that the fruit of those endeavours will be entirely theirs" Under each of those heads the observations of the memorial are highly thoughtful, and deserve the closest attention of the Government as well as of the agriculturists class The memorial proceeds on the basis that Government as the great landlord of the country must initiate reforms and encourage and facilitate their adoption by the people Model farms should be established

in each District, showing the best methods and appliances of agriculture. The use of manure, and of improved agricultural implements and the raising of new and profitable crops should be stressed. Agricultural Exhibitions should be held at different centres. Agricultural education should be improved and disseminated, so as to interest the higher class and to filter down to the lower ones. The system of *taqavi* advances should be improved, 1st by encouraging the officers of Government to deal liberally with the cultivators in the matter of the advances, 2ndly by entrusting the work to the Department of Agriculture, 3rdly by getting local bodies such as Local Boards to help the Director of Agriculture in this work, and thirdly by permitting the ryots to have the use of the money for long terms on payment of interest at 6 per cent, the interest to be recovered along with assessment. There is a printed protest on the subject of pictures which we hope to notice at some length in an early issue. The memorial winds up with a prayer for fixity of tenure and facilities in starting such industries as sugar refining, which are handicapped by the inexorable tendency of Departments like the Abkari to better programme of subjects for discussion could be placed before an Agricultural conference than is contained in this memorial. We wonder if the memorial has not been sent to the more important Agricultural Conference that is now sitting at Simla. In any case let us hope the Poona Conference will give a favourable consideration to the proposals.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The *Mail*.—The regulation for the open competition for the Civil Service of India, which is to be held in August 1892, have been published in the *Gazette of India*, and may be obtained on application to the Government of India, Home Department. "Not fewer than, or at least thirty-two persons will be selected, if so many are found duly qualified. The candidates must be natural born subjects of Her Majesty, and individuals who are naturally born need not apply. The age of candidates must be above twenty-one and under twenty-three years on the 1st April 1892. Candidates selected under these regulations will, in view of the alteration in the limits of age, have seniority over the candidates selected under the previous regulations in 1891. In the case of natives of India candidates, it must be certified by the Government of the Presidency, or Province, in which they reside that they have "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity," unfitting them, or likely to unfit them for the Civil Service, and also that they are of "good moral character." The Civil Service Commissioners will allow a candidate "no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer." This is not an elegant way of saying that they will not give credit for superficial knowledge, or for a mere veneer of information. The Commissioners will keep in view "the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee in 1853, as essential, viz, that the object of the competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords." The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to conform most of the subjects of the Honour Schools in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland." The Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion, "that no candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined," desire to "avoid all disturbance of the general course of University studies, and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of open competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the Universities to attend the Examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success." During their "probation" candidates will be tested as to their ability to perform journeys "on horseback," "and no candidate will be deemed qualified for appointment who fails to satisfy the Commissioners" of his "competence in this respect." This is somewhat obscure, and it may be supposed to mean that candidates must be able to ride. The selected candidates who pass the final examination, and satisfy the Commissioners as to "their eligibility in respect of nationality, health, character, and ability to ride" will be "certified" by the Commissioners "to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for that Service." An allowance of £100 will be given to all candidates who pass their probationary interval at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St Andrew's, or Aberdeen, University College, London, or King's College, London. Before receiving this allowance, the certified candidates must attend at the India Office and enter into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of the allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. Sureties for the due fulfilment of this undertaking will be required.

THE LADIES' ADVANCED ASSOCIATION OF LONDON AND HINDU SOCIAL REFORM

THE REVERSE SIDE.

The *Gyanodaya Darpan*.—At the request of princess Eugenie, the Secretary of the "Ladies' Advanced Association", Mr Lendham Lalbhai Desai, member of the Royal College of preceptors, undertook to deliver a lecture on the "Condition and Social status of women in India."

The Hall of the Association was overcrowded by ladies, but no gentlemen were admitted.

Mr Desai said —

Princess Eugenie and my lady friends —

I am agreeably surprised to find that the members of this monumental as well as useful association have called upon me to say something about their sex in India with a degree of importance which, I do clearly see, proceeds from loving, noble, and generous minds. Happy would be the day, when your friends in India would ask me about your condition in England. You will not be surprised, I hope, if I start with an off-hand assertion, that the female sex is better off in India than it is in any part of England or on the Continent except Russia, and that the so-called institutions of Sati and Child marriages of the past were no more barbarous than of widow-hood and child-marriage today. The point is rather too much involved and mixed up with the science of Human Sociology and the limited time which I have at my disposal to-day would not permit me to enter into any scientific details bearing on this question of vital importance. However I hope to keep the ground I shall in the matter firmly—say, enthusiastically. In my opinion, much ignorance prevails in India about the good parts of our own social institutions, that whatever false information that travels to this country, is nothing but a dark, ugly and false misrepresentation of facts, and I also believe that there is far too much of the dark side of the English picture never travels to my country in the farthest East. The result is that the English and other European nations are estimate the morals of our Sacred Matrimony, as a Polygamy—I mean the modern Gallantry School enthusiasts—were shocked to hear of it. In order then first to give you a clear idea of the respective positions of women in England and India, it becomes absolutely necessary to insist upon your finding whether you in England knew half as much about the English women in England, as you are supposed to know when you, my lady friends, declared from housetops that English women enjoy greater liberties than women of any other part of the world does. If I wore a gunny gown and a bonnet, and was fortunate enough to be one of you, my pretty friends of the opposite sex, I would safely declare at the top of my voice, that I enjoy the greatest liberties so long as my husband would give me a clean pair of silk gloves and take me to the theatre when I wish without asking me to have any needle-work or wedding to do at home. But if I had the misfortune to be born one of those working women of the Civil Land, who has to work for 12 hours at fork and chains with a bonnet made as a veil like the most miserable of men, or work at buttons 100 a penny and earn 8d. a day in the hardest work such, friends, I would fly in the face of man and ask them, how such things, crave from them, "Sirs, I do not want liberty—I do not want to be as free as men—make me a drawing room furniture—say, a children producing machine as a woman in India is but save me from this misery—the abject misery of working at fork and chains and buttons at in Glasgow and Birmingham Mills, for 2d. an hour." Shame to the Country—shame to the humanity living in it—shame to the aspirations of your female advanced associations, if women have to work at anvils to earn 8d. a day in this England that commands one third of the commercial capital of the world. And what is the result of this abject misery of most of European women? A few noble souls struggle and struggle and struggle and at last meet their unhappy ends, with conviction on their dying bed, that life to them meant misery, abject misery. On the other hand those that cannot struggle against these turn out to be those deplorable creatures, who throng at Piccadilly, Charing Cross, and Angel, even till or after midnight to sell their bodies for bread. Shame . . Shame to London—its civilization and its liberty of women! If I know that liberty to women means this misery to many and happiness to few—if re-marriage means over-population—if divorce means heart breaking and imperfection in the spirit of morality, I declare, ma'am ladies, I do not want any of these in India—not at least I—Messrs Malabaris and Misses Manmings may—the Parsees have them and they have their consequences.

It is a scientific fact in the economy of nature that every living organism multiplies to the limit of food and nourishment, that the surrounding circumstances in nature furnish, and human beings are no exception to this. Very well then, as a medical student—putting aside my knowledge of ethics and morality as a Brahman—I declare without any hesitation that a form of abortion is particularly prevalent throughout the whole of the continent of Europe of which the common law of the land rarely takes any notice except perhaps in extremest cases. (*Shout*) ... Shame yes, if really is but a legalized form of shame. ..(*laughter*.)

I do not touch in this stage of my argument upon the dreadful mischief sometimes committed by your civil laws of the land of liberty to the most vital parts of their body as I often see in hospital practice, and I also pass over the ground, that of the same statutes of law and society, continues further on, your society in future will be a society of brutes and not of human beings, (hear, hear), women will degenerate in type and beauty, and man in spirit and intelligence. Your present church machinery and law of the institution of marriage will degenerate further and further. Have you ever, my friends and advocates of the liberty of women,—my Miss Manmings and Misses Malbaries, have you ever asked these questions to their brothers? Have you ever ask? Why such a terrible word evidently not exist in my poor Hindu Society—Society of barbarians, call them if you please! I you have not, I am just going to tell them in a minute.

It is because in India the social institutions from very early times are such as to prevent government of ethics and morality,—Government at first very strictly enforced by Brahmins and religion, and subsequently in these days of national degeneration the support of the whole world, by creating institutions of Custom. The dangers that you have been meeting against passerves, India rubber springs and sulphate of zinc, we have been meeting by practising self-control, a form of elastic rubber and superior to the eye of God and Man (hear, hear, cheers.) On women marry but once—men exceptions of a few cases never marry two wives. Our history boasts not only a faithful woman and Satis, but it also boasts of faithful men—men who have taken *Sapatha* vows, as Rama and others. Our women are more faithful than Englishmen, and men in are equally so! We hear speak of very much about love, but we practise it most. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Look to a Hindu family circle. We are poor, our comforts are limited, but we make up the want to our family by kind words, and give the glory of our being so poor and so faithful to the sacrifice of our country, to our British Rulers, to whom we are so loyal.

You know, friends, that in the history of humanity, we first hear of women treated almost as slaves—but men were never partial to their own sex. They had mussulmans in the Africans, and even today without the stigma of slavery stamped on their foreheads your working classes have to work harder than these slaves. Why? Because with the progress of time struggle for existence is getting keen and keener all over the world and—the fittest must survive. Men and women have to share this struggle equally well. If a man has time to enjoy and time to work to keep body and soul together, so must a woman have. In the Society of England, I find women too selfish sometimes—particularly married women. They have nothing to do, no, not an earthly thing except to go out once a week for shopping while men have to work hard from morning till evening.

Our women are not such. They cook for us, fetch water for us, and make us happy in a condition of things where you can rarely survive. Can an Englishman keep a family for Rs. 10 in India? Cannot. Why not? because his lady cannot practise the same self-denial that a Hindu wife can. Here is the key. The condition of women always goes hand in hand with that of men, their intellectual standard and every thing secondarily. At present India is poor, so it wants useful wives and not ornamental wives. Our wives do not know how to read a newspaper to us, but they can give us our meals at regular intervals, work for us, and love us all the same. You will therefore see that our women are not degraded—they occupy an inferior position in society—they are happy—contented—give us our meals and take them. They are useful, loving wives, kind sisters—affectionate mothers. What else do Messrs Malabaris want them to be? Newspaper reading ladies, mouths like Parsees and English ladies to give us a cup of tea or have me for them? And who will keep a maid servant and look to it the poor husband earning 10 rupees per month, under this glorious British Government? (*our hear*.) As for the question of widow remarriage, I say nothing further. When we shall have no virgins to marry, we shall marry widows. The question has been receiving every practical treatment at our hands. Our widows are not miserable, crying, wailing creatures as you think them to be. They may be unhappy—but we are not happy ourselves, under certain things. Now a word about Sati, and I shall finish the subject in a few minutes.

You my lady friends, know full well what it is to love. Some of you must have felt that love, that love for your dearest husbands, to follow wherever he has leaded you, and prefer to living after them. I often hear of glorious types of your sex ending their lives by Prussic Acid or some such thing to follow the dear one. Such a woman, I call Sati. Some of your glorious types of heroines, Sita—Damayanti—Savitri—Jaya Kunwar of Chittod—second Sita. Not all. Very few are qualified to become Sati. A Sati has her whole being full of love for the departed. The only thing that she feels is her love—not the presence of her beloved while on a pile of fire and nor the pain of fire. We worship such women—such faithful, noble, glorious women as goddesses. We have statues made for them. Women were so barbarous as to burn hundreds of Joan of Arcs as witches. We despise the man who throws even a rose flower at a woman with a view to hit her—that possibility then for us to burn our women on piles of fire?

I have nothing further to dilate upon, and in conclusion I beg to state that the status of our women in India even to-day is most glorious and praiseworthy. They never have to call their lives for bread freely and openly with the sanction of society and law of the land, as is the case in Europe. Thanking you very much for the calm attention that you have given to my humble my self. (loud cheers.)

Princess Eugenie of Malta said —

Mr. Desai is one of those Indian prodigies who know every thing about every thing, and take an English audience by surprise. I would never have expected so much practical knowledge and wisdom from one so young. His statements this evening were rather awkward, and to me appeared difficult to be reconciled with what we ordinarily hear, but they are supported by no weak arguments, and I am almost inclined to believe everything that Mr. Desai said. When I first requested Mr Desai, to give us a lecture this evening, he cautioned me not to ask him to speak on a subject in which he was almost an amateur think. I am glad however, that we did hear an amateur thinker, for he will find he shall have made a waste of similar thinkers from this audience. Thanking Mr. Desai for his kindness, to give us this evening, I propose a vote of very hearty thanks to Mr Desai.

The vote was seconded by Miss Hunter and was passed unanimously.

Bangalore.—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII] BANGALORE.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1890 [No. 43.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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NOTICE

I meet Phillips Sargent and Bramwell factories for the improved chilled roller system at the Maharajah of Mysore's Mill to be held at the Company's Stores in the Pettah, and at Dispensary Road from Salimh Mohamed Cossim Saib Sole Agents in Cantonments, Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Washington, 19th Oct.—The Treasury to day purchased 517,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 109 20 to 109 67.

London, 20th Oct.—Mr. Gladstone starts on his Mr. Rotherham tour to-day.

Hyderabad, 19th Oct.—It is decided that Sir Charles Elliott is to be Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in succession to Sir Stewart Bailey.

The Director General of Post Offices is trying to arrange a special train to run every week from Bombay to Calcutta with the English Mails.

London, 21st Oct.—England has recognised the Prince in Rep blic, and the Commanders of Her Majesty's Squadron in those waters have been ordered to salute the flag of the Republic.

Allahabad, 20th Oct.—Pro rumours regarding the resignation of the Viceroy on account of ill health, which have been in circulation lately, are groundless. He has now quite recovered from the effects of fever.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's successor in Burma will be either Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, C. S. I., or Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, C. S. I.

Anand Singh, a dacoit who has long been a terror in those Provinces, with some others of his gang, was recently arrested at Rampore where he had taken refuge. All have been found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff is slightly better, and is about to be removed into Tehran.

Lahore, 20th Oct.—Mr. Warburton has appealed against the recent judgment in the Lahore *Tribune* libel case.

Washington, 20th Oct.—The Treasury to day purchased 517,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 109 20 to 109 67.

London, 21st Oct.—The Federation Party formed by the leading British ship-owners threatens to lay up all the vessels of the United Kingdom until the situation resulting from the strikes has improved.

London, 21st Oct.—Mr. Gladstone has been most cordially received *en route* to Edinburgh.

London, 22nd Oct.—A Commission is being despatched to India by the Leprosy Fund to morrow, and will consist of Doctor Rake, Superintendent of the Tremadal Leper Asylum, Doctor Kanthack of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, and Doctor Buckmaster of Oxford. These gentlemen on arrival in India will be joined by Surgeons Barclay and Thompson, and will remain in India for one year, and report within six months regarding the withdrawal of, or the forced isolation of lepers. The Committee of the Leprosy Fund have announced their intention of endowing two student ships, for the study of the disease, one for Europe and the other for China and the Colonies.

London, 22nd Oct.—Mr. Gladstone yesterday addressed a meeting of 5,000 persons in Mr. Rotherham, when he contrasted the Government in Ireland in a manner with "shovelling" and jury packing. He described the Liberal Unionists as ultra Conservatives, and urged his hearers to rally for instead on the last fortress of bigotry and prejudice.

Ottawa, 21st Oct.—At a banquet given at Montreal in honour of Sir A. P. Caron Minister of Militia, a grand loyalist demonstration was made in favor of the Queen and the Empire.

Mr. Bellamy Lowell, who spoke, said that England would spend her last drop of blood in the defence of Canada.

London, 24th Oct.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Mile Cutler yesterday, said it is not proper to keep all the Union members Irish out from the English Parliament, but to delegate to Ireland the control of her local affairs. He advocated the principle of one man one vote, and a Parliament of shorter duration.

Mr. Gladstone then said that the judgment of the masses on the great questions was more enlightened than the judgment of the educated classes. He was disposed to support the Eight Hours movement in the case of miners, but not a general Bill for the same until the question had been carefully examined into.

Patiala, 23rd Oct.—After the ceremony of investing the Maharajah with full powers of administration to-day the Viceroy addressed His Highness in a speech of some length. After referring to the satisfactory way in which the State had been administered during his minority, and specially congratulating the Maharajah on having such able and experienced Ministers as Khalifa Mahomed Hussan and Sardar Jundla Singh, His excellency continued:—"I have noticed with satisfaction the manner in which Your Highness has already identified yourself with useful movements for the improvement of agriculture, increasing the efficiency of the military forces which the State contributes to the defences of the Empire and promoting the cause of education. I am also glad that the reports received on the spirit and discipline of Your Highness's troops are most satisfactory and encouraging. We appreciate many admirable qualities in the Sikh nation and it is a pleasure to know that while in days gone by we recognised in them a gallant and formidable foe, we are to day able to give them the foremost place amongst the true and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress."

His Excellency concluded:—"I trust you may so make use of the powers entrusted to you to day that during your life, and after it, you may be remembered by the Government of India, by your subjects and by the great Sikh community, of which you are a distinguished member, as the wise, just and honest ruler of a prosperous and contented people."

Simla, 24th Oct.—The Government of India has sanctioned the survey for a Railway from Mandra, on the North West Railway, via Pajar and the Jhelum Valley to Srinagar, 210 miles in length.

Patiala, 24th Oct.—At the dinner given to the Viceroy at the Visitors' Camp, His Excellency, in proposing the health of the Maharajah referring to the troops trained for the Imperial Service Corps said:—The great work commenced by Lord Dufferin had its inception at Patiala. There are now undertaking in the principal Native States in different parts of India 6,400 Cavalry and 7,000 Infantry, fitted to take their place in the general system of Imperial defence. I have heard it said that the number might easily have been exceeded, but I would far sooner be blamed for moving rather too slowly than rather too fast. I have come to the conclusion that I ought not to accept assistance from Feudatory States except when the Ruler of the State is honestly desirous of placing his troops at our disposal and esteems it an honour to have those troops brought into line with those of the Imperial Government, and when such service does not impose too heavy a burden on the State. There should be no compulsion, and I have turned a deaf ear to offers of money in lieu of men. We are not seeking to levy an Imperial defence cess on the Native States. We have discouraged several well meant proposals for the formation of con

posite corps by small contributions of men from the minor States Under such an arrangement there would be no room for *esprit de corps* or pride of each individual State in its own force I think, therefore, I was right in declining such offers. The essential idea of the scheme is that we should select with the utmost care the States allowed to take part therein, and each of these State should provide a force of its own, off red by its own gentry It is very satisfactory to find that amongst the first to give adhesion to this important movement has been the State of Patiala."

London, 25th Oct—Mr Balfour has gone on a tour in West Ireland

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1890

TREES AND RAIN

The subject of forests is one of very great importance, and this may be said of Mysore with more truth than almost any other part of Southern India The rainfall of the province is very capricious Since the famine of 1876 78, there has scarcely been a year in which there was not apprehension of some thing similar occurring The rain this year has not come down at the proper time, though we have had a fair quantity during the whole year It is the "timely" rain that benefits the land and the people, not that which comes when it could be done without. It is now clear that forests and rainfall are very intimately connected Old men will tell us that the rain does not come down as it did in years gone by Fifty years ago it was known to a day when the monsoon would break, the seasons were almost as regular as day and night If the rains failed they failed altogether, when they were abundant they were never late Unfortunately this cannot be said now They are very irregular, and hence the anxiety that is felt

Those who have thought well over the subject have been able to trace the exact change in the rainfall according to the progress of the denudation of the forests. It may be that the same quantity of rain may fall during a certain number of years now that fell during the same number in former times, but, as we have said, it falls irregularly Those who have studied the subject of meteorology ascribe this to the cutting down of the trees

But not only is the rainfall smaller now than formerly, but what comes down is not so beneficial Trees have a great staying power, where these exist in large numbers there are plenty of springs, rivers and smaller streams take their rise, and the land in the vicinity, and perhaps also at a distance, is well irrigated There is always an abundant supply of water in the neighbourhood of forests But when these are cut down the rain as it falls runs off the land into the streams, and on into the sea There is nothing to prevent its flow over the land, as there would be if there were trees in abundance But this is not all It often happens that a heavy fall of rain its rush over the land carries away a good portion of the soil, and leaves the rest almost unproductive. This was the case about five years ago when there was a tremendous downpour in several parts of the Madras Presidency The rain did so much damage to the soil that thousands of acres were rendered almost worthless The best portion had been washed away, and left little but stone The loss to the people and the Government was very great, and had there been forests this loss could not have occurred The trees would have prevented the rain from running away, and could have helped to turn it into springs and lakes for future use It is well known that in former years there were many streams flowing in India that are not now in existence. The source —the forests—have been destroyed, and they cease to flow. Instances of the kind could be produced from all parts of the country, and the loss thereby caused must be enormous To prove that meteorologists are right in their assertions we have only to name those parts of the country in which there are few trees, and in which the rainfall is scanty The Punjab is almost a treeless land, there the rain comes down in small quantities, and at irregular periods The cry for rain is great throughout the whole province The anxiety of the people in this respect never ceases If the rain comes down in abundance one year, they will be sure to have fears for the next, for it may not come down at all In this way they have always to be watching the clouds, and it is only where they can obtain water from the rivers to irrigate their land that they are safe Sind is in a still worse condition with regard to rain than the Punjab. Very little falls there, and thus with the greatest uncertainty Fortunately for the people they have the river Indus from which they can draw water to irrigate the land If this river did not run through the province it could be a desert probably as barren as Arabia It is needless to say there are scarcely any trees in Sind If we turn to other parts of the world we find the same *phenomenon* as in India In Egypt, for instance, there is scarcely any rain at all perhaps once in ten years a shower comes down, but this is all The Nile supplies what is wanting, and so the land does not become desert If it was not for this river the land would be totally unproductive. There would be little or no vegetation, and the population would soon die out Egypt is one of the most rainless countries upon the face of the earth, and there is scarcely a tree anywhere to be found It would be interesting to know what would happen should a good portion of this land be planted with trees, whether the rain would come down soon after they were grown up, or whether it would take some years to bring this about

A good deal has been said of late about the denudation of the forests in Mysore to work up the iron ore that will be dug up by the concessionaire, and it is believed by many that a great amount of injury would ensue should the concession be allowed The forests would be cleared and the rain would stop But one of the councillors of the Maharajah is of opinion that a country is better without forests He says it is healthier, and that more revenue would come into the Treasury! He seems quite delighted that the trees should be cut down, and expects that prosperity will always be the order of the day after this takes place He should have gone further and told the Government and the people that it would be better if there was no rain It would be healthier, for there would be fewer colds and less fever! Besides water proofs would not be required, and umbrellas might to a great extent, be dispensed with There might be some difficulty in procuring food, but this would be a minor matter in the eyes of the said Councillor So only this gentleman ought to know a little about a subject when he writes about it, but this evidently is not the case at present His mind is so full of the iron concession that he can think of nothing else

Occasional Notes.

A GRANT of five lakhs to start work on the Northern or Ganjam end of the East Coast Railway has just been sanctioned, and work will be begun at once

IT is reported that the question of water supply in cantonments has been taken up at Army Head Quarters with a view to a general scheme of improvement being worked out

Mr Radin Barrister at law, of Hyderabad, has been engaged by Nawab Sir Kursaed Jah, K C I E, for six months, as legal advisor, on a salary, it is said, of Rs 1,200 per mensem

BY order of the Ameer eight official accountants at Jellalabad had been sent to Cabul under arrest as there are suspicions against them of having misappropriated Government money during the time of the late Governor of Jellalabad, Sardar Dad Muhammad Khan

In a recent speech Dewan Raghunatha Rao said that the Free trade principles had been introduced into the Indore State, at the request of the British Government, but they were found to be detrimental in the main to the interests of the State.

It is now quite understood that Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K C S I, Chief Commissioner in Burma will succeed Sir Charles Elliott as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council He is fifty five years of age He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1857

THE Amir's attack of gout has passed away He is now in perfect health, and attends durbar regularly once a week His son carries out the ordinary duties of administration His chief advisor is Dewan Narayan Das, whom he always keeps with him

GOVERNMENT has ruled that in cases in which lands are taken up by Municipal or Local Boards, and a reduction of peshcush consequently allowed to the proprietors, the Municipal or Local Boards concerned are to make good the revenue lost to Government either by paying it annually or by redeeming it by payment in lump of its capitalised value

THE officers in attendance on the Emperor William at the Russian military manœuvres were greatly surprised by the swimming exploits of the Russian soldiery 'Boots off!' exclaimed the Colonel, when his battalion reached the river bank Then, making the sign of the cross, he plunged in himself, and the whole force followed him, swimming to the other side

A Law Commission is about to be constituted at Hyderabad It will consist of three members, who will travel from district to district collecting evidence, and examining Courts with a view to the reconstitution of the district Benches and the introduction of certain new laws The Commission will also codify all the existing laws on the basis of English legislation in British India.

IN Bengal a person has discovered a specific for cobra bite, namely, to have the person sucked by hens When all remedies had failed after a cobra bite an old peasant applied the method of sucking the poison out of the wounded part by means of a hen Nine hens dropped down dead one after the other, in the course of this experiment The tenth was half dead, but the eleventh luckily got no injury, and the woman was cured instantly without more ado!"

A correspondent understands that the financial affairs of Cooch Behar are not what one would expect under the enlightened administration of the young Prince who rules over it We are told that when he ascends the *gadda*, the State coffers were almost full, there being 25 lakhs in cash in them Now they are almost empty and the Maharaja has lately had to ask the Supreme Government for a loan of several lakhs to construct a railway line in the State, which has been refused.

THERE is a story in Bengal about a miraculous escape of a native girl from a bear It runs as follows —"Three girls went into the jungle to gather fuel They were in the midst of their work when up came a bear and attacked one of them who was only eight years old Her companions took to their heels, but, 'the girl attacked had the nerve to pluck out with both hands the hairs of the animal' This seem to have greatly disconcerted the bear who was either not prepared to lose her or to find resistance in one so young He left her, therefore, and others having come up, the girl was taken home 'She received some slight wounds which are healing fast'"

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that quite a furore has been created in Brahmin circles in Arungiri by the proceedings of one of its members The young man turned Mahomedan suddenly, of his own accord, and his wife has consequently been out-casted while his young wife, a girl of only ten years of age, has been declared a widow and treated as such, her head has been shaved, she has been deprived of her jewels and other ornaments and doomed to undergo all the horrors of child widowhood, although her marriage has never been consummated Her husband has taken things quite unconcernedly, declaring that whatever his family or their casts may decide to do, he will still cling to Mahomedanism

RAO Bahadur Khanderao Chimnaji Bhaskar, the new Prime Minister of Indore, was born at Surat on the 25th of October 1841 We are told that, owing to his success as a judicial officer, many important Native States were anxious to secure his services The Rao of Cutch offered him his Dewanship and so did the Maharajah Kundersingh of Baroda These offers were refused by Mr Bhaskar, and he also refused the appointment of Chief Justice of Hyderabad and also the Dewanship of Baroda in the reign of Malharrao Subsequently Mr Bhaskar was appointed a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona In that capacity he made himself universally popular, and was very much admired for his firmness, independence and impartiality

THE *Englishman* asks —"Will the administration of criminal justice in India ever be much better than a farce? The state of things in Bengal is certainly the reverse of encouraging." In Bengal last year there were upwards of 27,000 cases reported to the police After rejecting the absurd and malicious cases, there remained 20,000 cases regarding which the police were satisfied that the crime had been committed Yet the police were unable to send up 4,000 cases for trial, of which after passing through the Courts, only 1,780 cases remained in which convictions were secured Similar results might be quoted for dacoity, which is nearly as rife in Bengal as in Burma, while the results in murder trials can only be described as deplorable "Next to the indifference of the people themselves, for which there can be no remedy, much of the blame for the state of things described must be divided between Deputy Magistrates and Juries, both of whom are so anxious to give the accused the benefit of the doubt that they seem to have absolutely no regard for the public safety"

Local and Provincial

HOLIDAYS —The Resident's Treasury, the Banks and other places were closed last Wednesday, and Thursday on account of the Dussarah festival

H H THE MAHA RAJA —We hear that on or about the 15th proximo His Highness the Maha Raja will start on a trip to the scene of the Khedda operations at Kakankota —M H

A RUMOUR —Rumour is growing round that Mr Meikeljohn our Deputy Commissioner is about to proceed to Mercara next month and relieve Col Fredrick Clarke of the Commissionership of Coorg —M H

THE PUBLIC HEALTH —We are sorry to find that the public health is not quite so good as it might be There is a good deal of small pox lying about, and fever is very prevalent A good downpour of rain would probably mend matters

THE RESIDENT —The Resident proceeded early last week to the capital to be present at the Durbar and other festivities connected with the Dussarah From Mysore he will proceed to Coorg, and after inspecting that province will return to Bangalore

THE WEATHER—The weather was very hot last week during the day although the nights were cool enough Rain is very much needed, and if it does not come soon

is feared the crops will wither There is a good deal of anxiety expressed with regard to the present outlook

SANDAL OIL —The Bangalore *Daily Post* informs that Mr Hay of Hunsur Ittely learnt at Paris the method of extracting oil from sandal wood, that he is about to establish a manufactory which is likely to cost about Rs 26 000 They are looking out for a suitable site to erect a building —M H

OFF TO MYSORE —At the beginning of last week the crowds leaving the City Station for Mysore were very great, and though special trains were put on, it was with the greatest difficulty the people could be taken on to the capital Now the traffic is all the other way People are returning in large numbers

RETRENCHMENT AND REVISION —The Superintendent Revenue Survey sent up to Government 27 amins of the talukas whose services will not be required after 1st December next Of these Government have ordered that six be retained this resulting provided for by Deputy Commissioners of Districts as Sheristhadars in several talukas, each of them for whom no such provision is made by Decree be also ordered to be retained —M H

A COMPANY DISSOLVED —During the last official year a company was started by a Gentleman at Kolar, under the designation of the Kolar Railway Company with the idea of opening a Railway from the Kolar Road Station to the Kolar and a nominal capital of Rs 50 000 but the scheme was dissolved before commencing operations as the Darbar asked the Projectors why they should not be prosecuted for receiving money under false pretences as the concern was floated without the sanction of Government —*Daily Post*

THE PRIMITIVE MAN —Among the things brought from Burma by Mr Sanderson of the Kheddas, is an image which he presented to Mr A Narasimhangar of the Palace The image is in keeping to good account during the present Dasara Festivities The image is kept at the Mysore Town Hall and exhibited People desirous of seeing this image of man are at liberty to do so on payment of a small fee The money realised is to be applied to the benefit of the Maharaja's Girls School Crowds of people are now going to see the image —M H

A TRAMWAY TO THE PETTAH —We hear several gentlemen from Bombay are on a visit to Bangalore, with a view of determining whether a tramway from the Pettah to the Station would pay We believe the State Municipality was at one time asked to give a free grant of land for the establishment of a tramway which would be brought Mr Scrubby Leo, the engineer Sanitary Engineer of Mysore, who was then a friend of the State Municipal Board was a warm advocate of the measure The Bombay Tramway Company is one of the most paying concerns in that capital We do not see why it should not be similarly successful in Bangalore —*Daily Post*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A FEW WORDS FOR HINDUS

(*Concluded from last issue*)

5 Now as much of the Vedic purport will be for our present purpose Mr Max mullen, the recognised most probably of one of our Rishis is the proof of the divineness and the consequent truthness of our Vedas

6 Though our religion is thus divine, true and the most holy, and our nationality is so original and superior it cannot be described Low pitiful it is that some of our Hindus forsook such their religion and nationality and embraced the Christian religion to the great discredit in Hindu of our nation

7 The causes that led to such an awful entry, we will describe as follows —

After the conquest of India for good by the British, the descendants of the Indian Rajas and the Brahmans turned out vagrants and became worthless beings living from hand to mouth In the meanwhile, the missionaries appeared and began preaching the Christian religion The very stronghold upon which their success proceeded was speaking against idolatry The Hindus were in such a wretched condition that the poor converts believed in what they said, and there were no wise men of influence to avert them Now we will point out how terrible is the worship of God by representative symbols Where is God? It is universally admitted that he is everywhere This being the case there is no reason why Christians too should build a Church or Chapel for praying to Him They say that it is for convenience sake Very well, we have ours for that very convenience sake too They pray God in a simple manner It is admitted that God is a spirit, and also assumes a form for the purpose of His Holy prepared creatures to enjoy Him in person The spiritual state is, of course, invisible, and it is only in this form that he can be seen and enjoyed We have therefore the diversity of His form for formal worship to Him Thus to see his form, doth Him, adore Him, prostrate before Him, and do everything else It is said by God in His incarnation as Krishna thus —ಯೇ ಯಥಾಮಾಂಪ್ರಪದ್ಯಂತೇತಾಂಸ್ತಥೈವ ಭಜಾಮ್ಯಹಂ, that is to say in whatever manner they worship me, I treat them in the manner The Vedas too authorize it "ಶಂಕರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ" and so on and elsewhere In short every one knows what truth is, we can therefore also content ourselves that we have our God The Christians have their God Let them not interfere with our truth and we will not with theirs They say that Krishna was a thief and adulterer, and that therefore he was not God Here we will show how mistaken the Christians are in this respect Rishis or sages, when seeing God a person in virtue of their meditation, seeing His most admirable enchanting form, expressed their wishes to enjoy Him as husband and as child Most genuine as boys, the prayer was granted and so is the case with other incarnations

8 Now let us examine a little of what the Christian Bible and Jesus Christ teach They say that God breathed the breath of life into the nostrils of the first man and that then he became a living creature If this is the truth the breath was but a particle of air purposely made fit to enliven a thing Thus when it leaves the frame in which it was so infused, it must, for its ordinary out the element air only You will see that this cannot be the Parva, the truth, is but a thing terrible of human imagination at least On the contrary Christians say that that breath is the soul Even supposing it to be so mother their dirty officials If on the fire It must be admitted in that so that the soul has a beginning and that everything that has a beginning must have an ending, so that the soul must be lost and that it can have no entity Thus our Vedas prove themselves to be the voice of God, and there can be no such structure which for against it as against the Christian religion They truly say that the soul is eternal, and such a state of things must be most real in itself and indisputable The Christians say that man has only one birth If this is the case how can they account for the undesirable and partial diversity of creation They say that it is God's will If so God must be most partial and unjust being which is against his own attributes as admitted both by ourselves and the Christians themselves Our Vedas account for it by "Karma" which is already described Further, if there is only one birth, then the infants grown up may think of God and go to him But what is to be done with children dying in the womb, and shortly after birth They had no previous birth the present birth is lost to them and there is no re birth If they say that God will grant such children Heaven, why would he not do the same thing to all souls and even without giving them birth at all The Bible teaching has such inconsistency, and therefore it cannot be held the voice of God They further say, that all sinners must go to everlasting Hell. If so, it is very hard in deed, God cannot be merciful On the other hand we say that God is the ocean of mercy, and is always bent upon reforming His children, and preparing them for eternal bliss The Christians have thus made God a very cruel and harsh Being Indeed we would not wish for such a God and hard religion So much will do for the present for description of the Christian religion

9 Now let us take heed that our Hindus become converts no more. Let all those that already become converts, return to their own religion and nationality, and reform themselves and preserve their own national holiness, honour and character

10 Now a days, the English education has attained to such a pitch that Hindus forget themselves, and are looking about adopting foreign manners and customs, in fact ungodly and unholy things so degraditory to ourselves Let them remember that they are a most holy nation, and therefore correct themselves and preserve their great religion and their most respectable habits and customs, manners and customs and their national character Let them not borrow or imitate foreign manners and things like parrots Oh! Dear countrymen! we are not birds like parrots, we are men, most holy men and the best nation of the world We have our own holy Vedic laws of duty, marriage rites, social habits and manners to which we should pay the greatest attention and respect and not indulge ourselves in adopting foreign manners and customs Let Hindus be Hindus, and let the English be English Borrowing foreign manners and customs is no reformation as they seem to think to be, but on the other hand shame to ourselves, to our own nationality

11 To bring about this state of things back again, we have to do our work by degrees We have to form assemblies call meetings, and move for the formation of a ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ society as that of the English missionaries. We want much monetary help and every one's hand of us should be put together unanimously to raise a fund like the missionary funds Our Maha Raja of Mysore should give us the leading hand upon which our present and future success will in a great measure depend

12 We have begun the task and we do not know what will be its end But whatever it may, we have the satisfaction that we have done our duty by giving the lead This will do for the present Amen

A PATRIOT

Legal Intelligence

APPEALS AGAINST MUNICIPAL TAXATION

On Saturday last, Colonel G M J Moore, President of the Madras Municipality, assisted by Messrs F Rowlandson and S Gantz, Municipal Commissioners, as Assessors with Mr Ramaswamy Chetty heard appeals from the Hon'ble Mr J F Price, Chief Secretary to Government, his Chief Assistant, Mr A F Pringle, Mr C A Galton, Member of the Board of Revenue, Colonel R P Deane Brockman, Superintending Engineer, P W D, Mr J Walsh, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Mr Butterworth against the levy of professional tax during the first half of 1890 91 viz, from April to October 1890 on the ground that during that period they did not exercise their profession within the Municipal limits of Madras for sixty days, being away at Ootacamund Mr Reddy Brauson, Solicitor, appeared for the two first named gentlemen The interpretation to be placed on the word professional was argued, and it was contended that though the tax was not levied, strictly speaking, upon a profession it was levied on the exercise of one's office In the case of Mr. A. T Pringle and some of the other appellants they did not exercise their office at Madras during the above period, for all that time they were away with Government at Ootacamund. Major Baddeley, R E, Under Secretary to Government, P W D, had, however, during the period referred to, signed papers for the Chief Secretary to Government, who had therefore virtually exercised his office at Madras In respect of this allegation it was urged that one officer signing papers for another did so under the express terms of a Government Order, and the signing of these papers had practically become a portion of the duties of the office of so signing the papers, and as long as he had paid his professional tax nothing further could be claimed After some further argument the assessors acquiescing in these views, the President remitted in all the cases the professional tax appealed against —*Mail*

General Summary.

A NEW DEPARTURE —The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway has introduced a new departure by providing pail porters to remove passengers' luggage without requiring payment

THE PICTURESQUE EXAMINATION —The next Pleadership Examination will be held in the different educational centres in the Presidency on the 9th of February next, and following days

OIL PAINTINGS —Mr Ravi Varma Kodi Tampuran, the renowned Travancore artist, is reported to have finished some excellent oil paintings of *Maha Bharata* and *Ramayana* subjects for his Highness the Maha Rajah of Baroda —W S

MR JUSTICE PARKER —Mr Justice Parker, who proceeded on furlough about the beginning of the year, is expected to return to return to Madras on the 17th proximo, and resume his seat on the High Court Bench He leaves Brindisi, on the 2nd of next month by the P and O Steamer *Sutlej*

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE —We learn that His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore leaves his capital next month on a tour to Rameswaram, and other places in the Tinnevelly and Madura Districts According to present arrangements, His Highness will leave Trevandrum on the 8th proximo accompanied by His Dewan and a few other important officers of the state and will return to his capital on or about the 15th December

TRIPLE BIRTH —A Madura paper reports that a woman of the Kalla (thieves) caste in the village of Sallur on the other side of the river at Madura gave birth to three children—one female and two males, that the children died one after a other within a few minutes of their birth, and the woman followed them on Wednesday last week the fifth day after her delivery

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING —On Wednesday, in Entally, a Mahomedan lad, named Noor Mahommad picked up a loaded cartridge on the road Afterwards he went inside his house and sat down by the fire and when tired of examining the cartridge threw it into the fire An explosion attracted the attention of his mother who found the boy unconscious on the floor, and bleeding from a hole in his stomach He was removed to the Campbell Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition —D N

SMALL CAUSE COURT —In view to facilitate work, and to obviate a large amount of calculations, debtors paying into the Court instalments allocated in liquidation of decrees are not now required to pay the Court interest at 6 per cent per annum on such instalments, but when the amount decreed against the debtor concerned has been paid off Interest is then calculated once for all upon the whole amount from date of filing suit, credit being given for counter interest This arrangement does away with the necessity at present existing of debtors having to wait for hours for Court receipts

THE STAMPING OF POLICIES OF INSURANCE —The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, recently declined to stamp a blank Policy of Insurance forwarded to him by the Agents of an Insurance Company to be stamped in the usual way, on the ground that it was partly executed, as it was signed by the Directors at the Head quarter of the Company As all insurance Policies sent to branches bear the signature of the Directors at Head Quarters, the Agents submitted that such document is not executed until the policy is filled in and their signature as Agents affixed and asked the Collectors of Madras for information on the point as to that the Directors might, if necessary, be asked to discount new sending blank policies signed by them The question has also been referred to the Board of Revenue, it has been ruled that the policy is not a complete document until the blanks are filled up and that it can therefore be stamped in the usual way

Mr. Caine on the Liquor Traffic in India.—On Sept 30th Mr. W. S Caine attended a Conference of the British Temperance League at Norwich, and in supporting a resolution to the effect that traffic in intoxicating liquors was iniquitous, and that both in our dependencies and in Great Britain and Ireland the common sale of intoxicants should, as early as possible, be prohibited, observed that Parliament was responsible for the good government of a vast empire He spoke with some feeling on the subject of India, "where 250,000,000 of our fellow subjects had no self government, and were having the iniquitous license system thrust upon them The Government of India practically monopolised the liquor trade for the sake of revenue. In that country, by the Mussulman religion, intoxicants were prohibited in the most rigid manner and drunkenness was one of the seven deadly sins in the Hindoo religion. The liquor traffic was condemned alike by religion and custom in India"

The "Standard" Libel Case—This case, on being called on to-day for further hearing before Mr. J. M. Maskell at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town, Mr. Reddy Branson, Attorney for the defendant, Mr. John L. Porcira, the Printer and Publisher of the *Madras Standard*, submitted the apology given below which was read out in Court and which Mr Gideon Johnstone, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Morgan, of Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, Solicitors, accepted on behalf of the complainant the Honorable Mr. George Hammett, C. I. E., Member of the Legislative Council :—"I John L Porcira, the managing proprietor of the *Madras Standard* newspaper hereby freely and unreservedly apologise to the Honorable George Hammett for the libellous imputations cast upon him in the issue of the *Madras Standard* newspaper of the 12th September 1890, and I undertake to insert this apology in the next two issues of my paper next Wednesday and Friday and to send a copy for insertion to the *Eastern Guardian*.

The Indore Treasure Trove Case.—A correspondent writes :—The Indore treasure trove case has ended. The accused Martand Shankar Kapaho, late Amin of Tarana, has been convicted, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 12,500. The committing magistrate had found a *prima facie* case against the accused, and committed the case to the Sessions, where he was acquitted The Sessions Judge having failed to appreciate properly the facts and evidence in the case, an appeal was lodged at the Sudder court, where it was heard before a full bench. The Chief Justice allowed the appeal and found the accused guilty. His colleague, without going into the merits, rejected the appeal on technical ground that the case was time-barred. On account of this difference of opinion the case was referred to the Council, where the Chief Justice's conviction has been upheld The records in the case show that the accused did find a treasure trove, and that he misappropriated it. It would also appear that he bribed some state servants with the view of suppressing the fact of the treasure trove being found.—*G*

The Casuarina Scrubs.—On the 6th instant we expressed a hope that H E the Governor would take an early opportunity to see for himself the condition of the scrubs of casuarina plantations which have been grown on the foreshore for the protection of Madras from the wily Russian! We stated that the theory employed by the Royal Engineer who is chiefly accountable for their presence is, that when the "Muscovite hovers off Madras he will not see the Beach batteries embosomed in the trees, and that British gunners will take pot shots at his ships, and make an exemplary end of them. But the Muscovite was not born yesterday, and he will not be so child-like and blind as to be caught in the casuarina trap. Therefore, the military value of that trap is probably nil" Meanwhile the plantations are applied to the basest of uses, and the sea breeze is obstructed or polluted. Advantage was taken by the Government last week of the presence of H E. the Commander-in Chief in Bangalore to invite him to run down to Madras to inspect the plantations, as they are under the control of the military authorities. The result of his inspection is that orders have been issued for the removal of three of the largest groups of plantations which are held to interfere with the ventilation of the town The remaining plantations will be thinned and topped We wish we were able to add that they will be enclosed by barbed iron wire in order to keep out trespassers.—The *Mail*.

Utilisation of the Phonograph.—The many persons in Madras, Coonoor, Ootacamund and Bangalore, who lately availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr Laughton's demonstration of the phonograph, may have concurred in thinking that its utility was much less obvious than its ingenuity and its simplicity, Mr Edison—the "Napoleon of Inventors"—has, however, not done with it. He is not desirous of making mechanical toys, but he is ambitious of increasing machines that shall save human labour. A New York correspondent, writing to a London paper, states that the phonograph with the latest improvements is rapidly superseding short-hand for business correspondence, and that in New York several hundred phonographs are now in use, and have proved eminently satisfactory "Heads of firms and confidential clerks now talk their letters into the phonograph, which redictates them to the typo-writer. The waxen cylinders can be stored away, and are more reliable in case of dispute than short-hand notes. Indeed, it will not be long before the phonograph pushes stenography completely to the background. An important meeting was recently reported at Chicago by the use of two phonographs The reporter stood a few yards from the speakers, and repeated the speeches into one of the machines until the cylinder was covered by the myriad indentations Then the operator turned to the other machine, and talked into that while the first cylinder was removed and placed in the hands of the type-writer The experiment was so successful that a Phonographic Reporting Company has been formed, which advertises its ability to report law trials, conventions, and meetings at much cheaper rates and with greater accuracy than under the old system No annoyance is caused by this application of the phonograph as the operator can follow the speaker in almost a whisper" —*Mail*.

Extracts.

CLEANINGS BY "A NATIVE OBSERVER"

Marriage in Europe and in India.—That bond having suffered alarming degradation in the former, and it having become necessary to review the situation, Mr Lady has written an able and philosophic work on the question of marriage. He concludes it with the following emphatic warning

"Let the perfect ideal of indissoluble marriage be once definitely rejected, and Western civilization will inevitably fall back to that wallowing in the mire from which Christianity rescued it. And in whatever degree you tamper with that ideal, and dragging from its strictness, in that degree do you demoralize woman Yes, and man too; for assuredly he speedily sinks to her level. The moral tone of society, I say, depends upon the chastity of woman And the chastity of woman depends upon the absolute character of marriage But here, as elsewhere, the philosophy of relativity seeks to banish the absolute. It degrades the absolute state of matrimony to a mere dissoluble contract, to a mere regulation of social policy, to a mere material fact, governed by the *animal*, not the *rational*, nature"

Ye social reformers! some Anglicised and therefore unconscious of the superior merits of your civilization and fantastically enamoured of an alien one, mark and digest the foregoing quotation and *retrace your steps to native common sense*.

A Great Truth not sufficiently known and Felt.—What is it? It is that the notion that a majority has the right to compel the minority to submit to its will is a purely European notion. It is a notion with which the Indian populations have never been familiar. It is altogether a novel notion on Indian soil and with Indian people It is not only novel but even repugnant to their traditional feelings and sentiments, cherished for thousands of years. It is only now-a-days that a small body of young men at presidential towns are coming to know of the principle. The masses outside the capitals have yet to become acquainted with the same Time must be allowed. Time is the great educator. Patience must be exercised.

Ponder over these remarks and mitigate impatience Any great and revolutionary change repugnant to the masses of the people, would not be accepted merely because it has been recommended by a small minority of English educated people.—*Standard*

Something Noteworthy and Instructive—Read the following extract from the description of the twelfth tour of Lord Connemara: "Indeed I have been told that such native papers as are advocating legislative interference with Hindu marriage, and other reforms, are experiencing a large falling off in their circulation" It is, I am sure, a matter of great congratulation that there is such an admirable means of ascertaining the state of public feeling in the country in regard to matters in which there is great temptation to misapprehend or misrepresent at the presidential Wise indeed are the people who manifest their disapprobation in the manner above implied. The strongest disapprobation, the most intense should its expression be up to extinguishing a paper by almost ceasing to take it. If any journal too much mere guides, or otherwise misbehaves, the subscribers have it in their power to punish it themselves without going to any Governmental authority It is a quick and effective power which ought to be well used not only in the mofussil but at the capital also

Mr Malabari Puzzled, Distracted, and Disconcerted—The great self-constituted Parsee reformer of Hindu Sociology himself acknowledges that what he has observed in England puzzles, distracts, and disconcerts him a great deal, so he says in his letter to the London *Times* It is a matter of congratulation that such returns are beginning to open their eyes so as to be relieved of their will and visionary speculations Considering this beneficial result it is to be much wished for that other similar returnees will visit European cities, and make a six months' stay at each, and as they observe the strong moral women they see, and compare it with the state of men and women in India, the result will be seen that even public subscriptions might be raised to give the pecuniary help in order to make the voyage

THE CONGRESS

The *Statesman*.—The Congress will now soon assemble in Calcutta once more, and, from all we hear, the preparations for this great annual event are fairly advanced But there are one or two important questions of a delicate nature which have yet to be settled. Who is to be the President of the next Congress? is still an open question Is it to be an Englishman, as has been the case for the last two years, or is the honour to be conferred upon a native of India? It was thought, we believe, at one time that Mr. Herbert Ghatt would be able to come out to India again and take the chair at the sixth session of the National Congress It is impossible that he can do so, having regard to the fact that he is practically an Indian Private Secretary, and that a General Election may take place any day But the wisdom of having Englishmen to preside over the deliberations of the Congress year after year, appears to us doubtful It may be taken by unfriendly critics to imply an absence of sympathy on the part of the native community that would be fatal to the cause which the Congress leaders have advocated with so much earnestness and ability. We appreciate the motives of our native fellow subjects in wishing that Englishmen should be associated with them in the responsible task of guiding this great national movement They desire to make it clear that the Congress involves no antagonism of interests between Englishmen and natives of India, and that its great underlying principle is the permanence to British rule, subject to those conditions which alone, in the long run, can make that rule enduring and endurable It is in this spirit that the movement is conducted; and therefore it is that it appeals with an irresistible claim to the sympathisers of all right-thinking Englishmen. In presence of the forces which we have set in motion, and for which our rule alone is responsible, it is no longer possible to govern India according to the ancient patriarchal principles The Congress prepares the way for the introduction, with the full concurrence of public opinion, of such cautious reforms as the progressive circumstances of the country may demand. That the English rulers of India are fully alive to the necessities of the situation is sufficiently evidenced by the recommendations of Lord Dufferin for the reform of the Councils— suggestions which are acquiesced in generally, we believe, by the present Viceroy. If the Congress leaders would seek to enlist the sympathies of Englishmen, they must be moderate in their counsels. Some of its best friends among Englishmen have been lost to the Congress by the adoption of the scheme for an electoral college in connection with the reform of the Legislative Councils An electoral college is an innovation that will not be understood either here or in England The practical statesman is not he who constructs ideally perfect schemes, but who works with existing materials, and, moving along the line of least resistance, developes a programme of reform which, while not startling people by its strangeness, is accepted as a welcome accession to the law of the land

DOES PROMOTION GO BY AFFECTION?

The Cosmopolite.—We find in the last Quarterly Civil List corrected up to the 30th September last some little oblivionsness on the part of the Governor in Council as to the services of certain Members of the Civil Service and of the Statutory Branch likewise To what shall we ascribe this oblivionsness? Not to a bad memory, for there are the recorded services of such Civilians before the Recording Angels! the Government who cannot possibly make a slip We suppose it must be the old story as put by Iago.

Why, there's no remedy, 'tis the curse of service,
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
And not by the old gradation, where each second
Stood heir to the first
And so among the Covenanted Civilians Mr Charles, M Mullaly, Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, has been unceremoniously by his immediate junior Mr John Twigg who was appointed District and Sessions Judge Among the Statutory Civilians, three gentlemen have been over topped by the Europeans of Covenanted, although their service is less compared with their Hindu and Mahomedan brethren Mr Mahomed Raja Khan, Mr T. M Swami Iyer and Mr T. Varadaiyaw have been put down the scale The first and third gentlemen hold the position of Head Assistant Collectors, the former of Cuddapah and the latter of Tinnevelly The second holds the office of Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly. The Mahomedan gentleman has about eight years service, but is placed in the Civil List below six of his European juniors in the Covenanted Service, men with five and four years service The second a Hindu has more than six years service, but is placed in the said List below five Europeans his juniors, four of whom are Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates—and further below several others who have considerably less service The third, also a Hindu, is now below all juniors transferred to Sub-Collectorships and Joint Magistrates. Now all the three Statutory Civilians are men who have been tried in the balance and not found wanting. The object of the creation of the Service is to encourage indigenous talent to help in working the administration of the country,—but if such glaring injustice prevails where is the encouragement? Why make a difference between a fair and a dark skin, between a Native of India and a Native of the Sea—right side, between the Oriental and Occidental races? The blood which runs in the veins of both races are equally red in colour, and indigenous talent is equally as good as that which is fostered and developed in the Cambridge and Oxford Universities. What is the advantage of the Statutory Civil Service if it means that there is no promotion, or very slow advancement will be given to its Members for one they have been born, bred and educated in this country, although it is owned that in other ways they are men of distinguished ability and of unreproachable character We do not think that Lord Connemara is fully alive to the injustice done to the Members of this Service by his conjutors and colleagues We think if the matter is represented to His Excellency these supersessions will rarely occur, as we do not suspect that they are the handiwork of anyother, but those jealous that their orchards should be encroached upon

Bangalore.—Printed and published at the Karnatic Press, No. 111, Srinivasa Mandiram Road, Pettah.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1890. [No. 44.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Board to be held at their new office premises in the Fort on Tuesday the 4th November 1890 at 8 A M.

I Cash account current and Monthly returns for the month of September 1890

II. Notifications Nos. 257 and 258, dated 11th September 1890, appointing Municipal Commissioners

III. Government Proceedings No. 7040—785, dated 11th September 1890, about alterations of Municipal Divisions

IV. Gangiah's petition for exemption from Mohatarfa tax

V Mr Gopalachariar's letter, dated 20th September 1890, requesting to sanction a permanent grant of Rs. 50, towards Srinivasa Mandiram Library.

VI Appointment of an Itinerant Medical Officer for the City Municipality.

VII. Introduction of wheel tax and Toll-Bars.

VIII Providing bathing ghauts near New Agrahar and Jakkarayan Tanks, and opening out a new road by the Woollen Mills to Kengeri road.

IX. Widening the Doddapete Chauk.

X. Reserving the open space called Kummumugundi including the land leased to Mr. Appaya Chetti for workshop, for a play ground after getting it levelled and railed.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
President,
City Municipal Commission.

The 24th October 1890.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Washington, 24th Oct.—The Treasury to-day purchased 200,000 ounces of silver at 101 98.

The cause of the great fall of silver in America is ascribed to the liquidation of speculative accounts of persons who bought in September, expecting that October purchases by the Treasury would cause recovery in the prices ruling in August

Berlin, 26th Oct—The ninetieth birthday of Field Marshal Von Moltke was celebrated to day in a most marked manner. The Emperor William personally offered his felicitations to the aged warrior in presence of the General Staff, and at a banquet given at Potsdam drank his health.

Poona, 26th Oct—A largely attended meeting of Hindus was held to day at the Tulshibaug Temple, when a draft Memorial against the age of consent movement and Mr. Malabari's proposals generally was read. This is being largely signed.

The Memorial distinctly disavows the assumed leadership of the so-called reformers and the Social Conference to represent the people in social matters.

London, 26th Oct.—It is reported here that the British South African Company's expeditionary force, whilst marching to the coast, was attacked by Matabeles and lost 200 men.

Constantinople, 26th Oct.—An American has been arrested here for complicity in the Armenian conspiracies, and imprisoned for one night, notwithstanding his passport. The United States Consul obtained his release and the United States Minister demanded satisfaction from the Porte for the outrage. The Porte, in reply, expressed regret at the occurrence.

Lahore, 28th Oct.—Mr. Gladstone, in a final speech made at Edinburgh yesterday, urged economy in expenditure on the Army and Navy, which he said exceeds the limits of prudence and propriety.

Ulwar City, 27th Oct.—This morning the Viceroy witnessed a parade of the Ulwar Imperial Service troops, commanded by the Maharajah in person. After the parade His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at the way the troops went through the different movements and the excellent manner in which the horses were turned out.

Simla, 27th Oct.—The Government of India is prepared to sanction the running of weekly passenger express in connection with the Overland Mail, the Postal Department being charged with the actual cost only.

Athens, 23th Oct—M. Tricoupis has resigned and M. Dolyannis has been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry.

Allahabad, 28th Oct.—The London Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing about the silver panic on Saturday, says that as the American Treasury makes no further purchases till the 3rd November a further fall is imminent. The last purchases at San Francisco were below the New York rates. An eventual reaction is probable, which will be assisted by the closing of the mines in the winter months. Indian Stocks have fallen into utter disfavour.

London, 28th Oct.—Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Dundee, where he has received the freedom of the City.

London, 30th Oct.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Dundee yesterday, condemned the MacKinley Tariff Bill, which he said would hurt the United States much more than it would hurt others. He conjured his countrymen to avoid the suicidal policy of reprisals.

London, 30th Oct.—Advices from Ireland state that a gang of moonlighters yesterday fired upon the house of a boycotted farmer at Ennis, and that the farmer's daughter, who was in bed asleep at the time, was killed by one of the shots.

Washington, 28th Oct.—The Director of the Mint here ascribes the decline in silver to the large stocks of the metal held in New York, and to the almost total cessation of the demand for export, combined with a large amount imported from foreign countries. He adds that not an ounce of silver has been shipped from San Francisco to the East since last May.

London, 31st Oct.—Mr. Leonard Courtney, Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, who has just returned from a tour in Ireland, approves of Mr. Balfour's policy generally, but says the Tipperary trial is a mistake, and advises Government to drop it.

The Hague, 29th Oct—The Dutch Chambers have decreed the King's incapacity to govern the country, and will pass a Bill authorising the appointment of a Regent immediately.

Constantinople, 29th Oct—Thirty Armenians have been arrested here for alleged conspiracy against the Porte.

Zanzibar, 30th Oct.—Vitu was stormed by Admiral Freemantle's force on Monday morning, and many of the enemy were killed. Only a few of the attacking force were wounded.

Rs. 10,000 have been offered by the British for the Sultan of Vitu's capture.

Bombay, 31st Oct.—The *Times of India* has a leader on Mr. Rees's account of Lord Connemara's recent tour, which it describes as so good that it can almost forgive him for his cold-water article in the *Nineteenth Century* on Hindu marriage reform "We know no more delightful reading, so far as Indian administration is concerned, than these travel papers of Mr. Rees, which are the true cases in the sandy desert of wearisome blue-books and exasperating official papers of every sort."

Allahabad, 30th Oct.—The Czarewitch and his brother are expected to reach Bombay on the 23rd December. After a trip through Rajpootana and Upper India the

will arrive at Calcutta in the middle of January. Hunting and shooting have been specially interdicted.

London, 1st Nov.—Lord Hartington, speaking at Edinburgh, said that unless Liberal Unionists were more vigorous in action than they had been in sections the cause of the Union would be endangered. His Lordship advocated submitting to the country a remedial policy for Ireland.

New York, 31st Oct.—The result of the census for the United States show a population of 62,500,000.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1890.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

This may be regarded as one of the burning questions of the day in India, and it has been taken up with great vehemence in England. The *Times* has given forth its utterances on the subject, and a Committee has been formed to consider it, and its kindred question—child marriage—with the result that an influential number of ladies and gentlemen have joined together to endeavour to get right what they believe to be wrong. Mr Mahabari calls for interference with the present marriage system of India; the greatest journal at home backs him up, so that the battle on this point, as well as that about the age of consent is being fought out in two quarters of the globe at once. Recent events, particularly a trial in the high Court of Calcutta, has brought the latter subject prominently to the front, and all sorts of opinions have been delivered about it. On the one side are the men who desire the Legislature to take up the matter at once; they see the enormity of the present system, the evil it causes, the demoralisation it spreads abroad, and they wish a change to be brought about by the arm of the law. The age of consent should be fixed, they say, that is an age should be fixed below which it would be penal to cohabit with a girl, and any case of transgression should be severely dealt with. They see the evil that is going on in different parts of the country, and they wish to see the removed. They know that sometimes great pain or even death, ensues in consequence of the prevailing custom, and they are of opinion that only the strong arm of the law can produce a change. We can sympathise with this feeling, though we may not think those who hold this view are right. They see what is wrong, and they imagine there can only be one remedy. Let the law step in they say, and a magical change will be produced, an old established custom will be changed, and all will soon come right. Several of the leading Native journals have taken this view of the question, and though, as we shall show, we do not think they are right, their method of treatment does them great credit. It is said that the Government is collecting information in all parts of the country in order that it may be in a position to decide whether Legislation is required or not, and when this has been done action will be taken, or we shall be told it is unnecessary. The result is being awaited with great interest.

On the other hand there are many who deprecate all legislation on the subject, and who not only think it is not required, but that it might do more harm than good. They say that the custom is a social one; it is bound up with the institutions of the people, and cannot at once be changed. Any violent alteration would be resented, and the law would not be obeyed; in fact, matters would not be an improvement upon what they are now, perhaps they would be worse. This view of the question may be too conservative, it will be said by some, but it is well known that it expresses the views of a large portion of the people at large, and these views cannot be set aside with impunity. They are genuine, and though they may not be the opinions of the most advanced, they are held by some of the most esteemed men in the country. Those in favour of the law being brought in to assist in the solution of the matter say that the Government put down *Suttee* and infanticide, consequently it might take the age of consent in hand. To this an answer is given that these and other things put down by the law were crimes—absolute crimes—and as such the rulers were bound to suppress them. The Government could not, unless it vacated its office, do anything else. Crime must be put down whatever it may be, and *Suttee* was a crime. When the law went forth it ceased to be practised. It is believed by many that this would not be the case should the Legislature step in and settle the age of consent. The law could be evaded with more ease than could *Suttee*, and instead of having the people on the side of the Government they would, in too many cases, be against it.

We are inclined to think that those who are opposed to any violent change on the subject are right. Progress is being made in all directions; old customs are giving way; the people are reforming what is evil, so that we may expect a radical change with regard to child marriage being brought about before long. In fact, improvements have been made in this direction, the tide of reform has set in, and it must flow on in spite of opposition, and it would be better to allow it to do its legitimate work rather than calling in the strong arm of the law. Mr. J. D Rees, Secretary to the Governor of Madras, has set forth the matter very ably in an article in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and it would be difficult to answer what he has there set forth. He deprecates meddling with the marriage customs of the people of this land, but wishes the moral and intellectual forces now at work should have fair play, and he predicts that they would accomplish all that is required. We are of his way of thinking, and do not desire to see the Government bringing in a law with regard to the matter in hand. Social subjects should be allowed to settle themselves, or the people should be allowed to settle them in some way they think proper, and the Government should not interfere It may intensify the evil rather than ameliorate it. Probably the publicity given to the case tried in the High Court of Calcutta will have more influence in regard to the evil than the promulgation of any law on the subject would have. Mr. Rees is right in thinking that meddling should be avoided.

THE DASSARAH ADDRESS

The Dewan delivered his annual Address on the 28th of last month, before the Representative Assembly and a number of European and Native gentlemen who had assembled for the purpose The facts Mr Seshadri Iyer had to place before them were very satisfactory, more especially those connected with the finances of the State. We find from the report that during the year 1889—90 the receipts under all heads including the railway amounted to about 141¾ lakhs of rupees, the expenditure being about 130 lakhs, thus leaving a balance to the good of 11¾ lakhs. We find that, as compared with former years, the receipts show an increase of about 10¾ lakhs of rupees, and it is satisfactory to know that one half of this was derived from land revenue, due mainly to the increase of cultivation. This is very satisfactory, and shows the finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. Several industries were introduced into the State during the year, and much has been done in this direction. We are also told that a system of Life Insurance for the servants of Government is under consideration. It is to be hoped this will be carried out, for it would be a great blessing. But the most important point announced at the Assembly was that, in future, the representatives would be elected, not nominated, as is the case now. The concession has been received with joy in all parts of the province, and we may be sure it will produce much good. We may take up the subject of the address again before long.

Occasional Notes.

Mr. T. A. Reed, the well-known shorthand expert, who supplied the official verbatim report of the last National Congress, has accepted a similar commission for the Calcutta meeting in December.

With reference to the impending suit between the Nawabs Sir Asman Jah and Sir Kurshed Jah, the *Deccan Punch* has a picture of two vakils each with a fighting cock in his hand, the one being pitted against the other, and the advice underneath:—"My lord, Family quarrels should not be made public."

It is proposed by an influential section of the leading Hindu residents of Pondicherry to hold a public meeting in the town for the purpose of advocating the re-marriage of Hindu widows. The proposal is strongly supported locally, and the promoters of the scheme have already invited Dewan Bahadur Ragoonathu Row and the Society to attend on the occasion

China takes vigorous action to meet famine which would hardly meet with approval in India In the province of Chihli an order has been issued that all distilleries are to be closed for the period of one year, in order to keep down the price of grain. The price of grain has risen considerably owing to the recent floods, and enormous quantities are said to be consumed in the manufacture of spirits.

Mr. W. S Caine, speaking in the Eastern division of Bradford, urged that the claims of the natives of India to a share in the government of their country should receive attention in England. If the just demands put forward in this direction were ignored there would inevitably be increased discontent in India, and possibly trouble would arise. With India contented there need been more dread of a Russian invasion there than there was of a Belgian invasion of England.

On Friday last the Nizam wrote to his Minister signifying his approval of the valuable services rendered by Nawab Intesar Jung Bahadur, and directed that an increase be made to his pay of Rs. 500 a month, with arrears from the date of taking over the Revenue Secretariat (about three years ago) His salary will now amount to Rs. 2,200 a month. This act on the part of H. H. was entirely spontaneous, and has, we are told, no connection with the Nawab's recently tendered resignation.

Mr B Vasudeva Row, of Bombay, informs the *Madras Mail* that "Mr. Rajen Dra Nath Datta of Bengal, has left Bombay for England with two Hindu and three Mahomedan preachers for the purpose of representing by loyal and constitutional agitations in England the grievances of the people of India to the British Public, the British Press and the British Parliament. Two of Mr. Rajendra Nath Datta's colleagues will fix Dublin and London as their permanent head quarters."

"A Hindu" writing to the *Bombay Gazette* on Mr. Rees's article on "Meddling with Hindu Marriages" in the *Nineteenth Century* says:—"I suppose you have correctly rendered his statement that 'the age at which Indian girls actually join their husbands is on an average 16.' I do not care to know his authorities for such a statement. I would simply meet it with the proposal that the protected age should by legislation be raised to 15 years in the case of the wife. Surely if Mr. Rees is well-informed, such a law can harm no one, and ought to be universally accepted"

A late traveller in Kashgar had a somewhat narrow escape from a band of some fifty mounted Khirgis robbers, says a frontier paper. Seeing them coming down upon him he took counsel with a party of traders who were coming to India. They halted, formed line, and tried to look as much like Cavalry as they could. A Khirgis in the service of one of the traders then rode at a gallop to meet the advancing robbers, and thus addressed them:—"Brothers, save yourselves! these are not traders; this is an English *risala* sent to take you all prisoners. Ride for it." The ruse succeeded, for the Khirgis galloped off, and were seen no more.

Courtallam Falls.—Says the *Hindu*:—"We understand that His Excellency Lord Connemara has under consideration the difference between the local Native and European Communities regarding the hours for bathing in the Courtallam Falls. The matter will be settled as soon as Mr. F. A Nicholson, the permanent Collector of the Tinnevelly District, returns from furlough, and assume charge of his office. The settlement will be fair to both the communities, the native gentlemen being permitted to bathe in the morning hours till 7-30 and after 9 30. The two hours in the interval will be set apart for European gentlemen."

The recent fancy fair at Naini Tal made Rs. 7,000 profit All the stalls, says a correspondent "were pretty, but the one for flowers (kept by Mrs. Blood and the Misses Colvin) was absolutely lovely. *Apropos* of this one the following story is told. A rich native gentleman went in and asked of a very pretty young lady the price of a bouquet; she told him. He took one, laid down a note for Rs. 100 and presented the bouquet to her. She in return gave him a buttonhole, which he accepted with great pleasure and put down another Rs 100 note. Another native gentleman gave for an eight-anna letter at the post office, Rs 100, and they all spent their money in a princely way"

The *Bangalore Spectator*, referring to the approaching retirement of Colonel Tredway Clarke from the Commissionership of Coorg, states that "the Coorgs in all probability can never again hope to have a Commissioner who will be equal in all respects to Colonel Clarke He has been a most distinguished officer throughout the whole of his long service, during the greater portion of which he was connected with the Mysore Province, as a member of the late Mysore Commission, and as such he filled many very responsible and exalted positions, in all of which he did justice to himself and all around him; and there can be no doubt that he has been an honor to the public service, and to the administration with which he has been so many ways long connected. Colonel Clarke's noble mindedness, his integrity, wisdom, gentleness, and affability, will doubtless be remembered in Coorg as they deserve to be for very many years"

We fully endorse the above estimation of the public services of Colonel Clarke.

Local and Provincial.

Back from Mysore.—Most of those who went to Mysore for the Dassarah festivities have returned to this place.

Opening of Offices.—The offices under the Mysore Government opened again for work after the Dassarah Holidays on Friday last.

The Resident.—The Resident will return shortly to Bangalore for a few days, and then he will proceed to Coorg, where he will meet Sir Edward Buck, the Minister for Agriculture.

The weather.—About a week ago the North-East monsoon burst, and since then we have had rain nearly every day. There is now no fear for the crops, and the ryots are contented. There has been more rain at Mysore than there has been here.

Matriculation Class of the Central College.—We are given to understand that Government intends withdrawing the 5th and 6th Matric and Pro-matric Class from the Central College and add them to the City Municipal School making it a High School, and start the College on the same system

other Colleges in the Madras Presidency, e. beginning with the P A Standard—*Daily Post*

Theft—A Brahman Postman of the Post Office at Maddur was, the other day, sentenced by the 2nd Class Magistrate of Sangagatam for the theft committed under the following circumstances—Rs 17 and odd belonging to the Postal Department was kept in a leather bag in the post office which the postman abstracted in addition to stealing a ring and a small sum of money belonging to the post master The stolen property was discovered near a hedge, and the accused was placed before the Magistrate who sentenced him to 4 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 1 rupee—*M H*

Accident—On Saturday before last, a young girl 9 years old while drawing water from a well in her house accidentally dropped into it Another girl who saw this gave the alarm and the people of the house came They let in a rope which the girl laid hold of, but coming up half way she lost the hold and again fell in A coolly who was shifting tiles on the top of another house, hearing of this, jumped into the well immediately after and the poor girl The young man on the coolly deserves commendation The fortunate girl is doing well with the exception of a slight bruise on her right knee—*M H*

Castile and Castile Vegetable Oil—It is gratifying to learn that Mr Nagesh Rao, Amildar of Shikarpur, who obtained a silver medal at the Mysore Exhibition of 1888, has succeeded in bringing down machinery worked by handpower for making castiles from Dhupa seed, and that his soaps from coconut oil have already begun to find favour with the native public It is understood that Mr Nagesh Rao intends shortly to take out a patent for his method of extracting oil from Dhupa seeds which abound largely in the Malnad of Shimoga and Kadur and on the Coast and which hitherto have not been turned to any useful account

Cocoanuts and Hindu worship—At the last meeting of the Municipal Board when the question of taxing cocoanuts was being discussed, one of the Hindu Commissioners said that cocoanuts were not required by Hindus for religious purposes A Hindu writes that the natives of India indeed do use many articles, and so little is known of it to observers outside the *cult* that it is not surprising that an Hindu gentleman should think that cocoanuts are not used Special castes worship cocoanuts as emblem to of the world Others worship it but as sacred to Vishnu and nearly all the lower classes use it commonly for Pujah' But it is a common practice for poor natives to vow a cocoanut to a particular deity if the individual is lucky in any day affairs

THE DUSSERAH ASSEMBLY

THE DEWAN'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

The following is the Address of the Dewan of Mysore to the Representative Assembly at Mysore, on 28th October 1890

Brothers—I have much pleasure in laying before you this day by command of His Highness the Maharajah, statements of the Revenue and Expenditure of the State during the past official year together with a few brief observations on explanation of the more important variations as compared with the previous year

Our Receipts under all heads of income, excepting the Railway, have been as follows.—

	1888 89	1889 90
	R.	R.
Land Revenue	87 98,317	89 21,826
Excise	15 99 615	17,62 506
Forest	11 15,493	1 68 816
Stamps	5,75,746	5 92 817
Sayer	1,07 565	4 16,081
Abkari	1,29,559	1,58 115
Law and Justice including Jail Receipts	61 698	73,511
Post Office	76,236	2 132
Registration	59 605	61 916
Assessed Mohal	49 803	98,164
Education	26,159	13 191
Salt	27,391	53,808
Public Works	20,150	15,792
Gold Mining	1,08,526	1,96,648
Mint	5522	8,709
Scientific and other Minor Departts	6,812	13,568
Interest on arrears of Land Revenue	23 003	36 868
Profit or loss on Investment in Govt Pro Notes	5,498	7,20
Interest on Investment in Govt Pro Notes	1,81,499	2 25 265
Interest on Current Deposit, Mysore Bank	51,153	51 918
Miscellaneous	85 815	77,819
Total	1,32 20,088	1,42,94,284

Our Expenditure under all heads (Railway excepted) has been as follows —

A

	1888 89. Rs	1889-90 Rs
Subsidy	21 50 000	21 50 000
Civil List	13,00,000	13 00,000
Repayment of Famine Loan ...	1,99 101	"
Payment towards Railway Loans Redemption and Interest on Local Railway loan	2 00 506	4 00 000
Political pensions including allowances on account of Jahgir	97 986	1,11,907
Military Force	1 01 692	1 00,640
	7,28 659	7 16,266
Total	50,78,266	50,98,813

B

	1888 89 Rs	1889 90 Rs
Administration and Collection Departments		
Deputy Commr and Establishments	2 01,873	2,28 829
Asst Commr and Establishments	1,68,366	1,66,092
Taluk Establishments	61,182	60 076
Revenue Establishments	1 20 826	1 19 316
Revenue Survey	1,73,538	1,80 651
Inam Department	7,761	7,795
Commutation of Village Servants ...	4 20 904	5,57 803
Other items	56 205	6,2[illegible]
Excise	26,865	[illegible]
Forest	1 56 778	1,31 851
Stamps	21 516	21,197
Sayer	14 016	13,729
Stationary and Printing	77,702	79 984
Amrut Mahal	31,762	27 589
Scientific and other Minor Departments	51 603	76 556
Total	20,60 066	25 48 375

C

	1888 89 Rs	1889 90 Rs
Law and Justice including Jails	7 49 895	7 55 569
Police	5 96 034	6 22 801
Education	1,80 920	2 61 770
Mazrawi	2 81 961	2 78,601
Medical	1 80 655	1 75 106
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	2 40 027	2 67 871
Public Works	19,82 076	21,91 101
Post Office	1 26 920	16 [illegible]
Registration	28,967	21 567
British Officers' furlough and allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and honorary pensionary contributions	30 468	23 019
Interest on Mysore Savings Bank Deposits	52 919	57 503
Refunds	41,0[illegible]	46 014
Purchase & Repairs of Items	2 570	14 839
Miscellaneous	81 793	69 541
Total	1 02 391	48,50 429
Grand Total	1,17,10 723	1 22,97 517

Receipts—It is satisfactory to note that our total income during the past year is an advance upon that of the previous year, by the large sum of about 10½ lakhs

Land Revenue—In this gratifying result almost every important item of revenue has contributed the most striking improvement having taken place under Land Revenue, from nearly 84 lakhs to about 89½ lakhs Of the total increase of 5½ lakhs under this head, about [illegible] lakhs may be attributed to a greater activity in the collection of the current year's Revenue demand, Rs. 79,575 to the introduction of the Survey and Settlement into the Kolar and Sorabpatana Taluks, and 1½ lakhs to extension of cultivation [illegible] Province, the aggregate area taken up newly for cultivation being over 1½ lakhs of acres This large increase in the cultivated area was due to favorable season, to the improvement of our Irrigation works, and to the stimulus given to agriculture generally by the completion of the Mysore Harihar Railway

The Land Revenue Demand for the year stood at Rs 85 25,000 as compared with Rs 82 85,000 in the previous year and the uncollected balance (including previous years' arrears) was only about 8½ lakhs at the close of the year, against 13 lakhs at the close of 1888 89

Forest—The next important increase has been under "Forests" from Rs 1,35 [illegible] to Rs 1,68,816 Owing to a better market for sandal, we were able to realize from its sale the large revenue of Rs 8 82,031 against only Rs 5 97,070 in the previous year, and the sale of Deposits sought in the recently established Khedda brought a new income of Rs 55 532 *Per contra*, there was a fall under "Pem" or" from Rs 1,13 252 to Rs 1,75,981, owing chiefly to the smaller quantity of sleepers supplied to the Railway And with minor increases under "Fuel supplied to Railway" and miscellaneous receipts, the net increase under Forests amounted to Rs 2 [illegible] 473

Excise—Excise has again risen Under "Arrack" there was the large increase of Rs [illegible], notwithstanding our attempt to make the article more costly to the consumer by increasing the retail price from Rs 5 to Rs 5 [illegible] per gallon 20° under proof, as explained to you in my Address of last year

The quantity which was issued for consumption on Upon which duty was levied during the year, was 3,03 000 gallons (exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) as against 2,75 000 in the previous year The actual consumption was 2 96 851 gallons, being an increase of about 27 000 gallons as compared with 1888 89

This increase was not due to any new retail shops opened during the year For, in the Shimoga District where there was an increased consumption of about 6,000 gallons the principal increase was in the Taluks of Tirthahalli, Shimoga, Sagar Shikarpur, Sorab and Hunsur, in none of which, excepting the last named Taluk, was there any increase in the number of retail shops In the Bangalore City, there was an increase of 1,772 gallons consumed, though no new Retail Shops had been opened The Kadur District accounts for an increase of 1,875 gallons with the same number of shops as in the previous year, while the Mysore and Hassan Districts where the number of shops was reduced, show an increased consumption of 1,800 and 1,000 gallons respectively Owing probably to the cessation of Railway works, there was a decrease of about 1 500 gallons in the Chikkaboog District while in Tumkur, there was but a very trifling increase of 300 gallons In Kolar, owing to the rising Gold-Mining industry, there was the large increased consumption of 5,400 gallons Under such circumstances it is reasonable to infer that the larger consumption of the past year was the result of an abundant harvest and the good wages commanded by labour of all kinds on our numerous Public Works and on the Gold Mines

Under Toddy, there was a decrease of about Rs 10 000 while the proceeds of the increased estimated assessment cess imposed last year show a corresponding increase

Gold Mining—The royalty received from Gold Mines amounted to Rs 1,96 648, being Rs 88,111 more than in the previous year The industry in Kolar shows signs of increasing prosperity, while operations in Hardihalli give promise of very good results in the near future

Under "Stamps" and "Mohtarfa" there was the considerable increase of Rs 37,000 and 38 000 respectively, while the income from interest on Investments and current Bank Deposits amounted to Rs 2,77,000 against Rs 2 38 000 in the previous year

All other items of revenue generally show a small increase under each head, due doubtless to the exceptional prosperity of the past year

Under "Post Office," which was managed by the Imperial Postal Department throughout the year, the State derived no income, except a few miscellaneous receipts amounting to about Rs 2 000

Expenditure—The total expenditure under all heads (excepting the Railway) amounted to Rs 1,22,97,517, being Rs 5,86,794 more than in 1888—89 The principal items of increase are the following —

Rs 1,32,000 Under "Remuneration of Village Servants," owing to the payment of previous years' arrears and to new sanctions for recently settled Taluks

Rs 58,000 Under "Forests," owing to extension of Khedda operations and the strengthening of the subordinate establishment

Rs 80,000 Under "Education," owing to the transfer, from Local Funds, of the cost of Taluk Vernacular education, and from the Bangalore City Municipality, of certain Educational grants in aid as explained by me last year

Rs 2 09,000 Under "Public Works," on account of large important works which I shall fully explain hereafter

The other items of increased expenditure call for no special remark

The abolition of the Local Post Office, the gross expenditure on which in 1888 89 was Rs 1,36 926 has resulted in a net saving under that head of Rs 61,000 per annum on an average

(To be continued)

Draft Rules regarding the constitution and conduct of business of the Mysore Representative Assembly

1 The following persons are qualified to become Members of the Assembly for a Taluk —

(*a*) Every person who pays on his own account, annually, to the Government, land revenue or mohatarfa (House and shop) taxes of not less than the amount specified in the accompanying Schedule A for that taluk,

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam villages with a total Beriz of Rs 5 00 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that taluk, and

(*c*) Every graduate of any Indian University who has ordinary place of residence in that taluk

2 Persons qualified as above will be invited to meet at the Head-quarters of their respective taluks in the first week of the month of Ashadha, on a specified day, of which previous notice of not less than one month will be given At such meeting, they shall, in the presence of the Amildar, nominate from among themselves, Members for the Representative Assembly to meet at Mysore at the forthcoming Dasara, the number thus nominated not being more than that prescribed in the aforesaid Schedule A.

3 Persons having their ordinary residence in the City of Bangalore or Mysore, who pay a mohatarfa (House or shop) tax of not less than Rs 24 per annum, or who are graduates of any Indian University, shall be qualified to become members of the Assembly They shall meet, on a day fixed as in the preceding Rule at the Office of the Vice-President of their respective Municipalities, and nominate from among themselves 4 members for each of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore

4 In addition to Members selected under Rules 2 and 3,

(*a*) Each Local Fund Board may depute two of its members to the Assembly,

(*b*) Each Municipal Board may similarly depute a member of their body to the Assembly In the case of Municipalities at District Head-quarters including those at Bangalore and Mysore two such Members may be deputed,

And (*c*) Associations representing approved public interests and consisting of not less than 100 Members and similar Associations consisting of less than 100 Members but recognised by Government, may depute one of their Members to the Assembly

5 No person who has not completed 18 years of age, or who is of unsound mind or who has been convicted of a criminal offence inflicting a foul or immoral character, shall be eligible to be returned as a Member of the Assembly

6 As the object of the Assembly is to elicit non-official public opinion, no person holding a salaried appointment under Government shall vote for, or be returned as, a Member of the Assembly

7 On the occasion of the Meeting referred to in Rules 2 and 3 taken, or as soon thereafter as possible, or as often as may be necessary, the Members selected under these Rules for each taluk or for the City of Bangalore or Mysore will after discussion among themselves, prepare a Memorandum describing certain their representations and suggestions on the subjects which they desire to bring

forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore Such Memorandum should be sent by them direct to the Deputy Commissioner of their District, so as to reach him not later than the end of the month of Shravana

8. The Boards and Associations referred to in Rule 4 shall forward to the Deputy Commissioner, so as to reach him before the end of the month of Shravana, similar memoranda of the subjects which may be expected to be brought forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore, together with a separate list of the Members deputed under rule 4

9 The memoranda submitted under Rules 7 and 8 should be carefully compiled in the Deputy Commissioner's Office and forwarded to the Chief Secretary, with the Deputy Commissioner's remarks on each proposition, in the accompanying form, (Schedule B) so as to reach the Secretariat not later than the middle of the month of Bhadrapada

10 The Members from each District shall hold a formal meeting at Mysore before the 10th Sudha of Asvija, and should they decide at such meeting to bring forward at the Assembly any subjects not mentioned in the memoranda submitted under Rules 7 and 8, a supplemental list of such additional subjects should be sent to the Chief Secretary before the evening of the 11th Suddha of Asvija

11 The Representative Assembly shall ordinarily hold its meetings at Mysore on the 13th Sudha of Asvija and the following days.

12. Under the foregoing Rules, the maximum number of Members of the Assembly will be as follows —

Elected Members	
For the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore	8
For the 66 Taluks as per Schedule A .	242
Members deputed	
By the six Municipalities at Districts Head-Quarters . . . "	12
By the 80 other Municipalities	80
By the 9 Local Fund Boards .	18
By Associations representing public interests, approximately . .	8
Total	347

13 The foregoing rules shall come into operation as regards the Assembly to meet at the next year's Dasara.

General Summary.

THREE VILLAGES WASHED AWAY —Intimation has been received stating that three villages in the Trichinopoly District were washed away by the Coleroon being in flood, last week

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY —In consequence of the sale, and of the taking over charge of the South India Railway, by Government, some of the covenanted servants of the Company have received notice, that their services will not be required from the 1st of January next

BURGLARY AT MESSRS OFF AND SONS —On Saturday night a burglary was perpetrated in one of Messrs. P Orr and Sons' workshops, situated just behind the shop premises, on the Mount Road, and in which a large quantity of gold, silver, copper, etc, was stored. The thieves seem to have effected an entrance into the workshops by climbing up the roof of a shed which joins the workshop room, and then breaking open one of the top windows situated in front of the entrance gate They then opened a counter in which the gold and other metals were kept and removed property of the value of about Rs. 1,000 The thieves then seem to have broken open a barred door in the opposite side and effected their escape The watchmen were on the premises when the robbery took place, but none of them appear to know anything of what went on A quantity of gold was left behind and some copper taken instead, the thieves evidently mistaking it for gold The burglars entered by the window and left by the door This was done it is thought, to avoid coming in contact with, as also to watch the movements of the watchmen, who at certain hours of the night go to the "tell tale clock" on the shop premises and to follow the watchman when returning in order to get out by the gate—the easiest mode of exit from the compound The burglary was discovered yesterday morning and the Police were at once communicated with and the matter placed in their hands They made an investigation at the premises and searched the houses of some of the workmen, but with no success —*Mail.*

Extracts.

GLEANINGS BY "A NATIVE OBSERVER"

READ, BY ALL MEANS READ!—What is it? It is the *Nineteenth Century* for the current month of October Read particularly the last article in it headed "Meddling with Hindu Marriges." It is most interesting and instructive It is calculated to correct many erroneous notions to induce you to read that article, I submit a few extracts below

"The Hindu law which the Courts are bound to administer, and which the legislature ought to respect, is not what may have been the law of the Vedic period or any in the history of this country, but the law which, whether rightly or wrongly, is at present received by the people as law. It is respected by the State and by the Judges of the land, not because it is in accordance with the Vedic law, nor because the Vedic law is the revealed law which no Sovereign can change, but because sound policy suggests that the customary law of a nation should be preserved to them as regards inheritance and marriage, and that it is a matter of no moment to the State, whether its source is Vedic, or Puranic, or Juristic, or whether it is the outcome of civilization other than Brahmanical or Aryan." (See pages 665 and 666)

REMARKS —Can any thing be more clear and luminous? Does it not correct many prevailing errors on the point—errors which have misled not a few worthy people

2 "It must not be forgotten also that if marriage is a good thing for women, as is alleged on all hands, the much more married condition of the Indian population is some set-off against the defects of their system of marriage. Out of 1,000 of the age of twenty and upwards, there are but fifteen single women in India as against 258 in England" (See page 669)

This is a most valuable and suggestive fact Does it not in itself show the superiority of the Hindu system? Does it not account for the better comfort and less destitution and even prostitution of women in India

3 "It follows from what has been and above, that an examination of the best available records discloses the fact that it is very doubtful whether public opinion in India would support an amendment of the Penal Code suggested by Mr Malabari for the express purpose of making a husband guilty of a crime who consummates his marriage with a wife of (or under) twelve years of age For my own part, I am sure that in a country where girls are grown up at eleven or twelve such an alteration in the law would meet with great opposition, although it is the case that too early consummation is looked upon generally in India with as much disgust and disapproval as it is in England, and that the criminal annals of the country afford very few examples of the occurrence of such offences as that which has lately created so much sensation in Calcutta" (See page 669)

This extract largely confirms what I have been urging. To punish a husband for rape in the case of his own wife cannot but be monstrous in the estimation of the millions of the Hindu population

4 "It is hardly proper to change a law a consequence of the clamour of a few Europeans and non Hindu Babus" (See page 670)

The Europeans are those who are utter strangers to Hindu domestic life, and the non-Hindus alluded to are almost equally so

5 "The *Hindu Patriot* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* deny the Indians are the Government to raise the age of consent"

My other papers might be quoted to the same effect.

6 "The Sastras prove conclusively that early marriage is the best of Hindu marriages, and any attempt on the part of Englishmen to deal a blow to that system will be an act of interference with the religious and social customs of the Hindus, and will therefore deeply wound Hindu feeling The number of Hindus in India is about *twenty crores* whilst the number of radical and reckless social reformers among them is hardly *twenty score*" (See page 670)

The disparity in the two numbers is forcibly stated

7 "As regards the proposed amendment of Civil Procedure and the omission of the section providing for the institution of a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, the suggested change has arisen entirely out of one individual case which occurred in Bombay in 1887 (page 671)

Those who know the state of India beyond the presidency capitals must fear that violent crimes would arise against women for whose welfare the measure is proposed Then security of persons would be imperilled

I will not quote the opinions of the Hindu *Yogi* with which the article concludes It is most remarkable and striking and will be read with profound attention and respect.

THE HINDOO MARRIAGE QUESTION

It is strange that the first note of organised public disapproval of Mr Malabari's agitation should come from Poona, seeing that that city is the very hub of the Indian Social Reformer's wheel It seems clear from this that the time has arrived when the Orthodox Hindus will consent to remain silent no longer, but will pick up the challenge thrown to them by the Reformers and take an active part in the struggle which has been forced upon them According to our Poona correspondent a largely attended meeting of Hindus was held yesterday when a draft Memorial to Government against the age of consent movement and Mr Malabari's proposals generally was read and was largely signed The Memorial distinctly disavows the assumed leadership of the so called Reformers and the Social Conference to represent the people in social matters Dr Cornish—whose letter to *The Times* is printed below—referring to the remark of one of the members who spoke at the meeting of the Social Conference in December, that "reforms must proceed from within and not from without," says that he thinks "there are no present circumstances which would justify the Indian Government in interfering by legislation with these customs and usages (child marriage and enforced widowhood) bound up as they are with the religious beliefs of the people,' and he promises, in a second letter, to "explain how the people themselves regard it, and prove that in the present state of public opinion any hint of legislation on so private and intimate a subject would stir up an amount of suspicion and bad feeling which might result in the most disastrous political consequences" The voice of Mr Malabari is, as Dr Cornish says, not the voice of the Hindu community, but it is, surely, the voice of humanity

Surgeon-General W R Cornish F R C S, C I E, late member of the Legislative Council, Fort St. George, writes to *The Times* on the above subject as follows —

SIR —Those who interest themselves in the social condition of our Indian population are deeply indebted to your anonymous correspondent, who has given us so masterly a resume of the subjects of child marriage and enforced widowhood With his main conclusions as to what might be done by legislation (he prefers the terms being willing and helpful) to improve the position of Indian women, I say generally in accord But, seeing how few of the persons concerned really desire any change in the law or any modification of the customs or practices connected with their religion and cast observances I hold that the Government of India has shown its wisdom in declining to alter the law until the views of the Indian reformers meet with more general acceptance than is now the case I trust on this matter I wish especially to point out that the advocates of reform in marriage observances are very few in number and by no means agreed among themselves as to what they would alter The reformers may be counted by hundreds whilst the people who are content to go on in the old grooves number many millions One of the most frequent and earnest of the reforming party, Mr Malabari, of Bombay, is a Parsee and although he may speak with authority in reference to the desires and aspirations of his several compatriots (a very small community) he certainly cannot do so in regard to the millions of Hindoos who take their law and religion in Brahminical authority Mr Malabari is as much an outsider from the pale of Hindoo society as you or I, and however much we may admire his earnest zeal in trying to ameliorate the condition of Hindoo women, it is only right that on so large and intricate a question the British public should clearly understand that his voice is not the voice of the Hindoo community, whose religious and social observances the British Government has pledged itself to respect

At a meeting of the National Indian Congress at Bombay last December, the National Social Conference debated this very question of widow remarriage which was introduced by Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row, a Hindoo gentleman who has devoted much time to the serious study of the Shastras, and is earnestly interested in the reform of the Indian Marriage Act of 1856 Mr Raghunatha Row proposed that the Conference should come to a resolution demanding the appointment by Government of a thoroughly representative commission to inquire into and report upon the working of the Widow Re marriage Act of 1856 Even this simple proposition was not concurred in by members of the Conference, although Mr Raghunatha Row made no attempt to demand that the age of consent should be raised from 12 to 13, as suggested by your correspondent but confined his resolution to an inquiry as to the operation of an Act that had been law for 34 years One of the debaters, Professor Hari Tilak, in speaking to the resolution, said — 'Before voting on the point they must decide whether they would allow legislative interference with their caste privileges, (Cries of 'no') Many of the leaders of the reform movement had recently declared that legislation in social matters was impracticable All the resolutions moved that day, however related to interference with their social customs There for he would ask them not to vote for any of these propositions There must be no legislative interference with any of their social customs"

In the end a weak amendment was agreed to by a large majority —"That this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived for an inquiry into the working of the Widow Marriage Act of 1856, with a view to suggest further improvements in the same so as to remedy its defects" The results of the debate shows most clearly that while a majority of reformers present at the meeting did not raise any objection to an inquiry into the working of the Act, they test fied by their cries of "No no," that they were not prepared to tolerate any legislative interference in regard to their social customs—i e, in regard to the marriageable age of their women kind

This debate is, I believe, the latest expression of Hindoo opinion on the subject of child and widow marriage It scarcely bears out your correspondent's suggestion that native opinion is changing so rapidly that legislative action, pronounced impracticable a few years ago, is now on the high road to becoming feasible Most of us who wish well to India and her sons and daughters would rejoice to know that the leaders of Indian society were devoting their time and energies to a careful consideration of customs and usages which bear with malign severity on women, but in the words of one of the speakers at the Conference 'I have a hand to reforms must proceed from within and not from without,' and in my view there was no present circumstances which would justify the Indian Government in interfering by legislation with these customs and usages, bound up as they are with the religious beliefs of the people

Return from the abstract to the concrete, he as so how Hindoo society treats its reformers Only a few weeks ago the *Madras Mail* brought to notice the case of Mr G Subramaniah, a brief abstract of which may be noted Mr G Subramaniah is by birth a Brahman of the highest caste, he is a man of university culture and editor of a leading newspaper called the *Hindu*, which is published in English and is the main organ of the Liberal and reforming party in Southern India It seems that quite recently this gentleman interested himself in bringing about the marriage of a child-widow of his own caste, an action which was perfectly legal on his part and in that of the persons uniting in wedlock But his caste acquaintance thought differently, and have not only excommunicated Mr Subramaniah himself, but also those of his family and friends who keep on visiting terms with him And this, an episode not of six years ago, but of six weeks, does not seem hopeful for the cause of an imminent marriage reform in India

Your correspondent has dealt at length on the question of the marriageable age of Indian women If you will permit me, I will on a future occasion explain how the people themselves regard it, and prove that in the present state of public opinion any hint of legislation on so private and intimate a subject would stir up an amount of suspicion and bad feeling which might result in the most disastrous political consequences.

Bangalore —Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRASS, No. 114, SHRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH —1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890. [No. 45.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depot, Hissar, for the 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday the 29th November 1890.

[illegible]

Cooliee
Straw } Pady
} Ragee
Green Grass

JOHN PAYNE, *Colonel*
Superintendent, Remount Depot

Remount Depot
30th October 1890.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 2nd Nov.—The result of the Municipal elections up to the present shows a notable gain for the Gladstonian Liberal candidates in the large cities. The labour candidates have been elected at Bristol, but defeated at Newcastle.

London, 3rd Nov.—Messrs Dillon and O'Brien have arrived at New York, where they met with an immense reception from the Irish Societies. Mr. O'Brien read an address stating that the object of their visit was to raise a National Fighting Fund to frustrate the efforts of the Government and the landlords to crush the combination of tenants.

Mr Parnell, he said, fully approved of the mission. Mr O'Brien then said that Dillon and his companions escaped because the Tipperary trial was solely aimed at preventing their force coming to America.

London, 3rd Nov.—The Municipal elections in Great Britain generally go in favour of Gladstonian Liberal candidates.

St Petersburg, 3rd Nov.—The Czarewitch, with a distinguished suite, starts tomorrow for Trieste, whence he embarks for Greece, Egypt and India.

Allahabad, 3rd Nov.—The Secretary of State has decided that it will henceforth be a condition of appointment to the Indian Medical Service that an officer retiring on pension before completing thirty years' full pay service will be liable, till he completes 55 years age, to be recalled to duty in case of emergency.

London, 4th Nov.—Mr Patrick O'Brien has been sentenced to one week's imprisonment for contempt of Court in photographing a witness while under examination in the Court at Tipperary.

New York, 4th Nov.—Eight thousand hands employed in the cigar manufactories at Havana have been thrown out of work in consequence of the passing of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

London, 4th Nov.—The Prince of Wales has opened an electric subterranean railway, which runs from the City to Stockwell. Many notables will accompany the first train on its pioneer journey.

Washington, 4th Nov.—The Treasury yesterday purchased 515,000 ounces of silver at 106·10 to 106·70.

Allahabad, 4th Nov.—Abdulla Khan, the murderer from whom a letter was lately published, dated from Surat, has been captured by the Police near Lahore. He offered a desperate resistance, but was disabled by bullets.

Washington, 5th Nov.—The Treasury today purchased 370,000 ounces of silver at 106·24 to 106·39.

New York, 5th Nov.—The Democratic majority in the new House of Representatives will be above 100.

Mr MacKinley has been defeated in Ohio by a majority of 200 votes.

Allahabad, 5th Nov.—Sir Steuart Bayley will resign the Service and hand over the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal on the 16th December, leaving Bombay for England on the 20th idem.

Sir Arthur Sahib, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, resigns next April, not before.

Allahabad, 6th Nov.—A special telegram to the *Pioneer* says that Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace and Captain the Honorable Arthur Hardinge will accompany the Czarewitch on his Indian tour.

Paris, 6th Nov.—In a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Foreign Affairs, which is still going on, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, denied that the allotment of France to the Egyptian Conversion scheme was a concession to British policy. He said that the step was necessary in order to consider the interests of the Egyptians, and that since the Conversion was settled the moral position of France had improved in Egypt. M Ribot said he knew of no practical means of obtaining the immediate evacuation of Egypt by the British, and France must therefore wait until Great Britain had fulfilled her promises in that quarter.

Jodhpore, 6th Nov.—The Viceroy to-day inspected the Imperial Service Cavalry under the command of Sir Pertab Singh. After the parade His Excellency complimented Sir Pertab on the precision and smartness with which the Regiment went through the movements. He had already received reports from Colonel Mellins and Major Beatson referring to the extraordinary progress made by the men since the Regiment had been placed under special discipline and training. His Excellency also congratulated Major Beatson on the successful results.

Constantinople, 6th Nov.—Many fresh arrests of Armenians have been made here for alleged complicity in a plot against the Government. These persecutions are driving large numbers to emigrate to Greece and Bulgaria.

Poona, 6th Nov.—Military manœuvres on a large scale have been arranged to take place at Poona in January next.

Poona, 7th Nov.—Very heavy rain has fallen to-day.

London, 7th Nov.—The Sultan of Zanzibar has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India.

London, 7th Nov.—Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, was seized with illness on the Bench yesterday, and had to leave the Court. His Lordship is suffering from acute gastritis.

Calcutta, 7th Nov.—The Gold craze is apparently subsiding, the shares going down in spite of the hopeful reports made by some Companies, backed by samples of nuggets and washings.

London, 7th Nov.—Mr. Gladstone has returned to Hawarden from his Midlothian tour. On his way down from the North he addressed a crowd assembled at Carlisle station, and in the course of his remarks taunted Lord Salisbury with delaying the dissolution of Parliament, quoting Lord Salisbury's own utterances in the year 1884, wherein his Lordship said that the longer dissolution was delayed the greater would be the defeat.

Washington, 7th Nov.—The Treasury today purchased 1,120,000 ounces of silver at 102·2 to 102·6.

Berlin, 7th Nov.—Dr Koch, of Berlin, claims to have discovered a cure for consumption by the injection of a certain lymph. The German Government will patronise the cure, and German scientists express their belief in it.

Shanghai, 7th Nov.—A frightful explosion has taken place at the Government Gunpowder Mills at Taipufee, in which 300 Chinese perished.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890

THE DIWAN'S ADDRESS

As we said in our last issue the province is to be congratulated on the degree of prosperity it has attained under the present *regime*. When the revolution was brought about there were some who predicted that the affairs of Mysore would all go wrong, that the State would have to revert to its former rule, that the Native Prince and his advisers would not be able to work it satisfactorily. It is nearly nine years since this province was handed over to its present ruler, and the Address delivered a fortnight ago showed that vast progress had been made, and that the material prosperity of the people was such as the other parts of India might well envy. This does not show that Native rule is a failure, that it was a mistake giving back the province to its ancient ruler. In this article we will mention some of the improvements that have been made, and how the province stands as compared *with British India*. *The whole revenue*—for we feel compelled to refer to those first—amounted during the year 1889—90 to the sum of Rs 1,41[illegible] lakhs of rupees, while the expenditure only reached 130 lakhs, thus leaving 11[illegible] lakhs to the good. We find, from the Address that the receipts were larger by about ten lakhs than they had ever been in any previous year, and this points to the fact that the prosperity of the province is not declining. With these facts before us we must come to the conclusion that Mysore is well governed. Its affairs are in good hands, and it must make still further improvement. Of this there can be no doubt. But when the Government of His Highness is praised for what it has accomplished, it should be remembered that it has been fortunate in many ways. There has been no famine or scarcity since the revolution, the seasons have, for the most part been good. The rest the land obtained during the season of drought thirteen years ago seems to have increased its recuperative qualities, and now it produces more than it did before 1876. Every year the land revenue has increased, and this year we find that the extra sum reaches the high figure of five lakhs. There is no reason to suppose that in the future Addresses the same fact will not have to be recorded. A large quantity of land was thrown out of cultivation at the famine, and it is now gradually being taken up. There is still a good deal left, and when this becomes occupied the revenue of the state must show a still further increase. In the next place, the railways have added to the prosperity of Mysore, and the lines are being extended at the present time in two directions. Then again, the State is not called on to carry out wars beyond its own frontiers, it has no occasion to fit out expeditions which cost large sums of money, so that every rupee not required to be spent in the province can be saved. But taking those facts into consideration the finances of the State compare well with those of British India.

The Address this year presents a few features of novelty, and to these we will refer. One is that the State has provided a system of Life Assurance for its servants, a step that must produce much good. The Dewan truly said that several officials of the Government had died leaving their families completely destitute, and it was to guard against this happening in the future that it was proposed to bring this system into operation. If properly carried out there is no reason why it should not be successful, and accomplish a vast amount of good. If some thing of the kind were to be established by the British Government the pension system might to some extent be relaxed, and, perhaps, in the end be altogether abolished. This system is now a heavy burden upon the finances of the country, and this burden is becoming heavier every year. Sooner or later it will have to be charged for something else, and the best substitute for it would be a system of Life Assurance and gratuities. We shall not here go into the Dewan's scheme, but we *strongly approve of it*, and as he has shown the way we trust the British Government will follow. There is no reason, so far as we can see, why Life Assurance should not become a part of the machinery of the State. We continually see sad cases of destitution, an official dies without making any provision for his children, and subscriptions have to be raised in order to assist them, and the family has to submit to great privations. A good system of Life Assurance would prevent all this, and it is a great pity the matter is not taken in hand by the supreme Government. It will have to do so in time, for the revenues of the State will not be able to bear the strain the pension list places on it. There is no explaining away this fact, and it will have to be faced before many years are passed and the best plan would be to face it at once.

With regard to the Representative Assembly the Government has made a new *departure*. In the future those composing it will be elected instead of being nominated. This is a step in the right direction, and the example set may be followed by the Paramount Power. The Mysore Government is doing what the Indian National Congress demands, and which the Supreme Government refuses to grant. But the concession, if it is intended to do good, must go further than is proposed at present. The Representatives are to be elected, but they are not to initiate any measure, they may proceed to Mysore and there talk as much as they think proper, but beyond this they will be powerless. It will thus be seen that the concession is not so important as it would at first appear, and it must be carried to its logical sequence if it is to produce much good. After a subject has been discussed in the Assembly it should be put to the vote, and if the majority are in its favour it should become law. It remains to be seen whether this privilege will be granted, and if the authorities do not seem inclined to do so, an agitation should be got up in favour of an extension in the direction we have pointed out. The measure, as it now stands, resembles a man without a head or a tree with no roots. It is to be hoped that the Government of His Highness will see the necessity of being more liberal with regard to the Representative Assembly, and making it, what it might and ought to be, a real Assembly. We may have to take up some of these subjects treated of in the Address singly but, upon the whole, it must be declared very satisfactory, and all connected with the Government are to be congratulated in having such good results to show.

Occasional Notes

The Sultan of Zanzibar is to be created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India.

Influenza has broken out again at Simla. A correspondent states that the epidemic is nearly as bad as it was before, and that several serious cases have occurred.

The nominal capital of the 19 Gold and other Mining Companies that have been recently floated in Calcutta amounts to a total of 80 lakhs of rupees in, for the most part, one rupee shares.

A National Hindu Congress, according to a native paper, is being held at Delhi. Its object is said to be the discussion, and, if possible, the settlement of many vexed questions connected with the Hindu religious and social systems.

The *Deccan Times* learns that the friends of Capt. Norman, having made good the claims of the Bombay jewellers who he was alleged to have swindled, that gentleman, who has hitherto been under arrest at Suez, has been permitted to resume his interrupted journey to England.

A Bombay paper has received the following telegram from Hongkong:—"The combination that has long been agreed on here among Chinese merchants against Indian yarn has at length borne fruit. They have unanimously agreed not to have any more *dealings in Indian yarn*."

The Thakore Saheb of Bhowanagge has appointed a Committee, consisting of the Dewan and the Public Works Councillor, to prepare and submit to his Highness a scheme for the organisation of a transport corps, which may be available for service, if necessary, at immediate notice on a requisition from the Supreme Government.

His Highness the Nizam completes his twenty fifth birthday on the 20th instant, on which day the customary grand official reception and Durbar will be held in the City to commemorate the event. His Highness will have reigned seven years next February having been installed on the *Masnad* on the 5th February 1884 by Lord Ripon the then Viceroy of India.

A Rangoon correspondent says:—"Some of the Burmese women are very lovely. Their beauty does not lie wholly in physical charms, *but partly in a winsomeness of* manner and a perfectly fascinating address. These, combined with the neatness and occasional elegance of their dress, and the becoming wreath of sweet fresh flowers among their beautifully arranged hair, make them quite irresistible."

Some Japanese officials have just visited Wiesbaden, and it is announced says *Truth*, that the Mikado also intends to come to Europe in the spring, and will reside at Wiesbaden for two months in the next summer. The Mikado is to occupy the Villa Langenbeck (where the Empress of Austria has usually stayed), and five other villas are to be engaged for his Majesty's suite, which will consist of at least sixty persons.

Mr J. L. Kipling, (author of the novelist) of the Lahore School of Art, now at home, has been commissioned by Her Majesty the Queen to design an Indian room for the palace at Osborne. Mr Kipling, it is said, to assist in Ram Singh, one accomplished pupil of the school, to work with him. The apartment referred to is a dining room in the new wing at Osborne, and the idea of making it Indian was a pet notion of the late Prince Consort.

A native gentleman writes:—"A novel departure has been made of late by the beggars in Benares in the mode of asking alms. It is said that near the Durga Bari, better known as the Monkey Pond, the beggars have got large cobras which they keep in their baskets, or hang round their necks and waists, and that directly they see the pilgrims they surround them, and unless given something, frighten them out of their wits by holding the serpents close to their bodies."

The proposed loan for China still hangs fire. China is very hard up. Not only is she unable to construct any railways without foreign capital but early money is wanted by the Imperial Government and for the relief of the mandarins distresses. Foreigners, however, will not advance money without the Imperial debt being issued sanctioning the loan, and the authorities at Peking are too stupidly proud to thus openly confess their indebtedness to foreigners.

Mr L. S. Larkin, Acting Collector of Bellary, recently learnt that several subordinate officials in that District were in the habit of receiving fees as directors, auditors, &c., from trading Companies, and he has warned them that it is a breach of the rule laid down in G. O. No. 1954 dated 16th September 1886 on their part to receive any remuneration except from Government unless they have previously obtained permission to do so from the head of the office in which they are employed.

A Native, supposed to be a thief, was caught by a dog in Calcutta the other day under very peculiar circumstances. The man, after daubing himself with coal tar, went, at about 2 A.M. to the house of one Gopal in South Road, Entally. The Gopal's dog, a pariah, gave chase from one premises to another, and as the man was endeavouring to cross a railway wire fencing he tripped and fell when the dog caught him. The man began to shout, and the Police and several persons came to the spot, and he was arrested.

On the 31st March 1890 there were 6,516 Government Savings Banks in India comprising 1,31,810 accounts, which received from Government Rs 27,19,607 in the shape of interest and possessed balances aggregating Rs 7,54,17,218. In addition to those balances Government held on behalf of the depositors Government securities amounting to Rs 5,23,700, exclusive of cash in Promissory Notes for Rs 1,71,900, which were made over to the depositors or sold for them during the year. There has been an increase this year of 301 in the number of Banks and 18,560 in the number of depositors and a decrease of Rs 8,11,719 in the balance as compared with 1888-89.

The Board of Indian Civil Service Studies are prepared to appoint a teacher of Tamil or of Tamil and Telugu, whose duties will commence about January 15, 1891. The stipend is £100 for Tamil £150 for Tamil and Telugu, with power to charge a fee of £3 a term for Tamil and £[illegible] a term for Telugu. The pupils will be expected to give, if required, a course of not less than three hours a week during eight weeks much to one each language. The appointment will be made in the first instance, for one year only. Applications and testimonials should be sent to Sir R. K. Wilson Cambridge, to arrive not later than the 23rd instant.

How a leopard was discomfited with loss is related from Bengal. It appears that in certain villages there is a class of leopards who have a habit of jumping upon cow houses and after scratching a hole in the thatched roof, letting down their tail to feel if there is anything edible below. Well one day a man was down below and he was awake. He promptly caught the tail and with the assistance of another person managed to cut off the large portion of it. We are told that the leopard submitted to the operation rather calmly, but when it was over, he fled in great haste though with a terrible growl. The villager who performed the feat exhibits the leopard's tail as a mark of his valour.

At the Senate meeting of the Madras University held yesterday evening, (6th instant) Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar, in proposing return thanks to the Fellows, made a very powerful speech on the evils of the present system of University examinations, and the harm done to students by the course of examinations required of them. It deserves to be *read and pondered over by every educationist*. His allegations, if true (and nobody at the meeting seems inclined to deny them), form a serious indictment against the authorities, for if such evils have long been known to exist it was their duty the Governors to have moved in the matter before things had arrived at such a crisis as Mr Ramaswamy Mudaliar says they have.

A native paper makes a strange statement:—"There is a ring of triumph in an article of the *Indian Daily News* commenting on the fact that there is no Mussulman in the Reception Committee of the Congress. Even in Bengal, the vast majority of the Mussulmans are on the side of the Congress, and this fact, we believe, will be made apparent when the Congress sits. Mussulman names were omitted for the present with a view to save our friends from the annoyances of official pressure. The fact is, the Mussulmans are as much interested in the reform

of administration as the Hindus, and the Congress means nothing but reform. The officials and anti Congress journals have not been able to harm the Congress much, but they have, in going to hurt the Congress, roused the worst passions of the lower classes of Mussulmans."

When the German Emperor was in Kiel at the beginning of last month (the *Daily News* says), it had been announced that he would pay a visit to a much esteemed family in city. A few minutes before the appointed hour a gentleman in plain clothes arrived on foot at the door of the house and told the maid servant who answered the bell, to lead him to her master. She said politely that that would be impossible, for her master was expecting the Emperor directly, and would naturally likes to be private with him. "But," she added, "I shall be glad to take any message from you." The visitor replied that it was necessary for him to speak to her master, and on getting no weighing his objections added "Oh, it will not be so bad as that, only tell me to your mistress and to the Emperor, I know he very well, ever since the time when he was Prince William." Becoming by this means the gentleman's friend, he was allowed to wait in the visiting room, "William" and the gentleman of the house, "William" and the gentleman of the house, "William" and the gentleman of the house.

Agricultural Intelligence

THE PRESIDENT.—Sir Oliver St. John, the British Resident in Mysore, and Mrs. St. John, left Bangalore on Friday last and will pass through Jolarpettah on Tuesday next, on their way to Madras.

THE RAILWAY STATION.—Arrangements are being made by the Railway authorities for a temporary Refreshment Room at the City Railway Station for the convenience of passengers.

BACK FROM MYSORE.—Mr. Mulvey Row, District Commissioner, Bangalore District, returned to Cantonment on Wednesday last. Most of his work was to the capital for the Dasara festival, have come back to Bangalore.

SIR SAVALAY RAMASWAMY MUDELIAR.—This gentleman, who has been staying in Bangalore for some time, returned to Madras, by the Mail train last Tuesday night. A number of gentlemen were on the platform to see him off.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week it has rained nearly every day, and at times the showers have been very heavy. This is the season, in fact, for very good one. Agriculture this season have been improved the crop, and crops have come down.

THE SUIT FOR FOUR LAKHS.—This case in which Dr. Smith of Bombay, has secured a verdict over the estate of Mr. P. A. Bates and in which Mr. E. Norton appears for Mr. Bates, comes on for argument before the Chief Court on the 12th instant.

THE ROADS.—The heavy rains we have had lately have tried the roads severely, and in some places, they are very bad. In the Cantonment Military Station a good deal of metal has been collected for repairs and these, no doubt, will be taken in hand soon after the rain.

POSTAL.—The Dewan has issued instructions to all concerned to discuss the postal rules with regard to the franking of official service covers, as the Postal Department pointed out instances in which the officials of the Durbar did not act in conformity with the rules, in that if by the carelessness of an official, the only any unpaid rates be charged the sum would be recovered from him.

THE LATE SWINDLER OF BANGALORE, ADDRESS.—The two Europeans who falsely represented themselves as Agents for conveying for subscribers and Advertisers for the *Madras Times*, *The Trade Advertiser* and *Madras Mail*, and collected several sums of money from various merchants in Cantonment, were found guilty by the District Magistrate on the evidence before him. A M Houghton was sentenced to suffer three months' imprisonment and P. B Thorpe to six weeks' imprisonment.

THE DUSSERAH ASSEMBLY

(Continued from our last issue.)

THE DEWAN'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Income by receipts and Expenditure.—Three fourths of the Railway earnings credited to the State during the year amounted to Rs 1,79,578, as compared with a sum of Rs 6,18,591 paid by the State on account of interest on the Railway capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in England. Thus the net payment during the year on account of the Mysore-Harihar Railway was Rs 6,18,817. To this should be added Rs 818 paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in adjustment of certain items and Rs 1,01,000 spent upon the survey of the Hunsur line, thus making the net expenditure on account of Railways Rs 7,21,171.

Including Railway earnings, we realised the total revenue amounted to Rs 1,14,73,957, and including the gross interest and other payments much on account of Railways, the total expenditure was Rs 1,29,98,267. Thus the net surplus of the year was Rs 14,75,510, which, added to the opening balance on 1st April 1889 (Rs 77,35,912) gave a closing balance on 31st March 1890 of Rs 92,11,421. Of this amount, Rs 61,00,000 are now held in Government Securities, and in addition to it, we now have Rs 6,18,519 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund, the establishment of which was explained in my address to you last year.

I may here add that our Surplus last year would have be a much larger but for the heavy payments—direct and indirect—which had to be made on account of the Railways, which not earning, gave but a very much quite return on the capital invested, and heavy annual payments for interest and sinking fund. At the time of the transfer of the Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, it was decided by the Secretary of State, after consultation of the estimates of Harihar, the Railway would gross the State with the gross earnings of the Railway, amounting to 1½ lakhs in the 7th and subsequent years. But judging from present earnings, there seems to approach that the anticipations of the forecast will not be realized for several years to come.

An examination of the figures I have already placed before you will show you how materially our available surplus is reduced by our present financial arrangements connected with the Railway. On payments have been—

	Rs
(a) Towards the Railway Loan Redemption Fund	4,00,000
(b) Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs	1,11,107
(c) Guaranteed Interest on Hunsur Railway Loan	6,98,391
(d) Miscellaneous payments to Southern Mahratta Railway Company	818
Total	12,11,116
Against this expenditure, our income was only	1,79,574
the net amount of the Mysore Harihar Railway, a net deficit of Rs	10,31,542

Budget Estimates.—The Budget estimates of receipts for the current year as revised amount to Rs 1,15,30,000 against an actual income of Rs 1,14,73,000 during the past year. As it has not been deemed prudent to base our calculations upon the maintenance of the exceptionally high figures attained by Land Revenue and Land Sales that year, the Budget estimates of expenditure have been framed very much on the lines of last year's estimates, and they amount to Rs 1,29,16,000. A substantial additional provision will however soon become necessary on account of the Hunsur Railway on which we expect to be able to begin work within the next few months.

Agriculture.—The past year's record of agriculture was on the general prosperity. The season was, on the whole, favorable and a good crop was harvested throughout the Province. Towards the end of the year, owing to an apprehended scarcity in some Districts of Madras, there was a brisk export of food grains at prices higher than the average.

Cattle generally were in good condition, though diseases among them, more or less severe prevailed in various parts of the Province. We have at present no special agency to grapple with cattle disease on an epidemic form. The proposed Bacteriological Laboratory at Poona will, it is hoped, enable the State to train special Officers and to supply the want which is now felt.

The silk industry which was revived in this Province a few years ago, shows signs of progress and continues to receive great impetus from the comparative immunity of the worms from disease and from the superior quality of the silk produced.

With a view to the wider spread of information about improved methods in agriculture Government have in contemplation to endow a larger number than hitherto of scholarships to be held in the Madras Agricultural College, the students being selected from among *bona fide* land-owning classes of different Taluks, on the condition that, after completing their course of instruction, they carry on agriculture on their own lands and farms. By thus creating agriculturists, or rather improved principles in different parts, Government hope to bring about a gradual and steady permeation, through the community of information respecting improved methods of agriculture and other industries connected with it. What is contemplated above is intended to be partly educational and partly practical, but it is hopeless to expect improvement in agriculture till the prices of agricultural produce are on a remunerative than at present, or rather till the land available for cultivation is much less than at present, and the necessity arises for extracting more produce from the same land.

Industries.—It is however to indigenous industries that we must look for the growth of capital and wealth in our midst and for real progress in other directions. With the general poverty of the people on the one hand, and their growing intelligence on the other, our great want doubtless is the establishment of suitable industries on a scale calculated to afford a variety of remunerative occupations to large numbers and thus to obviate profitless competition with a narrow sphere. Under such circumstances, it behoves the Government to do everything in its power not only to foster existing local industries but also to establish new ones wherever possible, and, recognizing the principle that a far more powerful agency in this matter than Government is the enterprise and intelligence of the people themselves, it has always been our policy to give every reasonable encouragement for the growth of new industries. The specially liberal terms accorded to Gold Mining at the first start and the help given to the Cotton and Woollen Mills at Bangalore were dictated by this policy. And, influenced by the same considerations, His Highness Government have, for some time past, been endeavouring to find means for opening up the Iron wealth of the Province. On the one hand it is obvious that there is no industry that is likely to be of more material prosperity as effectually and as rapidly as that of Iron, while, on the other hand, such iron ore abounds in various parts of the Province and has annihilated on any remunerative scale, as the local manufacture is all carried on in small and insignificant works with not the aid of machinery or those modern appliances which help to turn out large quantities at a low cost. The result has been that the competition of foreign imported iron products which have well nigh driven the local manufactures from the field. Under such circumstances I believe you will be glad to hear that a native gentleman, who has studied the subject for many years and who has visited most of the principal iron producing countries of Europe, has offered to start iron works in the Malvalli Taluk of the Mysore District, on an extensive scale and on the most improved principles, and has expressed his readiness to risk a large amount of capital and labour on the venture. A memo of the terms on which His Highness' Government propose to grant him permission to mine for iron has already been published, and we are now in correspondence with him as to the guarantee he is prepared to give for the early fulfilment of the object in view. In explanation of the more important terms of the concession I may observe that at present, iron ore from Government lands is allowed free to all, and it is proposed to guarantee such freedom for 50 years to the new industry, without creating any monopoly of the article in its favour. There would also be a similar guarantee for 25 years against the imposition of export and import duties which do not at present exist. The only other important concession relates to the supply of wood-fuel. For the first 10 years, it is proposed to give a supply of wood fuel free of sungeorage and during the second and third decades, at Rupee 1 and Rs. 2 respectively per acre of fuel tract felled. The fellings will be restricted to tracts carefully selected so as to benefit the health of the neighbourhood and not to prejudice the climate and so situated as to the Railway and large centres of population that the fuel therefrom has no present market value. The fellings, moreover, will be confined to small detached blocks aggregating five square miles per annum, thus making impossible the clearing of any continuous large area, and even in such blocks, there will be left standing the more valuable timber trees of the reserved kind as well as all fruit bearing trees. A block once worked will not be allowed to be touched for 20 years, thus allowing ample time for regeneration by natural regrowth, which, in 15 to 20 years, will fully equal the original stock. It is moreover proposed to establish a plantation on the half square mile to be clear-felled each year in specially eligible situations, and valuable additions to our Forest resources will thus be made by yearly creations of half a square mile of well stocked plantation, carrying valuable wood (with an admixture of sandal) in quantity as much as is contained in 5, 10 or even more square miles of the present scrub.

Turning next to the money value of the concession, I would observe that the jungles in question are not, like the Malnad Forests, covered with a dense vegetation, but contain very few or scrub, from each acre of which we may, on a very favorable computation, estimate a firewood supply of 5 or 6 cartloads. The sungeorage on this would be about Rs 1,200 or 1,440 per square mile, or Rs 6,000 or 7,200 on the whole area of five square miles to be allowed per annum. The fuel concession would thus amount to an annual remission of this sum for the first decade and half of it during the second, full rates being charged during the third. Against this concession, has to be set off the cost of clean felling of half a square mile of jungle every year, which may be put down at five rupees per acre or about Rs 1,600 on half a square mile. The concession will thus be reduced to Rs 4,400 or 5,600 per annum during the first decade and to Rs 1,400 or 2,000 during the second. During the third ten years, it amounts to nil in favor of the concessionaire and Rs 1,000 per annum in favor of the State. All the above calculation assumes that the fuel from the tract in question has a present marketable value, which, however, it does not, as a matter of fact, now possess, and it can attain any possible value hereafter only by smelting operations near the place of growth conducted on a large scale, as the direct result of the concession itself. It is also important to bear in mind that we have provided that the fuel in question must all be used directly and exclusively on the new industry, and that therefore the quantity actually taken will be strictly proportionate to the extent of the Iron works actually carried on.

Taken as a whole, the terms we offer to the new industry are insignificant, when compared with the encouragement given for similar industries by nations who now take a high rank in the world as manufacturers and who consider heavy protection duties not too high a price to pay for the fostering of new industries and have reaped their reward in the development of their mineral wealth.

It must, however, be admitted that attempts elsewhere to establish such an industry in India have failed from various causes, and that there is considerable risk of similar failure in Mysore, involving the loss to the proposed concessionaire of an initial capital of between two and three lakhs of rupees and of his own labor for two years. If, owing to any untoward cause, the industry be not established within a two years, then, in that case, the entire concession would lapse, but if the venture is attended with success, as we hope it will be, there will then be a new one of industrial career for Mysore. Valuable direct benefit will accrue thereby to the people of this country, who now are compelled to use, for their numerous everyday requirements, the imported iron, which naturally costs much more than what it can be locally produced for. The industry is one giving employment to a much larger number, in proportion to the value of the product, than almost any other industry and the wages paid

for the large quantity of local labor which must necessarily be employed on the proposed Iron Works, would be a substantial contribution to the national wealth, which, in the case of the imported article, is lost for ever. So far from injuring the local iron-smelter, who is so fast disappearing owing to his inability to compete with the imported article, and who, at best, eks out a scanty subsistence by continuous hard work with his primitive methods of manufacture, the proposed Iron Works will soon convert him into a skilled and well-paid artisan. In short, it will be hardly possible to overestimate the manifold advantages which a well established and prosperous Iron Industry will confer on the country

Gold Mining—Of industries already established, Gold Mining in Kolar deserves foremost mention. It shows signs of increasing prosperity During the year 1889, the total quantity of gold extracted may be estimated at the large sum of 19 lakhs of rupees This satisfactory result has been attained only by hard work through a series of years and by the local expenditure of much capital What was a waste a few years ago has now become inhabited towns and the immense impetus given to trade of all kinds and the rise of the wages of labor are patent to all In 1889, the gold extracted by the Mysore Mines alone amounted to 43,238 oz as compared with 39,090 oz in the previous year Ungum came next with 16 137 oz as against 1028 oz in 1888, while Nandidroog produced only 6,129 oz, as compared with 6 910 oz of the previous year The two other mines which contributed small sums by way of royalty would all seem to be still in the course of development

Cotton Mills—Owing to an over stocked market for yarn and the high prices of cotton, the Bangalore Cotton Mills had not a very fortunate career, but the depression is expected to be but short lived and the industry may, ere long, regain its prosperity, especially as the price of cotton has now a marked downward tendency

Woollen Industry—Experiments for improving the local breed of sheep by means of Australian rams continue to be carried on with decidedly satisfactory results, and, should we succeed in establishing a superior breed of sheep, the woollen industry will open a large field for local capital and enterprise.

Candles and Soaps from Vegetable Oil—It is gratifying to learn that Mr Nagesh Rao, Amildar of Shikarpur, who obtained a silver medal at the Mysore Exhibition of 1885, has succeeded in bringing down machinery worked by hand power for making candles from Dhupro oil, and that his soaps from cocoanut oil have already begun to find favour with the native public It is understood that Mr Nagesh Rao, intends shortly to take out a patent for his method of extracting oil from Dhupa seeds, which abound largely in the Malnad of Shimoga and Kadur and on the Coast and which hitherto have not been turned to any useful account

Forests—The financial results of the Forest administration during the past year are most encouraging Deducting all charges, the net income of the Department was Rs 8 66,178, for which we are mainly indebted to sandal-wood There was a good market for the article which enabled the Department to dispose of a large quantity on hand from the previous year Sandalwood collection was, as a rule, restricted to decaying and dead trees, and the removal of green fallen roots also contributed in a measure to the increased income of the year The quantity of sandal wood sold and the prices realized during the past three years have been as follows —

	Tons	Rs
1887-88	2,291	6 81,840
1888-89	1,852	7,93,058
1889 90	2,351	8 66,121

We have, as usual, been assiduous in adding to our sandal resources as well by conservancy as by means of new plantations

The stunted teak in the Forests of the Mysore District has, for some years past, been worked for Railway sleepers and it is now proposed to supply sleepers to the Hindupur and Nagangal extensions from the same source, supplemental, if found actually necessary, by similar wood obtained from the forests of Shimoga and Kadur

The area brought under planting was more than four square miles, and new plantations continue to be opened along the Railway lines

The practice of collecting Forest sciniorage on fuel and charcoal at the gates of Towns by the Municipal Octroi agency was found to be faulty and to have worked much hardship to the people It was accordingly abolished and has been replaced by a more correct and sound system All important fuel sources are being constituted into Fuel Reserves and brought under regular conservancy, the fuel felled and charcoal burnt in them being subject to prepayment of the prescribed rates Ryots holding land under Government and Channakkin burners and Iron smelters paying the Mohatarfa tax will, as hitherto, have free wood fuel for their *bona fide* needs. Thus, it is only traders that will, in practice, pay any seigniorage, which is one of the most legitimate sources of Forest income.

(To be continued)

General Summary.

A CHILD FALLING OUT OF A TRAIN—Yesterday an infant 1½ years old fell out of a train at the Ambattur Station, and when picked up was found to be but slightly bruised.

THROWING STONES AT PASSING TRAINS—The Agent of the South Indian Railway having reported to the District Magistrate of Chingleput that throughout the South Indian railway system the dangerous practice of village boys throwing stones at the railways of passing passenger trains and of placing stones on the line of rails to be run over by engines is largely on the increase the District Magistrate, Mr Hammick, has made known in all the villages along the railway in Chingleput that the penalties for such acts of wanton mischief are severe and the Policemen & village authorities have been warned to take prompt action in regard to these malpractices

PEMPEI DHARMAKARTHASHI—Last Sunday, at 5 P M, a number of Hindu gentlemen of Triplicane and its suburbs gathered at the Native High School to hear an address by Mr Joseph Morston, on the subject of "Hindu Temples and their Dharmakarthas" Mr P L Narsimha Chetty, B A, was voted to the chair, and introduced the lecturer Mr. Morston was received with applause and delivered an elaborate address The speaker gave a short sketch of the rise and progress of Hinduism and an account of the origin, architecture, and construction of Hindu temples, interspersed with facts, figures and traditional anecdotes He concluded not touched length on the general management of Hindu temples at the present day, and said that public men with liberal views, purity, self respect, firm resolution, sound judgment and a charitable disposition, were elected to the post of Dharmakartha, many little evils which have unfortunately crept in, could be speedily remedied

RUNNING AMUCK—A correspondent writes—"Yesterday at the Sessions Court, Chingleput before Mr C J Weir, Ramaswamy Iyengar, a student residing at Madurantakam, in the Chingleput District, was charged under Section 326 and 307 of the I P C with causing grievous hurt and attempt to murder about the middle of last month under the following circumstances The accused at Madurantakam, with a knife, unprovokedly assaulted a woman, and a girl, the former severely, and then ran amuck, slightly injuring several others that had come in his way The accused was defended by Mr M Ramachariar, one of the leading Vakils of the Court, who pleaded insanity The witness for the prosecution, who deposed to the commission of the crime said that there was no grudge whatever between the prisoner and the injured woman, the former of whom they stated was subject to fits of temporary insanity, and as the evidence of Dr A L Pitch the District Surgeon, went to confirm this latter, the Assessors concurred in this opinion The Judge concurring in their views, acquitted the prisoner, whom the Court, however, directed to be kept in custody in the sub jail pending the orders of the Government as to the transfer of the prisoner to a Lunatic Asylum for medical observation"

A SUPERSTITIOUS VILLAGE—A correspondent writes:—"The Village Magistrate of Udayagiri, about 25 miles from Russel Konda, in the Ganjam District, is busy investigating a case of alleged poisoning According to information obtainable up to date, it appears that a family of five villagers, after returning home in the evening from their fields and eating their food were so seized with burning pain in the stomach all over the body and with delirium The Magistrate hearing of it, despatched the Hospital Assistant to see them On arrival he found two children and the mother already dead, whilst in another house close by a man was lying insensible and another running about shouting like a lunatic, complaining of burning pains in the stomach Her tongue was dry, eyes sparkling and pupils dilated He answered incoherently to questions put, and within a few minutes fell down insensible on the ground The two men, together with the three dead bodies, were removed to the hospital, a distance of about three miles, on reaching which one of the men died, the other lived for two days, when he also succumbed The villagers becoming alarmed fled from the village in different directions rendering the obtaining of further information is to how these unfortunates met their untimely end very difficult. The result of the analysis of the stomachs, &c, are awaited, the police meanwhile doing their utmost to get to the bottom of the affair From the symptoms observed it is surmised that dhatura must have been administered"

Extracts

REFORM FOR INDIA

A well attended meeting was held at the Croydon Skating Rink, on October 11 under the auspices of the local Women's Liberal Association, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Mr Charles Bradlaugh, M P, Mr W S Caine, and Mr W C Bonnerjee, on the subject of "Reform for India"

Mr Caine said that the demand of the Indian National Congress that the educated people of India should have a voice in making the laws of their own country was, in his opinion, very moderate One they asked that there should be granted by some wise system of election to return legislative council for their various provinces Perhaps a member of a past the Government had established Western education among the Indian people They had been striving in India and sent to that which was given at London, Oxford, and the other English Universities something like 20 000 young men each year that they might be called upon to take any position they might be called upon to take public authorities of their own country they met with opposition In India was looking with confidence to their agitation in England, and was appealing to, some of money in order that the claims should be brought before the democracy of this country who, when they understood the modesty of their claims, would respond to their demands by sending to the House of Commons men who would support Mr Bradlaugh in his endeavour to confer upon the people of India representative government

Mr Bradlaugh, who met with an enthusiastic reception, spoke at some length on the hardships endured by the people of the Indian empire, as evidenced by the fact that 14 millions had been starved to death during the present century He also commented in strong terms on the fact that not one half penny of the salaries of the Indian officials was voted by the House of Commons, and that it was only by a mere accident if an hon Member was able to make a statement in Parliament on Indian affairs His only desire was to stand as the spokesman for the Indian people until a fitter man might take his place, and, if it be possible, to send some half manly and reasonable fellows where greater Englishmen had gone before him in their desire to benefit the natives.

The Rev. C F Street moved a lengthy resolution giving effect to the object of the meeting, which was seconded by Mr. Bonnerjee, and carried unanimously, and the meeting concluded with the usual votes of thanks to the Chairman and speakers

MR. BRADLAUGH AND INDIAN REFORM

The London correspondent of the *Hindu* writes —

In respect to the Indian Reform legislation of next session Mr Bradlaugh, with his customary astuteness has hit upon an effective plan He proposes to plough with Lord Cross's heifer. Next week I am promised a copy of the Bill which the member for India will get read a first time before the end of November next. If I can I will send you this copy You will then perceive what I mean when I say that the Congress representative proposes to plough with Lord Cross's heifer Mr Bradlaugh drops his big Bill That draft measure, he considers, has served some most important purposes, and may, for the present, be lost by bad issues The production of the Government measure has altered the situation radically When Mr Bradlaugh's measure was drafted and read a first time, the Government Bill was not printed. It was not known how far the authorities were prepared to go, nor what would be the precise form of their proposals The publication of the Cross Bill profoundly affected the situation Sir William Plowden's Bill was of some slight service in precipitating opinion, and having some practical useful ends But, after all, it did not count for much What Mr Bradlaugh has done has been to take Lord Cross's Bill, maintain its general form even to the number of its clauses and sections and introduce into it the Congress plan in its essentials How he has done this can will, I hope, see next week By the skilful and ingenious mode adopted the edge is turned of a good deal of fair and honest—if now and then slightly captious—criticism in such journals as the *Bombay Gazette*, *Statesman*, and a few others which I might name Accompanying the new draft will, I am told be a memorandum from Mr Bradlaugh's pen, in which he will pay tribute to the time and in which his measure has been subjected and explain why he has been led to adopt the course he has chosen The proposed draft has been under the consideration of the British Committee, and, with certain conditions which Mr Bradlaugh has accepted, has been adopted by them One thing seems to me clear from the new procedure, and that is the eminently practicable character of the Reform Bill as the Government of India and the authorities here have adopted it to the new opposition to the eminently conciliatory attitude of the Congress than indeed it will be proved that they would welcome violent methods and will have naught to do with sweet reasonableness However until such a thing is proved it will not be without hope that it is possible

In the *National Reformer* published today I find the following paragraph from Mr Bradlaugh's pen —"I am now hastily preparing for the re-assembly of Parliament, and have redrafted the Indian Councils Amendment Bill in view of the opinion manifested in the English and Anglo Indian Press, for and against so as to avoid as many as possible of the objections reasonably urged by the opponents of the measure as well as to meet the criticisms of friends of the Congress movement I have submitted this draft to the English Congress Committee, by whom it has been thoroughly discussed, and we have suggested some further amendments which I have gone carefully through in conference with Mr. Digby, and have in the main accepted"

Bangalore—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 114, SEESHA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1890. [No. 46.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17 1890

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

About this time of the year we see preparations being made for the forthcoming examination season. The examiners are called together, the papers are put in the hands of the printer, the students are receiving the last touches from their teachers—imbibing the last draughts of knowledge, or being crammed with the last drop of it. There is a general expectation in the educational world of something to come, the coming event being the University examinations. In all probability eight or ten thousand youths and maidens will assemble in the different centres of the Madras Presidency and Mysore to be examined in order that they may pass the different tests. There are so many of these now that those who are not connected with education are afraid to think of them

As the examination season is on the eve of opening, it may not be amiss to take a short review of the educational policy of the Government, and more especially of the system followed by the University authorities. That it is only right and proper that instruction should be placed within the reach of the children of all classes of the community no one will be bold enough to deny. The Despatch of 1854 was a grand instrument worthy of the most enlightened rulers in the world. Since that period thousands of schools have been established in the country, and hundreds of thousands of students have passed through them. There are educational institutions of the first class in every large town, while nearly every village has a school of some kind. But it is now generally thought that the Government might, to some extent, relax its exertions, it has given an impetus, the machine might be allowed to proceed without the amount of help it now gets from the State. This assistance might be turned in another direction, as we shall point out. It is thought by many that the Government is acting the part of a dry nurse too long. It ought to allow the child more liberty, to allow it to grow up as nature desired it should

It may not be out of place here to point out some of the defects of the examination system, the outcome of which will be seen in full during next month. It is well known by those in charge of schools that some of the best boys sometimes fail in an examination, while those inferior to them get through. The former may be well up in most subjects, and splendidly up in a few, but because they fail by a mark or two their names are not allowed to appear in the list. The University requires a minimum of marks to be obtained in every subject, and so hard and fast is this rule that the failure to come up to the standard by a mark is sufficient to disqualify the best candidate at the examination. This is a great absurdity, and a change is urgently called for. A better plan would be to make a few subjects compulsory, in other words a minimum of marks must be obtained in them, while a certain amount might be obtained by taking all the others together. English, of course, must be one of the compulsory subjects, the only other might be arithmetic and a candidate having obtained a minimum of marks in these, might make up the rest in any way he thought proper. For instance, suppose he was strong in Mathematics but weak in History. He would put forth all his strength in the former, and do what he could in the latter, the excess gained in one making up for the deficiency in the other. If this were done there would be an opportunity for a boy to distinguish himself, now there is none. Should he feel inclined to give more attention to one subject than another he would find his mistake when the time came for him to be examined. He must pay the same attention to all. In this way the system has a tendency to level the intellect of those who undergo it, it, as it were, forms all in the same mould, one must not be higher than another, all must even think alike. This levelling process must be baneful, and must in but lasting injuries upon the candidates for examination.

Another change that might be introduced with benefit, especially in the Matriculation course, is what may be called the two year system. That is to say, if a youth failed in one or two subjects, he might be allowed to go up again in these instead of being compelled to go over everything again. In many cases the course would resolve itself into two years, and we do not see any harm in this. Most of the youths fail in English, and if they were allowed to confine their attention chiefly to this subject during the second year the result would be very beneficial. They would gain a far greater knowledge of the language than they do now, and would be far more able to enter on any business than is the case at present. It must be very disgusting to go over the same subjects again, that is, those that are well known, and this might be obviated by the plan we have suggested

But it is in the way of technical education that the Government ought to turn its attention. Every year thousands of youths pass the different examinations, and having done so they look out in vain for employment. Every walk of life is full, there is not an office that requires a clerk, and the Law is filled to overflowing. The youths are full of despair and may be excused if they come to the conclusion that the education they have received is not an unmitigated blessing. It is necessary them to look out for some other sources of employment, and these can only be found by means of technical education. This matter has been so much neglected, the educational authorities have so wedded it, that it has almost been entirely lost sight of. This is a grievous pity, for upon it a good portion of the salvation of India depends. We would recommend that a portion of the money now spent on higher education should be devoted to technical, and we feel sure the benefit would be great. We do not recommend that the former should be given up entirely, that is that the state should cease to have any connection with it but we recommend that less attention should be paid to it. We feel sure these views will prevail in time, but till they do, a good deal of injury may be caused

BAD LIQUOR

The Dewan of Mysore in his last Annual Address stated that no liquor bottled in this country would be allowed to be sold in the province. Then returns of Madras, it is said, intend petitioning the Governor to induce him to use his influence to prevent the order from being carried out. We feel sure Lord Connemara will not accede to their request and will tell them he has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Mysore. We hold the Dewan is perfectly right in the step he is taking. He wishes to prevent drunkenness, and he is taking the right plan to accomplish the end in view. It is well known that the liquor bottled in India is often vile stuff. It may come out from England all right in bulk, but it is often doctored after it reaches the shores of this land. There are some firms conscientious enough to give pure liquor, but this is not often the case. The result is that bad stuff is sent forth, and people are partially poisoned by it. The only course to be pursued therefore is to keep it out altogether, and this the Government of Mysore has determined to do. The tricks carried on in the liquor trade are innumerable, and all sorts of deleterious substances are used in order to give a flavour and colour. These substances may do a vast amount of injury to those who drink the liquor thus doctored, and a number of complaints in India may be set down to this cause. Under these circumstances we ask whether it was not wise on the part of the Dewan to put a stop to the sale of liquor bottled in India and thus put one means of injury out of the reach of the people. It is well known that liquor is often bottled in this country and lables used which represent the stuff to be the pure English article. Those who are guilty of such tricks ought to be well punished and shown up from one part of the country to the other. We can only congratulate the Mysore Government on having taken a wise step, and trust it will not be induced to go backward by any menace that may be made.

Occasional Notes

It is stated that Prince Albert Victor is threatened with consumption

It has been decided to hold the Congress meetings at the Fresh Gardens, Calcutta. A pandal will be erected

Sir Lepel Griffin, in the account of his recent tour in Upper Burmah, states that many Burmese regard tiger's flesh as a dainty food

In Lower Bengal we are told, among the donors to the Calcutta Congress Fund are to be found the names of some Bengali ladies of well to do families

In high circles in London, it is suspected that as the health of neither the Prince of Wales nor his sons is of a robust character, the Crown may, after all, fall to the Lifes

Someone advertises in the *Exchange Gazette* for "a writing Baboon Salary Rs. 20 per month" The *Indian Mirror* trusts that no Bengali will respond to the insulting call

Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and the Nawab Assanulla of Dacca have been appointed Additional Members of the Supreme Legislative Council and Syed Amir Hossain and Rajah Durga Charan Laha

The idea of holding the Congress in the Town Hall has been abandoned. The Committee has decided to effect a pandal. The choice of a Chairman for the Reception Committee lies between the Maharajah of Durbhanga and Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore

Fifty five ladies practising medicine in India have drawn up a memorial to the Viceroy, praying that the age of consent be raised to fourteen. The protest is stated to be backed up by a deceased list of surgical cases hit upon in zenana and female hospital practice

The Nizam has sanctioned the payment from the family purse of Rs. 2,000 per month to the Dowager Lady Salar Jung (widow of Salar Jung I) The payment will have effect from the date of death of the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, and will thus become a charge upon the estate

A Hindu paper has discovered that the only locality where Hinduism exists in almost its pristine purity is the Native State of Manipur. It says that "need-but-all vices" have not yet entered there, and it thinks that Christian Missionaries will be interested in learning that there is in the State not a single native Christian

A monster meeting of the townspeople of Surat was held on the 10th instant to discuss the necessity and propriety of the proposed amendment in Section 175 of the Indian Penal Code, and, after a vehement opposition, it was thought by an overwhelming majority that the amendment was unnecessary. A memorial to the effect has been adopted

The head master of the Maharatta High School, Rajahmundry, has sent his wife, who is now a widow, to study in the Madras Normal School under the guardianship of her own mother. He defends the step he has taken against the iron custom of his countrymen, on the ground that he felt it impossible to realise the higher spiritual and moral domestic life with an illiterate wife.

The Sultan of Turkey has granted a concession to London Syndicate, having at its head Lieut General Sir Andrew Clarke, for tracing and constructing railways, etc, in certain parts of Asia, including Palestine. The development of the resources of the Holy Land will form a prominent feature in the programme of the Company, which will make its appearance as "Asia (Limited)

A scheme of arboriculture to extend over the next lustrum has been sketched for his province by the Commissioner of Berar. Last year's Report on arboricultural operations in the various districts of the Province is extremely meagre in the information that it affords. Why experiments with white wheat should be included in such a Report is one of those inscrutable problems which the student of blue books is so frequently left to solve for himself

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has returned to Paris on his way to the south. He refused to see any of the associates who in past days led him to his ruin, and who are now proved to have been accomplices in the robbery committed at Berlin, when the Maharajah was travelling to St. Petersburg under the assumed name, and with the passport of Mr Patrick Casey. In interviews with French journalists he speaks with reverence of the Queen of England

A quaint arrangement to encourage the multiplication of Europe educated babies has been entered into between a Zemindar and a student in Lower Bengal. The former has promised to defray the expenses of the latter's education in Lughat for five years, on the condition that when he returns, and is established in life, he shall bear the expenses of the education of another youth under the same conditions, who is to be his living on each succeeding youth is benefited

Isak Khan, the defeated Afghan pretender is still living in Samarkand city in the same house where the present Amir of Afghanistan, while a refugee with the Russians, used to live. Isak Khan's young sons are being educated in Russian language, and the eldest son learns drill with Russian troops. They receive the usual allowance of 1,200 soms monthly, but the eldest son will shortly get a separate allowance of 400 soms. Isak is equal to half

An English paper having stated a certain thing about the indifferent health of the Prince of Wales and his sons may result in the Government falling to the Fives, an English sporting paper goes into hysterics, and invokes "thirty thousand girls of the Haute Pitch on to assert what it calls the 'chastity' of the British throne by occupied by succession whose veins the blood of the Mahrattas Victoria is not thin. Enough why there should be less of the Queen's blood in her grandaughters than in her grandsons the paper does not say

A large and influential public meeting, consisting of all sects and classes of Bombay Mahomedans, was held in Bombay on the 9th instant to adopt a Memorial to the Secretary of State against the production of the play of "Mahomet" on a London stage. A memorial was unanimously adopted, and a large Committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. Throughout the proceedings, when ever the name of the Prophet of Islam was mentioned, those present murmured blessings upon him, touching their eyes and kissing their hands out of respect to his memory

As a Government reserve of salt is urgently required to control prices in Madras and the adjoining Districts, it is proposed to open a large Factory to the South of Cuddalore for the manufacture of salt on behalf of Government. When the excise system was introduced we believe that specific promises were made by Government that it would never interfere with the rights of excise licensees, but circumstances have altered since then, and from a legal point of view, Government is justified in interfering, now that "rings" and combinations amongst salt merchants and manufacturers have so enhanced the price. We cannot understand why no cry has yet been raised by the public to return to the old monopoly system, when the price per maund was uniformly 3 annas, and not anything ranging from 4 annas to several rupees as now.

Local and Provincial

Major Hitties.—This officer is shortly expected here to inspect the troops of His Highness the Maharajah

The Police.—A large number of police men came into Bangalore a few days ago in order to be examined in the different codes

The Weather.—There have been a few showers of rain during the last week but not much has fallen, and we fancy the monsoon is nearly over

The Public Health.—Many people are troubled just now with coughs and colds, and fevers are rather prevalent in some

places. This is due, no doubt, to the break up of the monsoon.

JUTKAHS.—The drivers of these vehicles are becoming a great nuisance. They dash along without any regard to the passengers on the road, and the police appear to be unable to cope with these offenders. Some stringent rules are required.

A VISITOR.—Nawab Abdul Lateef Khan Bahadur arrived in Bangalore on Tuesday last, for the benefit of his health, and left again on Thursday. During his visit here remained in the Private Secretary's Bungalow attached to the Maharajah's Palace.

AN ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.—One of our Assistant Engineers, rumour has it, stands liable for an enquiry in connection with certain allegations made about his conduct. We await the further development of this matter.—M. H.

A FEMALE TEACHER.—Sringarammal, a pupil of the Maharani's Girls' School, and daughter of the late Mr. Gopalachar, 2nd Grade Pleader, Seringapatam, has been appointed a teacher in the Palace school for Princesses.

EX OFFICIO STAMP VENDORS.—After correspondence with the Post Master General, Madras, Government have appointed all post masters in Mysore *ex officio* vendors of Mysore receipt stamps with the commission usually allowed to other vendors. This has enabled to make Mysore receipt stamps more easily procurable by the people.—M. H.

SALE OF SERVICE INAMS.—In connection with a case of the Vaddabilliapur Taluq, Bangalore District, in which a Service Inam was sold for arrears of revenue, Government intimate that such a sale was wrong and that the defaulter's other property should be proceeded against for the arrears, the sale proceeds of the Inams in question being refunded to the purchaser as the sale has been cancelled.—M. H.

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS.—Mr. B. C. Seshaiyangar, Asst. Master, Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore, Mr. M. D. Narasinga Rao of Kolar and Mr. Pattiswamy Chetty of Punkur have been awarded scholarships of Rs. 25 each by the Mysore Government to enable them to prosecute their studies at the Engineering College, Poona. All these gentlemen are Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University.—M. H.

THE MYSORE ASSEMBLY.—A large and influential gathering of the Mysore ratepayers was held in the Town Hall this evening. Many wealthy and respectable merchants took part in the discussion, enthusiastically commending the privilege of election recently given. It was resolved to present an Address of thanks, enclosing a suitable casket, to His Highness. The Address was warmly passed. Rs. 135 was subscribed on the spot. The collection is expected to reach Rs. 500. The merchants will meet again on next Sunday to arrange the details.

THE DUSSERAH ASSEMBLY

(Continued from our last issue.)

THE DEWAN'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Elephant Khedahs.—In the recently established Khedahs, a first catch of 51 elephants was made in July, as I informed you last year. In November last, a second drive of elephants was conducted in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. On this occasion, 37 elephants were caught, of which 27 were retained. Out of the first catch, 24 were sold at Nanjangud for Rs. 29,775, and out of the second catch 27 were remitted to Palghat and sold for Rs. 35,009. The total cash receipts (including price of tusk) amounted to Rs. 55,782, to which should be added Rs. 4,000 the value of two elephants presented to the Palace and to gentlemen that rendered valuable services at the time of capture. The total expenditure, from the very beginning to end of the past official year, was Rs. 1,11,614 including the price and cost of 12 Dheea *Kunki* elephants and of plant and stores on hand amounting in all to Rs. 31,000. Deducting this initial outlay on stock which is available for future operations, the next expenditure amounts to Rs. 77,614 which would have been still less but for the special arrangements that were made for the reception of His Royal Highness at the Khedahs. Some more trained elephants were recently brought from Burma for extending the operations to the Kakankota and other forests infested by wild elephants. The services of Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of Dheea Khedahs have been kindly lent by the Government of India for a period of 5½ years and we hope to be able to extend Khedah operations in due course to other parts of the Province.

Public Works.—Adverting now to the Public Works Department, the first class of works to claim attention is our Railway. In my address to you last year, I informed you that the Government of India had before them proposals for the extension of our Bangalore Mysore line through the taluks of Nanjangud and Gundlepet to the Wynad, and that there was every probability of the short section to Nanjangud being undertaken at an early date. But some doubts regarding the best alignment for this section with quantities and rates of the estimate found by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's Engineers, as compared with the estimate and alignment originally prepared by the Mysore Engineers, necessitated a fresh survey and estimate, which caused some delay in starting work. The question having been set at rest after a critical examination of the relative merits of the two alignments and had been having been come to as to utilizing the old Kaveri road bridge for the Railway crossing of that river, I am glad to say operations were commenced early last, and there is every prospect of the new cut town of Nanjangud being connected by Railway with our capital before the end of next year.

As regards the Bangalore Hindupur line, which as many remember is proposed to be constructed by our own Engineer establishment out of State Funds, the survey, levels and estimates have been fully prepared, and we hope to be able to begin work within the next few months, the project having directly received the general approval of His Excellency the Viceroy. I may here inform you that the estimate works out to 20 lakhs in round numbers, or at the rate of Rs. 56,000 per mile. But the Ghaut portion of the Railway, about 10 miles in length, is a formidable break in what would otherwise be a comparatively easy and economical line. A little way beyond Doddaballapur, the Railway has to descend from the plateau to the plains, 10 miles off, across very broken ground, involving a continuous series of difficult curves, high embankments, and deep cuttings, in exceptionally hard ground, and the very expensive work necessary enhances the average rate for the 51½ miles of otherwise simple line. For the 10 miles of Ghaut, the estimate is Rs. 86,797 per mile and for the remainder, only Rs. 48,265 inclusive of Rolling Stock.

To supervise this extension, the Government of India have kindly placed at our disposal the services of a trained Railway Engineer, and one who has fortunately already had ample experience of Mysore work. For this purpose, there was absolutely no Officer to spare from our rather limited official staff of Engineers.

The primary object of the Hindupur extension is Famine protection. No part of the country suffered more severely during the calamity of 1877—78 than the district lying between Doddaballapur and our northern frontier, and in consequence the suffering classes of different parts of the Province to Railway service, this an important fact induced the Government to give priority to a line in the direction of Guntakal and thence to Hindupur. But apart from this consideration, there is every promise of the line, when linked on to the Madras system via Dharmavaram and Guntakal, as it must eventually be, paying in the course of a very few years a reasonable rate of interest on the outlay.

ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.—I will now turn to our ordinary Public Works operations, and you will, I am sure, be satisfied to hear that, during the year ending 31st March last, the outlay on roads, tanks, channels and improvements of all sorts, reached the unusual figure of 29 lakhs in round numbers. Of this amount, 24 lakhs approximately were from Provincial Funds, 4½ lakhs from District Funds, including of Local Funds General, and a quarter lakh from Palace Funds on account of Improvement to His Highness the Maharaja's Palace at Bangalore. Distributed over the several heads of service, the outlay was as follows:—

	Rs.
Military buildings ..	40,000
Civil buildings ...	2,84,000
Communications, including bridges ...	8,53,000
Irrigation works ..	10,37,000
	Rs
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,35,000
Tools and Plant ...	27,000
Establishment ..	4,78,000
Railway survey . .	2,100
Total..	29,00,000

Setting aside the usual necessary annual outlay on the maintenance of roads, irrigation and ordinary minor works, this expenditure was mainly incurred on works comprised in the Petition Programme which I had before you at our last meeting. That Programme has, in fact, been, and will continue to be, with occasional modifications which cannot always be avoided, the basis of our Public Works Budget and expenditure. Amongst the irrigation works shown enumerated, I am glad to say that such large works as the Hampur channel and the Ramasamudram channel extend in their advance have practically completed, whilst projects have been finished and work actually started on the important Hullahalli channel and Srinivasa North channel extension.

Among other irrigation works in progress, I may mention the Bokkalgere in the Gudibanda Taluk, the Solur and Sowlanga in Shimoga and the Pataganga in the Kadur District, as well as the extension of the important Kaveri and Hemavati channels—the Ramaswam, the Rajapramaswari and Kalhalli—the improvement of several old channels from the Yagachi and the Avati rivers and their tributaries, and the improvement of several ancient ruined tanks, notably the Madur Sulikere, the Annamkatte, the Handanhalli and the Dannavadi, with the construction of four entirely new large tanks or dams across the Pinakini, the Chitravati and the Papagni, Rivers in the Kolar District and a tributary to the Hagari in the Tumkur district. The enlargement of numerous existing tanks was also in progress, the whole of the irrigation works of the year embracing an addition of some 35,000 acres to existing irrigation.

And here, I had better make special allusion to the largest of the Irrigation items of the Forecast Programme,—the Kalnathpur channel project. It is a project which has peculiar interest for the towns-people of Mysore and the ryots of the surrounding Taluks. Surveys to a length of 16½ miles and an estimate to the amount of 17½ lakhs to irrigate 6,000 acres of rice land have been fully worked out, but whilst the merits of the scheme from the Engineer's point of view had to be recognized the financial results proved far less promising than had been anticipated, whilst the possibly important sanitary effect on the population in the vicinity of Mysore cannot indeed extreme caution on the part of Government before it committed itself definitely to the work. In this view, the Members of His Highness' Council and the more experienced Officers of the Administration were invited to specially consider this project in all its bearings. Their views are now under consideration, and it will shortly be decided whether this great project should be inaugurated at once or not. Before coming to a decision on the subject, as there must be many Mysore or Mysore Taluk Representatives here present, who must be acquainted with the circumstances and who as land owners, have personal practical experience of the results of irrigation on the health and wealth of the community, I shall be glad to learn whether they are adverse to, or in favor of, the Kalnathpur project, and on what definite grounds. It is one which cannot be too well ventilated, involving, as it does, an outlay and affecting large and important interests.

In connection with our Irrigation Forecast, I may mention that several works are materially affected by the rights claimed by the Madras Ryots to the drainages of Mysore which have hitherto passed unchecked or but partially checked, across our boundaries and have been utilized more or less for irrigation in the trans frontier Collectorates. Should an reasonable limit to the extent of such claim be established, some of our promising tank projects will have perforce to be abandoned. This general question which has a most important bearing in our future Irrigation policy has, I may add, been laid in full before the Government of India.

Next second to our Railways and Irrigation Works are our roads, provincial and local. Their improvement and extension continue to engage the attention of our Engineers. During the last year, the great bridges over the Tungabhadra at Harihar and the Bhadra at Balehonnur made good progress and by next monsoon, it is confidently hoped that they will be opened to traffic and to great obstacles to our trade with the Western Coast removed for ever. I regret I cannot say as much in regard of the fine Bridge at Belur which has been retarded by difficulties in the foundation not anticipated, and by the labor difficulty.

Immediately these bridges are out of hand it is proposed to make a beginning with the bridge across the Kaveri at Yedatore and the Hemavati at Narsipur—the most important items of our Roads Forecast Programme. It is our intention so to locate and design these bridges as to admit of their being used by the railway, which, in due course of time, will undoubtedly be undertaken to open up the great Kaveri and Hemavati delta.

Sanitation Drainage and Water-Supply to Towns.—Finally, as regards that class of Public Works known as "Miscellaneous Public Improvements," I have to inform you that the outlay incurred during the past year was mainly on the Water-supply, drainage and sanitary improvements to the City of Mysore. An excellent and liberal water-supply through out the City has been secured, Purnaiah's Nalla, so prolific of disease, has been filled up, stagnant cess-pools and choked-up drains have been obliterated and over crowded streets and lanes have been opened out. Sanitary improvements in other large towns engage our attention and the water supply to the more important of them has been under investigation. In Shimoga the Kurubarundi, a dangerous nuisance of long standing, is being filled up and a suitable system of water-supply for the whole town we may look forward to, in the near future. Projects for a pure and sufficient supply of water to the towns of Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Birur are now before Government and one for Kolar is to be looked for shortly. Further investigation of the supply to the Pettah of Bangalore is unavoidably postponed until the decision of the Government of India is known as regards the projects to be undertaken for the Cantonment.

Education.—Judged by the increase in the number of schools and pupils, the progress of education during the past year was most satisfactory. There were 1,432 Government schools with 55,190 pupils and 252 aided schools with 11,892 pupils, showing an increase over the previous year, of 181 Government schools and 6,311 pupils in Government schools and of 11 aided schools and 931 pupils in aided schools. Besides the Government and aided schools, there were 1,218 unaided schools with 17,196 pupils. The total of all schools was 2,932 and of pupils 83,278, being 21.89 per cent of the male population and 2.34 per cent of the female population of the school-going age. The Maharani's Girls School at Mysore continues to do excellent work in the difficult field of female education and to maintain its high reputation for popularity and efficiency.

Archæology.—During the past year, upwards of 1,200 inscriptions have been examined and copied *in situ*. Among the more interesting, were several grants of the Kadamba and Pallava kings, and special mention may be made of a Ganga inscription now discovered of the time of Sripurusha or Prithivi Konguni, which yields the undoubted date A.D. 770. A great step is thus gained in fixing the chronology of this important line of Ganga kings. Another important discovery was the identification of Sasipura or Sisikapura, from which the Hoysalas claimed to derive their origin, with Angadi in the Malgund Taluk, in the Kolar District, many inscriptions were met with of the ancient Mahabali or Kaveri, the Pallava or Nolamba, and the Chola kings, also one of a king named Vaidumba.

The volume of Sravana Belgula inscriptions was completed and published. It contains many Jain inscriptions of great interest written by poets of repute. The volume of inscriptions of the Mysore District is in the Press.

A large number of Kannada manuscripts have been obtained and are being copied. Of standard Kannada works not before published, the printing is completed of the "Karnataka Sabdanusasana" of Bhattakalanka Deva and the "Vikramarjuna Vijaya" of Pampa.

Legislation.—In 1889—90, two Regulations received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja and were duly promulgated namely :—

No. 11 of 1889, to amend the Municipal Regulations of 1871, and

No. 3 of 1890, to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation 1 of 1884.

The object of the latter was fully explained to you in my last year's Address, and in accordance with it a District was lately established in Bangalore, and the original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, which the Chief Court had hitherto exercised over the Districts comprised in the Nundidroog Division, was transferred to it. Arrangements have also been made for the new District Court relieving the heavily worked Bangalore Sub-Court, of a portion of its work.

Rules under the Land Revenue Code Regulation IV of 1888 have been framed and published

The following draft Regulations are now pending the approval of Government of India.

(*a*) Regulation relating to arms, ammunition and Military Stores. This is simply a reproduction of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878.

(*b*) Regulation relating to agricultural Improvement loans. This, with some modification, is a reproduction of Act XIX of 1883

And (c) Regulation relating to measures of Length, adopting the standard for British India as the legal standard measure of length in the Mysore State.

There are several measures at present engaging the attention of the Darbar in different stages of progress, the chief among which relate to—

(*a*) Gold Mining Property theft prevention

(*b*) Companies.

(*c*) Government Securities

(*d*) Forest.

(*e*) Compulsory vaccination.

(*f*) Local Boards,

(*g*) Minor Municipalities

(*h*.) Police.

and (*i*.) Civil Procedure Amendment.

And it is hoped that, in the course of the current year, most of those measures will be in a sufficiently advanced stage for publication in the local *Gazette* with the view of inviting public opinion thereon

Malnad Garden Assessment.—An important question which engaged our attention during the past year was the condition of *Supari* gardens in the Malnad. The exceptionally heavy land-assessment in addition to a Sayar duty, under which they labor, has been brought forward before this Assembly, year after year, *by the Representatives of the* Shimoga District. My own observation and study of the subject on the spot during last year's cold weather tour, have convinced me that the grievances of the garden-owners, chiefly in Sagar and the northern parts of Nagar, are not ill founded. In this opinion, I am supported by the independent judgment of my able colleague, Mr P Chentsal Rao, C. I. E., an acknowledged authority in revenue matters, who brings to the counsels of Mysore his large and varied experience of revenue administration in the adjoining Districts of Madras. He was with me during my tour, and our personal enquiry into the condition of the gardens and the circumstances of the owners have satisfied us that early relief in some form is much needed. We hope to be able to resume our further investigation of the subject in Pirthabh and Kuppa this cold weather.

In regard to the *supari* growers of Sagar and Nagar, it is evident that they suffer not only from a comparatively high land assessment in addition to a *sayar* duty on the produce, but also from difficulty of procuring labor, from want of suitable markets within easy reach and from a peculiar kind of *rot* known as the *Koleroga* caused by excessive damp, and latterly, from the *ravages of an* insect known as *Backchekula* whose presence is popularly attributed to the encroachment of the jungle The labor difficulty will, to some extent, be met by allowing *Kumari* within well-defined limits and chiefly on old clearings. Such a partial revival of *Kumari* is required also for the protection of the present cultivation and in the interests of the health and convenience of the cultivator, and it will at once be carried out under rules similar, as far as necessary, to those in force in the adjoining Madras District. We are also doing whatever is possible, by means of new local roads to open out the western *Malnad of Sagar, hitherto practically shut* out from the rest of the Province and from the principal market. A Ghat road *via* either *Gowrithimangiri* or *Honne wall* afford great facilities for transport of crops to the busy trading places near Gersoppa and will soon come under professional investigation But all those measures can go but a short way towards affording substantial relief to the *supari* grower What shape the relief should take or to what extent it is necessary to go are questions which will soon be solved on receipt of the report of the special officer to be at once deputed to complete our information on the subject. This much, however, may safely be now stated that, but for the rise in the price of *Supari* in recent years, the assessment imposed, especially in Sagar, would have been insupportable and gardens would have gone out of cultivation even more largely than has been the case hitherto. It is the anxious desire of the Government to keep the thrifty Maland *ryot*, with his long inherited aptitude for *supari* cultivation, to his garden and to afford him every encouragement for the extension of garden cultivation.

(*To be continued*)

General Summary.

THE TOUR OF THE CZAREWITCH.—The Russian aviator *Pomiat Azov* in which the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke George are about to proceed to India, China and Japan, has every conceivable improvement, and all in the most admirable order Her system of internal communication by telephones and telegraphs described as perfect, and so also are her arrangements for hoisting boats The Czarewitch has not after all visited Constantinople He has now reached Athens where he will stay for a fortnight with his uncle the King of the Hellenes. According to the latest information he will not return to Russia through Siberia, but by sea, and will visit certain American ports *en route*

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—Mr. Wm. Digby, London, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, writes to a London paper :—"I am sorry Mr. Middleton has addressed a letter to the agents of the Conservative Party, warning them to have nothing to do with a proposal made by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, with the full approval of the Congress, to graft on Lord Cross's Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils a moderate proportion of elected members. Whatever may be the proclivities towards English politics of the members of my Committee and of myself, the utmost care has been taken by them and by me to keep the question out of the rank of Party political strife, and an earnest endeavour has been made to constitute it an Imperial question. All the meetings arranged by the Committee throughout the country a few months ago were convened on a non Party basis, and were addressed by men of all Parties Our desire is to keep the question in this position, and to make the extension of Indian Reform, which Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Auklund Colvin, and Sir Stewart Bayley have recommended, but which Lord Cross declines to propose in Parliament, one in which all who value the retention of India in the Empire on fair and reasonable terms to the Indian people may take part If Mr Middleton and his head-quarters staff will not permit Conservative Associations to aid the Constitutional movement—a movement which has much Anglo-Indian and not a little Conservative support—they will throw it into the hands of Liberal Party and—to our disappointment and the grief of Indian reformers—make it a Party question."

MR. MALABARI'S AGITATION IN ENGLAND.—We are glad to find that even the English public have begun to perceive the absurdity of Mr Malabari's proposal for reforming the Hindu *society*, and the Unitarian *proposals have* little chance of being accepted there. The London correspondent of the *Hindu*, who is our authority in this matter, quotes the following extract from the *Spectator* in support of his remark :—

Rome would say so loudly, we fancy, if we made it penal for a priest to excommunicate an offender within her own communion, and Scotland would say it more loudly still, if the Churches were fined for expelling a communicant Just imagine a Presbytery sent to prison for informing a Church member that until he reformed his ways, he was outside the pale! All the soldiers in Scotland could not keep the presbyteries barred for twenty-four hours, and the author of this scheme goes much further than that He (*Sir W Hunter*) *specially instances the case* of a married widow refused entrance to a temple, and wants that refusal made an offence, and the widow admitted by a kind of legal force; but has he even thought out the consequences? In many cases, the temple itself and all its priesthood would be desecrated, while in all cases those who joined in the widow's worship would become, until purified, outcasts like herself. If is any Government, however superior, a right so to interfere in that way with any creed that it deems worthy of toleration?

As contrasted with this it is very amusing to see how the Dewan Bahadur R Raghunathrao comes to the help of *Mr. Malabari* and we might have said *vice versa*, for one need not be gifted with more than ordinary common sense to perceive that these two great authorities, though apparently independent, are but two faces of the same entity.—*Mahratta*

Extracts.

GLEANINGS BY "A NATIVE OBSERVER.

EARLY MARRIAGE: LATE MARRIAGE AND NO MARRIAGE.—Such are the three alternatives which the Hindu of the warm climate of India has to choose from

Now Early-marriage has some evils; Late marriage has many evils; and No marriage has most evils

Arithmetically valuing the evils, in the first case they may be estimated at ten, in the second case at thirty, and in the third case at sixty.

What the evils thus estimated are any person of common observation, thought and judgment can easily see or imagine. The few evils of early marriage are to be seen in India. The more evils of late marriage and the most evils of no marriage are strikingly to be seen in the moral degradation of both men and women especially of the latter in Europe in countries where there are more illegitimate births, poor houses, brothels, foundling hospitals, baby-farming establishments, and life or rather death assurances of children than ever dreamt of in the philosophy of India.

For fuller particulars read Magazines, Reviews, Statistics and Divorce-court reports coming from European sources.

Is not the Hindu, with his traditional common sense, substantially right and rational in choosing the first of the aforesaid alternatives?

MANU'S LAWS.—I have said and explained how these laws are the embodiment of pre-evolved and naturally settled popular customs, specially suited to Indian humanity and its environs. I have also said and explained that the continued adherence to those laws arises not so much from religious or superstitious reverence for them as from a rational conviction and renewed consciousness of their fitness to the Hindus and of the unfitness of any foreign customs.

In further proof of this, let me now adduce the fact that even many Mahomedans, many Parsees, and many Native Christians voluntarily follow Hindu laws and customs, because they are best adapted to life in India. What can be of greater probative force?

A SAFE AND SURE TEST OF A NATION'S CIVILISATION.—You have a test for gold, You have one for liquor, one for milk, and so on. Would it not be desirable to have one for a nation's civilisation? May I then propose one for consideration. I think it is the ratio of married men and women to the whole population. The larger the ratio, the greater must be the civilisation. The better you are able to think, the more readily will you accept this test.

A REMARK WHICH SUGGESTS ITSELF.—At one time the fear was that England might lose India in the House of Commons. Now, the fear is that the loss might be effected in the drawing room of the ladies of England ignorant as they are of the sociology of the Hindus and Mahomedans.

CHILD-MARRIAGE.

We have received the following from Mrs Dr. Mansell, M. A., M. D., of Lucknow :—

To his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please Your Excellency.—The undersigned ladies, practising medicine in India, respectfully crave your Excellency's attention to the following facts and considerations :—

1 Your Excellency is aware that the present state of the Indian law permits marriages to be consummated not only before the wife is physically qualified for the duties of maternity, but before she is able to perform the duties of the conjugal relation, thus giving rise to enormous and great evils

2 This marriage practice has become the cause of great immoralities and cruelties, which, owing to existing legislation, come practically under the protection of the law In some cases the law has permitted homicide, and protected men who under other circumstances, would have been criminally punished.

3 The institution of child-marriage rests upon public sentiment, vitiated by degenerate religious customs and misinterpretation of religious books There are thousands among the better educated classes who would rejoice if Government would take the initiative, and make such a law as your memorialists plead for, and in the end the masses would be grateful for their deliverance from the galling yoke that has bound them to poverty, superstition, and the slavery of custom for centuries.

4 The present system of child-marriage, in addition to the physical and moral effects which the Indian Governments have deplored, produced sterility, and consequently becomes an excuse for the introduction of other child-wives into the family, thus becoming a justification for *polygamy*

5 This system panders to sensuality, lowers the standard of health and morals, degrades the race, and tends to perpetuate itself and all its attendant evils to future generations.

6 The lamentable case of the child-wife, Phulmoni Dassi, of Calcutta, which has excited the sympathy, and the righteous indignation of the Indian public, is only one of thousands of cases that are continually happening, the final results being quite a horrible, but sometimes less manifested The following instances have come under the personal observation of one or another of your Excellency's petitioners :—

A Aged 9 Die after marriage Last *femur* dislocated, *pelvis* crushed out of shape, flesh hanging in shreds.

B. Aged 10 Unable to stand, bleeding profusely, flesh much lacerated.

C. Aged 9. So completely ravished as to be almost beyond surgical repair. Her husband had two other living wives and *spoke very fine* English,

D. Aged 10 A very small child, and entirely undeveloped physically. This child was bleeding to death from the *rectum* Her husband was a man of about 40 years of age, weighing not less than eleven stones He had accomplished his desires in an unnatural way.

E Aged about 6. Lower limbs completely paralysed.

F. Aged about 12. Laceration of the *perineum* extending through the *sphincter ani*.

G Aged about 10 Very weak from loss of blood. Stated that great violence had been done her in an unnatural way.

H. Aged about 12. Pregnant, delivered by *craniotomy* with great difficulty, on account of the immature state of the *pelvis* and maternal passage.

I. Aged about 7. Living with husband Died in great agony three days.

K Aged about 10. Condition most pitiable. After one day in hospital was discharged by her husband for his "lawful" use he said.

L Aged 11 From great violence done her person will be a cripple for life No use of her lower extremities.

M. Aged about 10. Crawled to hospital on her hands and knees. Has never been able to *stand, or to put one foot before the other.*

In view of the above facts, the undersigned lady doctors and medical practitioners appeal to your Excellency's compassion to enact or introduce a measure by which the consummation of marriage will not be permitted before the wife has attained the full age of fourteen (14) years. The undersigned venture to trust that the terrible urgency of the matter will be accepted as an excuse of this interruption of your Excellency's time and attention. Signed by 55 lady-physicians.—*Medical Record* (Calcutta.)

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SULIVANS MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XVII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890. [No. 47.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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NOTICE.

Finest Plain Sago and Brinjamana Tamed on the spirited chilled roller system at the MANGALORE MYSORE MILL To be had of the Company's Shops in the Pettah, and at Dispensary Road from Sahib Mohamed Cossim Sait, Sole Agents in Cantonments, Bangalore.

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depôt, Hosur, from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday the 29th November 1890

For further particulars Vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, No 12, Part II, Page 1156 of 28th October 1890

Coolies

Straw } Bdy.
Rope }

Green Grass.

JOHN BAYNE *Colonel,*
Superintendent, Remount Depôt

REMOUNT DEPOT, }
30th October 1890 }

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Washington, 14th Nov—The Treasury to day purchased 2,165,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 103 5 to 103 25

London, 15th Nov—The woman Rudd who was charged with shooting Dr. Bright, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

London, 15th Nov—The O'Shea Parnell divorce suit has commenced. Mr Parnell is unrepresented. The respondent charges his wife with adultery with her sister and others, and also with connivance. Mr Lockwood, Counsel for respondent, announced that he would take no part in the proceedings Mr. Clark, Counsel for Mr, O'Shea, adduced evidence of meetings between the respondent and Mr. Parnell, Mr O'Shea denied the charge of connivance brought against him.

Berlin, 16th Nov—A grant of one million marks to Dr Koch for the prosecution of his studies in connection with his cure for consumption is to be submitted to the Reichstag Fifteen hundred foreign doctors have already arrived at Berlin to study the cure. Dr Koch has named the new lymph *paratoloid.*

At a special meeting of the Kashi panit Sabha held at Benares on the 13th, it was *unanimously resolved that the Government be memorialised not to interfere* in raising the age of consent. Over two thousand signatures have already been obtained to the memorial.

At the invitation of the Honorable Mr Justice Telang, about thirty well known Hindu gentlemen interested in social reform met to discuss the proposals of the English Committee for improving the marriage laws of the Hindus. Mr. B. M. Malabari was present

The conclusion arrived by the meeting was that the only way to check the evil of child marriages was by passing a law to the effect that no marriages celebrated below a certain age would be valid; but *the time had not arrived for such a law.* Therefore the question had better be left alone for the present.

Bombay, 18th Nov—Lady Lansdowne, who arrived in the *Sutlej* yesterday morning left in the evening for Delhi to join the Viceroy.

Mr W S Caine, who arrived by the *Sutlej*, received an enthusiastic welcome at a meeting convened at the Frampjee Cowasjee Institute under the Presidency of Mr. Justice Telang. Mr. Caine addressed the assembly at great length upon the Liquor Traffic generally and the progress of the work of Temperance Associations. He leaves for Madras on Thursday.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Capt Norman, who arrived by the Mail on Sunday of Inspector Bisson, who arrested him on a warrant at Suez, was placed before the Magistrate to answer the charge of cheating preferred against him by the jewellers, Kanji Mull and Bhagwan. The Magistrate informed the prisoner that he could only release him on bail of Rs 2,000. As Captain Norman failed to furnish the necessary amount he was committed to jail till the 20th instant

New York 18th Nov—The Treasury to day purchased 755,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 100 to 100 50

New York, 18th Nov—The money crisis in London is reaching New York, where several large failures have already taken place.

London, 18th Nov—The guarantee fund subscribed by the leading financial houses and the Bank of England in support of Baring Bros, amounts to thirteen, and not to nine millions sterling, as at first stated.

Allahabad, 18th Nov.—The London Correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires that the Bank of England is satisfied with the inherent soundness of Baring Brothers' condition, and following a precedent established in 1865 they undertook to provide their obligations which are maturing in three years, and allowed the firm to realise securities in order to save the Stock Market from undue pressure.

Baring's liabilities are stated to be twenty millions sterling with an enormous surplus, even allowing the present value of the assets.

London, 19th Nov—A Committee of the leading merchants and bankers, including a representative from the Bank of England, is being formed for the purpose of enquiring into Argentine finances. This step will further assist the Barings.

London, 19th Nov.—The *Times* says that the Bank of England will only recognise bills drawn by Barings' correspondents prior to last Saturday It is probable that the firm will be revived with the same old partners and with fresh capital.

A sum of one million sterling was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The London Stock Exchange is deserted owing to the dearth of money, and apprehensions of impending failures. The Banks make a difficulty in discounting bills.

The Baring Guarantee Fund has been increased to 14 millions.

London, 19th Nov.—Considerable uneasiness still exists in the City, and an advance in the Bank rate of discount, and a further fall in silver is feared.

Athens, 19th Nov—The Czarewitch sailed hence for Egypt to-day.

Paris, 19th Nov.—A Russian General has been murdered in his room at the hotel here by a Polish Nihilist.

Washington, 19th Nov—The Treasury to day purchased 500,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 97 to 91.25.

London, 20th Nov.—The Tipperary trial is over, and Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and nine others have been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Allahabad, 20th Nov—The Czarewitch, after his Rajputana tour, will visit Delhi, Umritsar, Lahore, and possibly Peshawar.

London, 21st Nov.—Mr. Michael Davitt demands Mr. Parnell's retirement from the leadership of the party for the sake of Ireland.

Bombay, 21st Nov.—At the Criminal Sessions yesterday two Hindus, Condajee Sucaram and Govind, who pleaded guilty, the former to a charge of counterfeiting Government postal stamps of the value of one rupee each, and the latter to abetment of the offence, were each sentenced to ten years transportation

Calcutta, 22nd Nov—General the Hon'ble Sir James Dormer, K. C. B., who succeeds to the Madras command, will continue in command of the Army of Occupation in Egypt till March.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that the first meeting of the Viceregal Council at Calcutta is fixed for the 12th December.

The *Gazette of India* notifies the resignation of Sir Steuart Bayley and the appointment of Sir Charles Elliot to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal All the honours and distinctions to the former are to continue from the date of making over charge till his departure.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In a late issue we pointed out that the Mysore Government had shown the way with regard to making its employes contribute towards their pensions. The step taken is in the right direction, and we trust it will be followed by the British authorities. The amount paid in pensions, as we said before, is very large, and is increasing every year. It will soon reach a point in time that it cannot be paid, but before this happens a plan like the one adopted by the Mysore Government ought to be brought into use everywhere. To show how enormous the charge for pensions is we have only to state that during the year 1889—90 the Mysore Government paid away Rs [illegible], and this was not more than twenty seven thousand rupees. There is no reason why this increase should not continue. In all probability it will do so till something is provided in the place of the present system. We are unable to give the sum paid away by the Government of India or that of Madras, but we fancy it is in the same proportion as that of Mysore. Such being the case, it is high time the system was taken in hand, and an improvement made.

But this will not be the only advantage of the new system. It is well known that many in Government employ trust to their pensions when they retire, and do not make *any provision for their families*. They imagine what they receive will be quite sufficient when they give up work, and why, they think, should they trouble themselves about putting anything by? The scheme put forward by the Darbar is the following:—

"That every person who hereafter enters the service of Government on a salary which is not below 10 but (to be now fixed tentatively at Rs 10 or 20 per month) shall insure his life with the Government for a bonus which shall be payable to him on his attaining 55 years of age or to his family in the event of his dying before that age.

That the premium shall be a fixed percentage (say 10 per cent on the monthly salary for the time being) to be deducted out of the official's monthly salary, the amount of the *bonus* payable to him being *regulated by the premium paid according* to a fixed scale, an addition to the *bonus* being allowed for increased premium paid on an increased salary.

That the officials already in the service of Government shall be permitted to insure provided their age does not exceed a fixed limit (say 15 years).

That in order to avoid undue risks, a maximum be fixed for the monthly premium and for the *bonus*, by trending, for the purpose of the scheme, all salaries above Rs 500 as those of Rs 500."

The Dewan calls it a scheme insurance, and at present nothing is said about abolishing pensions; but it will come to this in time. The great advantage of the new scheme will be that it will provide an employe of Government with a sum of money when he retires which he can invest in some way or other, and in the event of his death he can leave to his children. Many men who retire at the age of fifty-five are capable of going into business, but, in the generality of cases they are not are wanting. If these were forthcoming, a good thing might be done, but for want of money the *pensioner* is compelled to live on what he receives. In the event of the death of a servant of Government while performing his duty, or after retiring his family may be left destitute. We have seen a good many cases of this lately. This was one of the reasons that induced the Dewan to initiate the scheme of which we are speaking. The money due to the servant of Government could be given to those he had left behind, and they might be able to enter into business, and gain a good living. In any case they would not be *left penniless*. It is impossible to say how much *suffering* is caused by the premature death of those employed by Government. At once, the members of a family are reduced from affluence, or at least, comfort, to downright destitution. Such a scheme as the one put forward at the first Dasserah Assembly will prevent this, and we shall hear less in future of the utter poverty of the families of those who die suddenly in the service of the *Mysore Government*.

There will be another advantage accruing to the employes of the Mysore State by this scheme. A man enters the service of Government, and finds he cannot get on. Promotion is slow, he has to return on the same pay for years. He sees a chance of entering into trade, but he can not make up his mind to give up the service because he would thereby resign all claim to pension. He, therefore, will remain though he feels he might do better in another line of life. He has served long enough to be rewarded with a pension, and so he thinks the best plan would be to remain on till he is entitled to pension. He may lose the chance that presented itself, and he may never have another. Again a servant of Government may feel sure that he can not get along with the head of his office. He may feel that dismissal may be the result if he is not careful. The fear of this keeps him constantly, and he knows that his pension would go. If he had insured his life *according to the system* recommended by the Dewan, or if he paid towards his pension, he could draw out his money and commence at other career in life. He could throw off the discipline of the office and become a free man. A scheme like this put forward has a number of advantages that might be given, and we hope it will be carried out. It would give far more independence to the service of Government than it now possesses, and this would be a good thing. It would help to bring down the pride of the officials, a thing very much to be desired.

MR BRADLAUGH

The *Evening Post* is of opinion that Mr Bradlaugh will be the next Secretary of State for India, and we think this is very probable. It seems likely that the present ministry will go out in a few months. It has been losing heavily of late. Many elections have gone against the Government, and should an appeal be made to the country there is no doubt as to the response. Mr Gladstone would be brought in, and with him a strong party. Such being the case Mr Bradlaugh would have to be provided for, and a high post would have to be given to him, and the one he is best *fitted for is that of Secretary of State for* India. He has for some years past paid great attention to the affairs of this land. He is now the recognised member for India, consequently should the occasion arise it would be extraordinary if he were to be put at the head of the India Office. In fact if he wished to have the post it would be difficult to see how he could be refused. He is now admitted to be a very able man, quite capable of holding any office, then why should not the Secretaryship for India be given to him? He would fill the post with credit, the work would go on regularly, and the people of India would be very glad to see him appointed. The officials would cry out, but this need not be minded. They would be well looked after by Mr. Bradlaugh, and this they do not like. The change would be for the good of India, and this is quite sufficient for all. Many salutary changes would be made, and the benefit to the country would be great. It is to be hoped that the appointment will be made.

Occasional Notes

MARRIAGES under the Japanese new Civil Code are legal only at the age of 17 years and above for males, and 15 and above for females.

THE *Crescent* Judge *Sir Raghavaiya* tour about January 3rd, visiting the chief places of interest which can readily be reached by rail.

THE Marquis of Harrington's marriage with the Dowager Duchess of Manchester will take place soon after Easter, which falls unusually early next year.

TWENTY Parsee girls presented themselves as candidates at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University which commenced on the 17th instant. All of them have chosen French as their second language.

INDIVIDUAL thrift is so general among all classes of France people that life insurance does not flourish in France as it does in England. In 1889 the sum paid in France in premia fell 28 millions of francs short of the 410 millions that were paid in 1888.

THE Letters Patent of Baroneship were on Thursday last delivered to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, by Mr Mahadevanjee Sivajee Wadia, Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Government to Judicial and *Legislative Departments*, who was deputed for the purpose.

THE following subscriptions have been received towards the organizing school established by Mr A. Gopal Gordon at Bahawalpur (Bungalow 2)—His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur Rs 100, the Maharajah of Kashmir Rs 2,000 and His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, Rs 1000.

THE Government of India has suggested to the Madras Government the desirability of abandoning all links ranging 50 *notes or less*, as from the report of past years it is found that the revenue derived therefrom is not commensurate with the expenditure entailed on Government for their upkeep.

As the coming marriage of the daughter of Sir Salar Jung is looked upon as the most interesting event of a concerning Calcutta society, a rumour has been circulated that the Lieutenant Governor will entertain many Indian gentlemen to celebrate the occasion, the entertainment to come off "after the wedding dinner to Europeans."

A TRAGICAL incident is reported from Amoy. Eleven pirates were executed in that city, and all at 100 of their comrades rushed at the execution ground to rescue them. But a large body of troops drove away them, whereupon they went away and in revenge seized a trading junk and murdered in cold blood all the crew and passengers, numbering 60 persons.

IT is rumoured says the *Madras Mail*, that Colonel Holway Clarke will remain on till January next, and that when he leaves Colonel Magrath will be brought from Civil and Military *Station of Bangalore into the Mysore* Service proper, and that in consequence Mr Bowring Langat will be promoted to Colonel Magrath's post, as District Magistrate and Municipal President, Bangalore.

A curious mode of tactic used by the Chinese has recently been made known. It is obtained by placing a frog in a jar of flour, and irritating it by prodding it. Under these circumstances it exudes a liquid which forms a paste with the flour. This paste does not in water has well marked anæsthetic properties. After the finger has been immersed in the liquid for a few minutes it can be cut to the bone without any pain being felt.

IT is rumoured at St Petersburg that a law will be shortly published with a view of lessening the privileges hitherto enjoyed by foreigners. Foreigners will have to sell any houses they may own in Russian cities or villages within three years. The object of this measure is to eliminate as far as possible a class of people whose liberal opinions are considered inconsistent during to the success of the present retrograde movement in Russia.

ON Sunday week an infant marriage was celebrated in Calcutta. The bridegroom, who was four years and eight months old, is the son of Babu Kissori Mohun Chowdhry, Zemindar, Sherepore, Mymensingh, and the bride was aged only three years. She is the daughter of Babu Govind Lal Chowdhry also a Zemindar of Sherepore. Such marriages are to be condemned most strongly, says the *Indian Mirror*. They reflect seriously on Hindu society.

THE latest detective camera is the "Nockscope," which is the invention of a Frenchman. It is a slight and flat metallic camera, which is so adjusted under a large meniscus, of which the lens forms the pin. It contains six plates, each about 1½ inch square, and the lens is arranged to take portraits at a distance of two or three feet. The shutter is set by turning the top button of the waistcoat, and it is discharged by means of rubber tubing connected with a bulb which is carried in the trousers pocket.

A SHIP railway is proposed from Lake Ontario (at Toronto) Georgian Bay, 70 miles long, a second from Lake Erie (at Toledo) to Lake Michigan (at Michigan City) 170 miles, a third crossing the north end of the Peninsula of Florida from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, and a fourth through Guatemala from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 130 miles. The most important yet undertaken is one from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which is about 17 miles long.

THE educated Bengali pays so little attention to his native tongue, that it has been found advisable by some leading Bengalis to establish an association in Calcutta with the object of promoting the cultivation of Bengali by graduates and undergraduates. The association holds its weekly meeting regularly, at which lectures are delivered in pure and undiluted Bengali and the members are required to make speeches in the language without the least admixture of English words.

THE dwindling character of the population of France constitutes a serious social problem, and in view of this Dr M Lagneau thinks that the greatest Frenchman is the wise man father of the largest family. He proposes the reform that for every child born to them, French citizens shall *be endowed with an additional Parliament* vote for inclusive. It is ingenious suggestion, but it remains to be seen whether its adoption will have the desired effect of perceptibly increasing the population of France.

AN up country paper contains the following advertisements:—A Raja of Bengal Province having an estate, valued Rs. 15,00,000, the yearly income of which is Rs. 99,000, after paying the Government revenue, wishes to correspond with a respectable European young lady in view of matrimony.—Enclose Photograph, which will be returned, and address, &c. A respectable Native gentleman, with a large estate of Rs 13,00,000, wishes to get married to a respectable European young lady. Enclose address and photographs—which will be returned to the manager &c., for subscriber to advertiser. The utmost secrecy assured.

THE inhabitants of Ajmere, in Rajputana, have, it seems, frequently had occasion to complain against their Municipal Committee, and they recently took advantage of the presence of the Viceroy in the midst to present His Excellency with a *Memorial signed by about two thousand* of the inhabitants, asking for the abolition of local self government there. The Memorial was presented by the custodian of a famous Mahomedan shrine in Rajputana, who stopped the Viceroy's conveyance in the Pushkar Valley, crying loudly for justice. His Excellency has requested the Commissioner of Ajmere to inquire into the alleged grievances of the inhabitants, and to submit a report of the same.

THE long pending proceedings by the Nizam's Government against the Sirdar Diar Jung have been commenced. Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors to the Hyderabad Government filed the plaint in the Bombay High Court on Friday last. The plaint is a document of great length. The chief prayer is to the effect that the Sirdar should be declared a trustee of the Government, in whose service he was at the time, in respect of the shares alloted to him by the Company as his share of the concession, and that he should account for these shares at the highest market value which they reached. The total claim is for Rs 60,00,000. All the leading members of the Bombay Bar have been retained on one side or the other, in addition to Messrs Evans and Woodroffe, of the Calcutta Bar, who have been retained for the Nizam's Government.

Local and Provincial.

LATE MAILS.—The mails from Poona involve office hours late during the past few weeks. This is not pleasant either for the passengers who arrive by it or those who expect letters.

MR F INMAN.—This gentleman on being *relieved by Mr Scaldwell, Executive Engineer*, left on Wednesday last for Holenarsipur to assume charge of his duties as Bridge Engineer.

THE WEATHER.—The cold season has set in without a doubt, and the nights are cold. The sun is hot in the middle of the day though it is always cool enough in shade. We do not think there will be any rain.

A MARCHENDAN MISSIONARY.—Moulana Mir Hassan Sahib, the Patna Missionary has held several very interesting meetings at Bangalore. On Wednesday evening there was a very successful gathering in the Ripon Hall.

TROOPS FOR BURMAH.—The right wing of the 10th Pioneers, and two companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners left Bangalore for Burmah on Wednesday last. They will take part in the Conn Lushai expedition which will soon commence.

A CHEMAN.—The Inspector General of Police, has issued a circular, to the effect that policemen should issue the Excise Officers in the execution of their duty as the Excise Commissioner has brought to the notice of the head of the Police Department, that Excise men could not successfully do their business if supposing crime against the Abkari Laws without the aid of the police.

WESTLAND.—Mr. [illegible] who purchased the [illegible] Estate has been warned that the purchase money should be paid in within eight days. Some persons are reported to have gone in for land speculations lately, and it only wish to dispose of the same at a profit. The merchants in Sura are advised carefully to put it off.

The following programme of His Highness the Maharajah's proposed tour of inspection throughout the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur, is published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.—

November 1890.

25th Tuesday	Yelandur—Morning Hole Narsipur—Evening.
26th Wednesday	Halli—Narsipur.
27th Thursday	Hassan.
28th Friday	Halli.
29th Saturday	
30th Sunday	Sakleshpur.

December 1890.

1st Monday	Halli
2nd Tuesday	Mandhalli.
3rd Wednesday	
4th Thursday	Inspection of Estates, &c., in the neighbourhood.
5th Friday	
6th Saturday	
7th Sunday	
8th Monday	Mudigere.
9th Tuesday	Halli
10th Wednesday	Kottigehar
11th Thursday	Halli
12th Friday	Karighat to Kadur halt on the route.
13th Saturday	
14th Sunday	
15th Monday	Halli—Kadur.
16th Tuesday	To Kudumukh and back to Kadur.
17th Wednesday	
18th Thursday	
19th Friday	
20th Saturday	Balehonnur
21st Sunday	Halli.
22nd Monday	Anagundhalli
23rd Tuesday	Halli
24th Wednesday	Mudur.
25th Thursday	Halli.
26th Friday	Chikmagalur.
27th Saturday	Halli.
28th Sunday	
29th Monday	Belur.
30th Tuesday	Halli
31st Wednesday	Banavar.

January 1891.

1st Thursday	Halli
2nd Friday	Gundum.
3rd Saturday	Halli.
4th Sunday	Attikoppa.
5th Monday	Melkote.
6th Tuesday	Mysore—Evening.

2 *District Officers will be requested to* meet His Highness the Maharajah on the border of their respective Districts.

3. Separate instructions will be issued as to the temporary accommodation and the number of carts and coolies required at each stage, together with the necessary funds for providing the same.

4 District Officers will be requested to take the greatest care possible that no trouble, inconvenience or expense is occasioned to the people in connection with the tour. The grain and other articles required will be purchased at large markets by the Camp Superintendent and carried with the Camp for sale in a Camp Bazar. For such supplies as must be looked for on the spot, such as milk, grass, firewood, &c., ample notice will be given to the local Amildar by the Camp Superintendent. All supplies will be paid for on the spot by the Camp Superintendent, and the Amildar or other superior local officer must be required to see that the payment is always made to the proper party.

5. His Highness the Maharajah relies upon District Officers to use their best endeavours to discourage the people from putting themselves to any expense on account of pandals, fireworks, matches, &c., for His Highness' reception.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was some time ago suspended by my immediate superior (the reasons, do not ask) and in consequence I sent my wife over to her parents. When she left me she took all ornaments as belonging to her. Sometime after I withdrew her and to my surprise I found my wife minus her jewels. Later on again I sent her to her parents and now that I have got back my appointment I find my wife return to me plus all her jewels even without my asking her to return to my house. What is the meaning?

Bangalore, 22—11—90. Yours faithfully, X—Y—Z.

The meaning is plain enough. It is well known that [illegible] will not be treated as such [illegible] that the jewels belong to the wife. [illegible] E. T.]

Legal Intelligence.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT REGARDING INFANT MARRIAGE

Mr Justice Muttusamy Iyer yesterday (18 Instant) delivered judgment in an appeal which had been engaging his attention for some time, in which a most important question of infant marriage was involved. The following are extracts from the judgment in the case of P Venkatachela (plaintiff appellant) versus C Tirumala Ranga Chetty and another (1st and 2nd defendants), respondents. For appellant Mr C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, for respondent Mr V. Krishnasami Aiyar and Mr. P. V Ramaswamy Raju.

The plaintiff sued in the Munsiff's Court of Bapatla for a decree appointing him guardian of his minor wife Venkataranganamma in lieu of her parents, the defendants, and giving him the custody of her and also restraining the defendants from re-marrying her to another person. The District Munsiff decreed that the plaintiff was not entitled to have the present custody of his legally married wife the minor; that until she attained puberty, that she must remain under the charge and care of her parents, the defendants, and that defendants be restrained from re-marrying her to any other person. Against this decree the 1st defendant preferred an appeal to the Court of the District Judge of Kistna, at Masulipatam, which reversed the decree of the Munsiff, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout, and declared that the marriage was invalid. The decision was appealed against in the High Court and resulted in the following judgment:—

This was a second appeal from the decree of the District Judge of Kistna, who dismissed the appellant's suit for an injunction to restrain respondents from marrying their daughter, Venkataranganayaki, to any one else. The second respondent was the first respondent's wife and their daughter is a child aged 9 years. In June, 1884, the mother bestowed the girl in marriage on the appellant, and the marriage ceremony was duly solemnized in Narasimhaswamy's temple at Mangalagiry. The father, however, was not present during the marriage, nor had the mother his permission to marry their daughter to the appellant. There was an agreement in his plaint that such permission was granted, but both the Lower Courts have found that it was not proved. There was also some evidence in the case to show that the father was present when the girl first proceeded to the appellant's house after the marriage, and what was commonly known as the *Pradhanam* ceremony was performed. But the District Munsiff discredited the evidence, and the Judge apparently concurred in his opinion. The respondents resided in the village of Sreerangapuram, and it appeared that the father went on a visit to his disciples about June 1884, when the mother took the child to Mangalagiry, and there married her to the appellant as stated above. The District Munsiff considered that she acted as she did *because she was probably not willing* that the girl *should* be married to the father's nephew, and that the appellant was a more suitable husband; and on this ground he was of opinion that the marriage was not fraudulent. But the Judge *referred to the evidence* that the mother represented falsely to the officiating Brahman at Mangalagiry that she had her husband's permission, and concluded from it that the marriage was a fraud on the father. Upon these facts the question arising for decision was whether the marriage *was one which ought to be set aside under the* Hindu law. The Lordships hold that there could be no doubt that a Hindu marriage was a religious ceremony; according to all texts it was a Samskaramam Sacrament, the *only* one prescribed for a woman and one of the principal religious rites prescribed for purification of the soul. It was binding for life because the marriage rite completed by Saptapady or the walking of seven steps before the consecrated fire created religious tie, and *a religious tie when once created could not* be untied. It was not a mere contract in which consenting mind was indispensable. The person married might be a minor or even of unsound mind, *and yet if the marriage rite was duly solemnized*, there was a valid marriage. In Second Appeal No 516 of 89, a Divisional Bench of the Madras High Court observed:—"The Subordinate Judge has found that the marriage was valid according to the rites *of the class to which the parties belonged*, and though it is urged before us that the *lawful form of marriage is forbidden*, we are referred to no authority for holding that a *marriage once performed can be set aside on* the ground that there was a contract to pay a price for the girl." It was also held by the *High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay* that when the marriage rite was duly solemnized and there was no fraud or force the doctrine of *factum valet* applied and the marriage was irrevocable (L R. 12 Calcutta Series, Section 140 and 11 Bombay Series 247). That such was the Hindu law was not denied for *the respondents. It was indeed conceded for them that the marriage in the case before the* Court could not be annulled if the girl were *given away either by her father or with his* consent, and the substantial question then for determination was whether a gift of the bride by the father or her legal guardian was of the essence of a Hindu marriage as a religious ceremony? As a religious ceremony it became complete when the Saptapady was performed and there were several Smritis to that effect. Manu said:—"The relation of husband and wife was created by the texts pronounced when the girl was taken by the hand. It is known that those texts and, according to the Vedas, with the texts prescribed for walking seven steps." Vasishta said:—"*In connection with the formation of* relation of husband and wife, agreement is first prescribed, then taking by the hand is prescribed. It was said that mere agreement was defective and that of the two taking by the hand was indispensable." Yama said:—"Not by the pouring of water nor by the work of gift is the relation of husband and wife formed, but it is formed by the rite of taking the bride by the hand and when they walk together the seventh step." Their Lordships also read that the marriage ritual prescribed for Brahmans and now in general use amongst them was what was known as the Brahma marriage, and that was the form *customarily adopted even where the father* accepted the price for the girl, and the marriage was in substance of the Asura kind. The ritual, so far as it extended to Saptapady might be divided into three parts; the Vakdanam or the promise to give; the actual gift of the bride, or Kanyadanam and the marriage rite which commenced with taking the bride by the hand, (Panigrahanam) and ended with the seventh step taken around the consecrated fire. For their Lordships' present purpose the *Vakdanam and the Kanyadanam might* be treated as forming one essential part and the marriage rite was the other. It must be remembered that the ritual was prescribed for a minor or a child. For according to Hindu law and custom a Brahman girl must be married before she attained her maturity *and therefore it is true when she was not in* a position to choose a suitable husband for herself. Two principles therefore formed together the ground work of the marriage ceremony. A natural or legal guardian acting in the interests of the girl with due regard to *her welfare to choose a suitable husband for* her, and the choice consecrated by the marriage rite and thereby unalterably fixed. Hence two propositions of law might be taken to be established beyond *controversy; viz.* where there was a gift by a legal guardian and the marriage rite was duly solemnized, the marriage was irrevocable, and where the girl was abducted by fraud or force and married, and there was no gift either by a *natural or legal guardian*, there was a fraud upon the policy of the religious ceremony, and there was therefore no valid religious ceremony. In support of the second proposition, *their Lordships referred to the dictum of* Justice Norman in the case reported as 6, Bengal, L. R. C. R 213. In that case plaintiff, the *mother of the girl*, sought to set aside her marriage, alleging that when the girl visited her sister and was staying with her, the defendant, the sister's husband forcibly carried the girl *away from his house* and married her without the mother's consent and without gift from anyone. It might also be suggested in support of the dictum that what the public law stigmatised as a crime could not be accepted as the source of a legal relationship. The third proposition of law which was *material to the case before their Lordships* was that when the mother of the girl acting as her natural guardian in view of her welfare and without fraud or force gave away the girl in marriage and the marriage rite was duly solemnized, the marriage was not to be set aside. This view was supported by authority and was stated in principle. As authority in its favor their Lordships referred to several decided cases. Rai Bahadur of Pachand; Kowal Mohy's Digest *new Series* 181 (2) Mahadeva Mokerjee decided in '85, 3 W. R. Weekly Reporter 194 (3) Ram Jaiman Chandra Karmakar *vs.* Chandra Kumudar, I L. R 12 Calcutta Series 140. (4) *Kashi Chandra* vs. Lal Chand Barmani, decided in '86 by the Bombay High Court. The 5th case S. A. 566 of 89 decided by the Madras High Court. Moreover several Smritis *written prescribed* the gift of the daughter in marriage before maturity as the father's duty and not as his right. Sri Brahaspati enjoined the father to give the *daughter in marriage* before she menstruated and declared that if he failed to do so he was guilty of causing abortion. Narada and Yiguyanalkya pronounced him *guilty of child murder*. Sumarta declared that a disgusting punishment was prescribed in the next world for this dereliction of duty on the part of the father. As regarded the *doctrine that a marriage* rite once duly solemnized was not to be set aside Narada said:—"One is a partition or land, once in a girl given in marriage, and once does a man say 'I give.'" The author of the Smriti Chandrika forbade a second Samskaram, or marriage for the Kaliyug. The theory was when a legal relative was once *consecrated and confirmed* by mantra or Vedic text, it was permanently fixed. Hence it was when a boy was invested with a sacrificial thread and consecrated by *Vedic texts as belonging to his father's Gotram* he was not eligible for adoption into a different Gotram. There was also another reason why when the marriage rite was once duly solemnized the marriage should not be set aside except on clear proof of fraud. The religious theory was that when an adoption *or a marriage* which was forbidden was consecrated by Vedic text and the sacrament was thereby defiled, a servile state supervened and not that the prior status remained unstained. As regarded adoption, the author of the Datta Mimamsa said in Section IV Sloka 40:—"Should one be adopted on whom the ceremony of tonsure and other rites had been performed, a servile *state ensued not that of a son*." See also Sloka 46. It had, however, been held by this Court that when an adoption could not be upheld owing to a legal defect, *the adopted boy did not forfeit his status as* son in his natural family, and in the same way it might be held that when a marriage rite was set aside on the ground that it was forbidden by the very law which prescribed the rite, the girl's prior legal status remained without taint, the rite being defined and being ineffectuous on that ground. *The religious* theory mentioned above and the social difficulty which might arise from the marriage rite being set aside was a legitimate ground for *recognising the doctrine of factum valet except* in the cases of fraud or force when the religious ceremony might be pronounced to be

defiled by fraud upon its policy Applying the foregoing principles to the case before their Lordships they thought the Judge was in error in setting aside the marriage on the ground that the mother falsely stated to the officiating Brahman that she had the father's permission and thereby committed a fraud upon him The Judge acted probably on the policy of Lord Hardwicke's Act in England, which was passed in a great measure to prevent the marriage of minors without the consent of their parents or guardians and which declared that the marriage of persons, wilfully intermarried without the license from a person having authority to grant the same (the grant of which was forbidden to minors without the consent of parents and guardians) was null and void, the officiating Brahman under Hindu law was hired for the occasion and was not a person clothed with a statutory authority to be exercised subject to the guardian's consent, and there was no analogy between the English statute and the Hindu law Moreover, it had already been shown that the giving of a daughter in marriage was more a duty than a right, and in the case before their Lordships the District Munsiff had found that the mother acted *bona fide* in the interests of her daughter and as her natural guardian, desiring to provide her with a suitable husband Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the District Judge and restored that of the District Munsiff, directing respondents to pay the appellant's costs in the High Court and in the Lower Appellate Court.

THE DUSSERAH ASSEMBLY.

(*Concluded from our last issue*)

THE DEWAN'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Insurance Scheme—It may be interesting for you to know that His Highness' Government have now under consideration a system of Life Insurance for the special benefit of its servants State insurance for Native lives was a subject which engaged the attention of the Government of India some years ago The discussion which then ensued elicited a general concensus of opinion that the measure would be an undoubted boon to the community But considerations, such as the difficulty of managing the business, the fear that the Native community might not avail themselves of its advantages as largely as was necessary to insure its success, appear to have prevailed in the end and the proposal therefore was not eventually carried out Since then, some private Companies have extended their business so as to embrace the insurance of native lives But the people generally and even that more select class who are Government servants, have been slow to avail themselves of the benefits thus offered, mainly from a want of confidence on their part in the permanent stability of such private Companies Under such circumstances, His Highness the Maharajah's Government it appeared to be desirable to institute a system of insurance under State guarantee for the benefit of its own servants, *over and above the existing provision for Pensions and gratuities under our Pension Code* The system aims at offering a ready and safe investment for the small savings of the official class and at securing for them and their families a certain and substantial provision in the future in return for small present payments spread over a series of years, which are not likely to be felt as at all burdensome The Government would of course wish to make no profit by the business and will therefore be able to offer better terms than those of any existing private Company

It must always be a matter of special interest to the Government that its officers should be placed beyond all temptation by enabling them to leave a fair competence to their families. It not unfrequently happens that an officer, through imprudence or premature death, leaves his family unprovided for Influenced by such considerations, the Government deem it desirable to establish a system of Insurance of their lives by all public servants. The measure is calculated to benefit the public service materially, and at the same time, to improve its general tone and promote its independence and purity of character It is intended as a help to public servants on small salaries who are unable to save largely from their income, and in principle, therefore, there should be no exclusion of a public servant, however small his pay, from the benefits of the scheme But considerations of practical convenience make it necessary to have a minimum limit for the first year or two on the understanding that it is to be lowered gradually and if possible, finally abolished On the other hand, persons drawing high salaries must be expected to provide suitably for their families and need not be included in the scheme, though in their case a maximum may well be prescribed for the premia payable by them and therefore also for the bonuses to which they may become entitled It is proposed to begin with a minimum limit of salaries of Rs 20 or 10 and a maximum one of Rs. 500

The salient points of the proposed scheme are briefly as follow —

(1) That every person who hereafter enters the service of Government on a salary which is not below a limit (to be now fixed tentatively at Rs 10 or 20 per month) shall insure his life with the Government for a bonus which shall be payable to him on his attaining 55 years of age or to his family in the event of his dying before that age

(2) That the premium shall be a fixed per-centage (say 10 per cent on the monthly salary for the time being) to be deducted out of the official's monthly salary, the amount of the *bonus* payable to him being regulated by the premium paid according to a fixed scale, in addition to the *bonus* being allowed for an increased premium paid on an increased salary

(3) That the Rules strictly in the service of Government shall be permitted to insure, provided their age does not exceed a fixed limit (say 45 years)

(4) That in order to avoid undue risks, a maximum be fixed for the monthly premium and for the *bonus*, by treating, for the purpose of the scheme, all salaries above Rs 500 as those of Rs 500

(5) That a man retiring on medical or other grounds before the completion of 55 years be given the option—

(*a*) of continuing to pay his monthly premia and getting the full amount of *bonus* at due time, or

(*b*) of receiving an immediate reduced payment fixed according to a prescribed scale or,

(*c*) of discontinuing further premia and receiving a policy for a smaller sum payable at the age of 55 or upon death if earlier

And (*d*) That a man dismissed for misconduct before the age of 55 shall be given a surrender value according to fixed scale

A table has been constructed showing the Bonuses payable for different ages for a given premium and statistics have been collected of the ages and salaries of all the officials under Government drawing Rs 10 and above per mensem The Rules for the management of the business have also been drafted There are over 3,100 Government officials on salaries of Rs 10 and more, who are under the age of 45 years, and if all of them are brought under the operation of the proposed scheme, which is not to be expected, the premia now payable by them annually would amount to Rs 1 27 000 and the Bonuses payable to them by Government on due dates in the future aggregate to the sum of Rs 23 00 000 Before embarking upon such a large undertaking, the Government are anxious to have the scheme thoroughly examined and so to frame it as, on the one hand, to involve no possible risk of future loss to the finances of the State, and on the other, to give to the officials intended to be benefited as large bonuses as possible The investigation is now so far advanced that the Government hope to be able, ere long, to bring the scheme into operation on a sound and satisfactory basis And in the meantime, they will thank you for any suggestions you may be able to offer *on the subject*

Constitution of the Assembly—Gentlemen—Before concluding my Address I wish to say a few words on the important subject of the constitution of this Assembly Having its origin in the first year of His Highness the Maharajah's reign, it has had a most encouraging career during the past nine years At first, the Assembly was composed of leading Ryots and merchants of the Province, nominated by the Dewan and the local Deputy Commissioners after careful investigation In 1887, we were able to provide that the agricultural classes, which constitute the most numerous and the most important section of the people, should be represented by persons possessing a certain prescribed property qualification, and that the various Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and Public Associations should depute members to the Assembly from their respective bodies In the following two years, we maintained proper Talukwar lists of qualified persons, and endeavoured so to regulate the selections as to give satisfaction to all classes as far as possible. These attempts at improving the constitution of the Assembly have so far been attended with success that His Highness' Government are now encouraged to take further and important step towards securing fuller and more satisfactory representation of every important interest in the country The moderation, the intelligence and the practical good sense which have characterised your discussions in past years, the material help you have given the Government in the discussion of important questions and the sustained interest you have evinced in public affairs, have convinced His Highness the Maharajah that the time has now come when the wealthier and the more enlightened classes may, with safety, be left themselves to choose the members for this assembly In order to give due effect to these sentiments of His Highness the Maharajah we have drawn up a set of draft rules to regulate the future constitution of this Assembly A copy of these rules is now before you You will observe therefrom that the property qualification for membership in the Assembly is so fixed as to embrace the largest landholders and the leading merchants and traders and that high education has been recognised as a qualification in itself The property qualification, it will be noted is high, being the payment of a land-revenue of from Rs 100 to 300 or an income tax of from Rs 11 to 24 or the ownership of one or more Inam Villages with a fixed of Rs 500, but it cannot be regarded as unreasonably high, as it is expected to give not less than 50 qualified persons for each of our 60 Taluks on an average All persons qualified by property or education will be invited to meet and elect from among themselves 2, 3 or 4 persons according to a fixed scale, as Members of the Assembly for their respective Taluks or for the City of Bangalore or Mysore, as the case may be. In addition to members thus elected the various Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and Public Associations will be asked to depute members to the Assembly from among their respective bodies This constituted, the maximum number of the Members of the Assembly would be about 351 It would effectively represent all interests in the country and its suggestions and observations would command the consideration and respect which are due to the opinions of a responsible body of formally elected representatives of the people It must, however be admitted that the constitution now given does not create what can be regarded as a full popular representation This can only be effected by making the number of electors fairly proportionate to the population But there are numerous practical difficulties in the way of such a reform, which we are *perforce* compelled to leave for the future, contenting ourselves for the present with the adoption of that highly desirable step we have now taken

It has me add that it is His Highness' earnest hope that the privilege he has now been pleased to grant will be exercised to the fullest extent and in the most beneficial manner possible, and that it will be so appreciated by all as to enable His Highness gradually to enlarge the circle of electors, so as to give wider effect to the principle of representation in the constitution of this Assembly

K SESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore

Mysore, 28th Oct. 1890

General Summary.

AGRICULTURE A "MISANTHROPE UNDERTAKING"—In connection with the question of interest on the Agricultural Loans Act, which the Collector of the Nilgiris had granted to a coffee planter, the Board of Revenue recently made the astounding statement that the loan had been illegally granted under the Act because "the land on which coffee is planted does not fall within the designations of arable. Coffee-planting is rather a mercantile undertaking than an agricultural operation, and it is obvious that any measure which would tend to make Government a sleeping partner in such a mercantile undertaking is undesirable" It is satisfactory to note that Government does not share this extraordinary view, and is of the opinion that land on which coffee is planted comes within the designation of arable land contained in the Act in question.

H. H THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE IN MADURA—His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore arrived in Madura by a special train from Tinnevelly at 5 30 a m., on Saturday, the 15th instant, the Dewan having arrived on the previous night, on his way to the island of Rameswaram—the sacred shrine founded by Rama. His Highness was received by Mr. E. Turner, the Collector, Colonel F. Kilgour, the Superintendent of Police, Messrs. M Pillumayakum Pillai, T Ranga Rao, and Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Collectors His Highness spoke a few words with the Collector, and then drove to Venkatasawmi Naidu's Chultram His Highness went to the great pagoda, saw the curiosities, and *worshipped the deities during the early* hours of the day. His Highness left Madura for Rameswaram on the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th instant

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—The thirteenth report of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the half-year ending June 30 states that the length of line open to public is 1,391 miles on the Southern Mahratta, and 290 miles on the Mysore State Railway, or, 1,681 miles in all, of which 63 were opened on June 15, 1890 The only construction work now in hand is the extension to Nanjangode from Mysore, 15½ miles in length The work has lately been commenced The branch to Kollapore, 30 miles in length, which is being constructed by His Highness the Maharajah of that State, is expected to be completed by the end of this year, when it will be handed over to the company The amount of capital stood, on June 30, as follows:—Southern Mahratta, £7,936 795 Mysore, £1, 24,000—total, £8,700 795 The capital expenditure was as follows—Southern Mahratta £7 234,043, Mysore State, £1, 000,119, stores and suspense, £248 535. The net receipts, in rupees, of the two railways for the half year enable the company to carry over from their profits, to the credit of the R serve fund, Rs 38,517 —viz, from the Southern Mahratta Rs. 9,803, and from the Mysore State Rs. 28,713

Extract.

DANGER AHEAD IN BURMA

The general re-gilding and re-decoration of the Pagodas, which is now taking place throughout Burma, and especially the Upper Province, says the *Rangoon Times*, well worthy of attention It is not, we are told, confined to specially sacred Pagodas such as the Shwey Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, and the Pagoda at Prome, which are recognised places of pilgrimage, and are annually visited by thousands of devout worshippers, but scores of smaller and less important Pagodas are now being regilt and re decorated. "This undoubtedly shows that some active and unusual influence is at work among the people, and that the Burmans are in a state of ferment and excitement" Several persons, whose opinions are entitled to weight, and having special opportunity of judging, have informed our contemporary that "this movement indicates a general belief amongst the Burmans, that the Mengoon Prince who is now the inhabited heir of Alompra, is about to invade Burma and raise the Peacock flag" The movement is said to be undoubtedly led and encouraged by the Phoongyees, and in case of a renewed outbreak of hostilities our contemporary fears that the Phoongyees would be against us almost to a man. This is not unlikely "having regard to the famous course which Sir Charles Crosthwaite and his subordinates have adopted towards the Burmese priesthood" After referring to two cases of alleged "gross and scandalous breach of faith" in connection with Phoongyees we are told that "such treatment of members of so influential a body as the Buddhist priesthood can have but one result," presumably insurrection among the people Sir Frederick Roberts, during his tenure of command in Burma, is said to have "adopted a widely different policy towards the Phoongyees. He took special pains to show marked respect to those highest in rank, and avoided by every means offending the priesthood, "by which means he undoubtedly succeeded in largely enlisting the sympathy and support of the Buddhist priesthood" The protest which the Chief Commissioner recently made against the proposal to reduce the present large military force in Burma is adduced as an argument in favour of our contemporary's belief that there are "rumors in the air," for "if the country were not in an unusually excited state, the proposed reduction might have been safely carried out."

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1890. [No. 48.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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OFFICE OF GOVT OF MYSORE
CROSS BAR,
BANGALORE.

Dated 19th November 1890

Referring to notice given on 6th August last, tenders are now invited for the construction of the Bangalore Hindupur Line of Railway from Schnider's Chattram to the Mysore Frontier, about 59½ miles in length

2 The tenders will be in the form of a "Schedule of Rates" for each class of work required

3 The work will be let out in sections of 5 miles each and will include all work except Permanent Way and Station Machinery Intending contractors are at liberty to tender separately for more than one section

4 Forms of tender can be obtained on application by letter or personally to undersigned

5 Tenders should reach the undersigned at or before noon on the 10th proximo

6 The Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen and information obtained daily Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 A M, and 1 P M, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department

7 A printed copy of the Specification of Works and Conditions of Contract can be sent on receipt of Rs 10 for the former and Rs. 5 for the latter

8. The right is reserved to reject the lowest or any tender without giving reasons for so doing

H GROVES, MEMBER OF COUNCIL,
Executive Engineer,
Bangalore Hindupur Line,
Mysore State Railway

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 4, half yearly Rs. 2 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 23rd Nov—The Bimetallic League has intimated that its object is not merely to raise the price of silver and the value of the rupee, but to open the Mints of the world to the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio in order to prevent heavy fluctuations in exchange

Cairo, 23rd Nov—The Czarewitch arrived here to day, and was received on the platform of the station by General Sir James Dormer and Sir Evelyn Baring An Egyptian Guard of Honor was also in attendance The Royal Irish and Dorsetshire Regiments were stationed all along the streets leading to the Russian Agency

His Imperial Highness exchanged visits with the Khedive this afternoon.

Allahabad, 24th Nov—All the Regiments on march at the time of the Census must arrange to have their weekly halt on the 27th February 1891.

Bombay, 25th Nov—The Senate of the Bombay University carried with acclamation today by a vote a proposal to confer, subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor, the Honorary Degree of LL D on Professor Wordsworth

An animated debate took place on the Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to enquire into the present system of appointing Examiners, and suggesting improvements and reforms Mr Phiroozshah Mehata proposed that the Committee be asked to include within the scope of their enquiries all matters affecting the efficient conduct of examinations, framing rules to guide Examiners and granting powers to the Syndicate to declare and revise the results given by the Examiners.

There was strong opposition to the proposal by the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Justice Pelang, Dr Mackichan and others, the contention being that the enquiry would be interminable, and that the passing of the Resolution was tantamount to a want of confidence in the Syndicate. The proposition, however, was carried by a large majority, Archdeacon Lewis being the only European who voted in its favour.

London, 25th Nov—The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab invested the Rajah of Kapurthala with full administrative powers on Monday Sir James Lyall referred to the traditional loyalty of the State, and congratulated the Rajah on the good progress made during the thirteen years of his minority

The Czarewitch, during his tour, is expected to visit the Caves of Ellora, Doulatabad, and Ajunta The Nizam's Government has accordingly issued orders that His Imperial Highness shall be received with the honour and magnificence befitting his rank while within the Nizam's Dominions

London, 25th Nov 1 50 P M.—Parliament re-assembled to day.

The Speech from the Throne does not differ from the forecast already telegraphed as regards foreign relations, except that it adds that the assurances of peace remove undiminished Her Majesty deeply regrets the severe distress which threatens the Western Counties of Ireland, and trusts that the measures taken by her Government will mitigate the evil and avert its recurrence. The Speech announces a Bill for augmenting the number of small owners, with the view of increasing the contentment and diminishing political disorder in Ireland, also the Tithes Bill and a measure for lessening the burden which compulsory education imposes on the poor. Recent experience, Her Majesty says, has rendered it doubtful whether the time will permit of the consideration of other subjects, but in case time should be found for them a series of Bills are enumerated, including the Irish County Councils, and the nomination of a Public Trustee

London, 26th Nov—Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to Mr. Morley which the latter communicated to Mr Parnell yesterday afternoon In it Mr. Gladstone expresses his regret that Mr Parnell has not offered to resign, as he did after the Phœnix Park murders Notwithstanding his splendid services his continued leadership of the Nationalist Party will, Mr Gladstone says, prove disastrous to the cause of Ireland. It will embarrass her friends and nullify his (Mr. Gladstone's) leadership Messrs. Gladstone and Morley and Sir William Harcourt have all urged Mr. Parnell to resign, but in the afternoon, Mr. Parnell appearing to be resolved to the contrary, Mr Gladstone published the letter above alluded to.

A meeting took place of the Parnellite Party yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Parnell was unanimously re-elected their Chairman Mr Parnell has accepted the office.

London, 26th Nov.—A second meeting of the Parnellite Party took place yesterday evening for the purpose of considering Mr. Gladstone's letter. The meeting was adjourned until to-day

Mr. Gladstone threatens to retire from the leadership of his party unless Mr. Parnell resigns the leadership of the Irish Party

The Press, in discussing the matter, unanimously condemns Mr. Parnell The *Daily News* insists on his retirement, otherwise, it says, the alliance between the Parnellites and Gladstonian Liberals is ended

London, 27th Nov—The meeting of the Parnellite Party which took place yesterday was again adjourned until Monday.

London, 27th Nov—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill was read for the first time.

Mr Gladstone's Bill to permit a Roman Catholic to become a Lord high Chancellor of England, or Viceroy of Ireland, was also read for the first time.

London, 27th Nov, 12 30 P M.—Lady Connemara has gained a decree nisi in her divorce suit against her husband.

It is stated that Mr Parnell has resolved to remain at the head of his Party, unless they pass a direct vote of want of confidence in him, and this step is regarded as unlikely, though the majority are in favour of his retirement

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1890

MEDDLING AND MUDDLING.

It has often been a matter of complaint that too many laws and regulations have been brought into existence in this land There are laws for everything, the people, are told in effect, that they cannot do any thing unless they are guided by the legislature. Not only does this extend to public acts, to what may be done outside, so to speak, but the private affairs of some of the people have to be taken in hand, and directions given as to what ought to be done In no other civilised country are such minute regulations brought into force as in this The people do not ask for these, they would get on very well without them, but the Government is of opinion that they are necessary In many instances such regulations do positive injury, in others they do no good, and it is very remarkable they should not be abolished It would be well for the Indian National Congress to look into the subject, and impress upon the Government that a change is required

An instance may be given Some years ago the Madras Government discovered that some of its servants were in debt and no doubt this was true It had always been the case and it is to be feared always will be Matters were not worse than they had been in former years but the authorities came to the conclusion that they must make an attempt to put things right. It might have been that some of these very authorities were deeply in the books of some shopkeepers, but what was very wrong in a subordinate was right in a superior, so after due consideration the Governor in Council came to the conclusion that if an inferior servant of the state contracted a debt the whole power of the law was to be put in force against him The creditor had only to prove that money was due to him and a third or even one half of the debtor's salary was attached in order to meet the demand In other words the state became a bill collecting agency for the shopkeeper and a pocket for the shylocks Such a proceeding cannot be considered dignified, and we wonder any Government should have brought such a regulation into existence

The result has proved just what might have been expected The employes of Government who have had their salaries attached have sunk deeper and deeper in the mire of debt This is not to be wondered at when the *modus operandi* is considered A servant of Government owes a sowcar a certain sum for which he obtains an attachment on his salary—say to the extent of one third of his pay But this may not be the only debt, he may have several other debts, and these creditors will press him for payment In addition he has to live, and the consequence is just what might be expected The debtor sinks deeper and deeper into the yawning gulf and at last disappears To use the words of the present Chief Justice of Madras, the subordinates of Government are being reduced to a "chronic state of impecuniosity" through the wretched regulation that has been put in force. Now that the highest legal authority in the Presidency has spoken in such strong terms the Government ought to bring about a change or in other words abolish the system altogether When a law does more harm than good it ought to be evident even to the official mind that it should be taken off the statute book, that its presence there is an evil of the first magnitude The Madras Government has not yet made a move, and it remains to be seen what answer it can give to the strong animadversions of the Chief Justice. This great man has many opportunities of observing how the system works, he has presided in the Insolvent Court and he has found that many of the cases that come before him are the result of the attachment system The only persons benefitted are the tradesmen and the money lenders. They look to the Government as a splendid agency to collect the money due to them, and they lend to its servants on the security it gives It must be acknowledged that this security is excellent although the consequences to the debtors are disastrous in the extreme.

The Government should have its servants to settle their pecuniary matters with those most concerned

When a man enters the service of Government he engages to receive so much salary, and we hold that if this is not paid him he is defrauded of a portion, and might sue the authorities in a court of law So long as a man performs his duty this is all that can be required of him and his private affairs have nothing to do with the matter They are outside the sphere of Government it influence, and any interference should be resented most strongly Probably something will be done now that the highest judicial authority has proclaimed against the system of attachment, the Government of Madras has a good plea for abolishing it

We would go still further and say that such interference is an infringement on the liberty of the subject, a man is not allowed to employ the money he earns in a way he thinks proper, but the state must step in, and do this for him In no other country would this be allowed Just fancy the English Government giving forth such an order! The country would be up in arms about it at once. It would not be allowed for a day But in India officialdom is in the ascendant, and can do pretty much what it likes Consequently it has promulgated the order in Madras which we are condemning Officialdom should be taught a lesson that it would not soon forget

We are sorry to see that the Mysore Government is following the bad example set by that of Madras Not long ago an order was published setting forth that if a servant of Government got into debt he would be liable to be dismissed summarily from his post We are unable to say whether anything has been done with regard to this order, whether a victim has yet been discovered It is to be hoped the order will become a dead letter, and the Mysore authorities will see the folly of their ways in having sent it forth to the world. The less interference there is with the employes of Government the better it will be for the work done

THE CONNEMARA DIVORCE CASE

The *Madras Mail*—The painful duty has devolved upon us of announcing that, in a suit which was brought yesterday in the London Divorce Court, by Lady Connemara, against her husband, a decree nisi, with costs, was pronounced No defence was offered We are ignorant of the circumstances of the case, nor indeed do they greatly concern the public, which will consider itself bound to accept without hesitation the decision of the Court that the allegation in the plaint had been substantiated It is greatly to be deplored that Lord Connemara did not act in anticipation of the case going against him by default, for, by returning office until the result of the suit was known, he has placed the whole community of Madras in a most embarrassing position Never before did a Governor of this Presidency arouse in his favour so general and so cordial a regard as that which has been the just reward of Lord Connemara's gracious ways and courteous activity Had he retired six weeks ago, after "crowning the edifice" of his successful Administration by the opening of the East Coast Railway, his subsequent experiences in a Court of Justice in England, would have been disassociated in the public mind from his service in India, and would have left the fame of his Administration unharmed But to hold office, and while holding office to be condemned—this indeed is an error of judgment which no community, however sympathetic, and no Pharisaical, can fail to lament, or be influenced by His Excellency's position in Madras—a position quite unique—is rendered untenable, even in these days a man holding his very responsible office is bound to be beyond the reproach which now, sad to say, attaches to his Excellency

Occasional Notes.

It is now said that Rajah Rajendralal Mitra, C. I. E., the great Sanskrit and antiquarian, is to preside at the next meeting of the National Congress

It is stated that there be a surplus this year in Indian finance, it is much more likely to be applied to the reduction of the salt duty than to the abolition of the income tax

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger has given a sum of Rs 6,000 to be expended in erecting a cricket pavilion in connection with the Rajkumar College, Rajkote.

Sir Harendra Krishna Singh, Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Maharajah of Kasimbazar is offering encouragement for the study of Sanskrit This is a course which the Indian community very much commends

The French Army on the German and Italian frontiers will be largely armed with the improved Lebel rifle, but as the small Arms Factories at St Etienne cannot turn the rifles out fast enough, though working night and day, many of the infantry battalions retain the old Gras model

In a complicated conjugal rights case that came before the Punjab Chief Court lately, a definite ruling was made that the guardian of the minor husband for a minor bride is not entitled to the custody of the girl until she attains the age of puberty, according to custom

The nephew of the Mikado of Japan is shortly expected in Berlin, where he intends studying the marine and shipbuilding sciences He is accompanied by six young gentlemen, sons of distinguished families, who are to follow their studies in different branches

The *Sanjibani* says that the Congress pandal will be erected at a cost of about Rs eight thousand Its length will be about 250 feet, and breadth 125 feet, and will accommodate about 6,000 people An additional expenditure of Rs 2 000 will have to be incurred for decorating it

The Maharajah Prime Minister of Patiala and his brother have each found a gold medal in the Khalsa College for Sikhs, associating the names of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor respectively with that of the Maharajah of Patiala, to commemorate the occasion of their recent visit to Patiala

Impatiently the Cawnpoorites enter the Nizam's Dominions to visit the Caves of Ellora, Ajunta and Dauletabad, His Imperial Highness is to be the guest of H H the Nizam The arrangements for his reception are to be on the most liberal scale and every precaution taken to ensure his being made comfortable

At a meeting of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal at Delhi, resolutions were passed protesting against Government interfering in religious matters, such as raising the age of consent, &c Also that the evil custom of demanding exorbitant sums in matrimonial transactions and extravagance in marriage expenditure should be put a stop to.

Rajah Sir T Madava Row, K. C. S. I., wrote on the 26th ultimo, to Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row, the Secretary of the Indian Social Conference, to say —"As I feel it desirable and necessary that my name should no longer be connected with the Indian Social Conference, I beg you will remove it from your lists from this day, and intimate the same to all concerned"

The suite which will accompany the Czarewitch on his journey to India and the Pacific consists of Prince Vladimir Barantinsky and Prince Obolensky, aides-de-camp of the Czar M Onou Russian Minister at Athens, Prince Galitzinsky, who has already visited India and has travelled a great deal in Russian Central Asia and the East, Admiral Basigin, M Volkhoff, Dr Smirnoff, and the painter Jurinsky

A Mahomedan lady died at Hyderabad on Saturday aged 118 She is said to have been born in Rabulawal 1190 Hijri, was always remarkable for a healthy constitution, pleasant disposition, and powerful memory, and took, up to the time of her death, a pride in relating the past history of Hyderabad, the numerous cold blooded murders committed by the departed nobles, the despotism of former rulers, and the wealth of Golconda

The cost of the vast Siberian Railway, on which project Russia is about to embark, is estimated at £70 000,000 The Imperial Government has decided to commence the construction of the railway with the funds at present at command, and only to have recourse to an external loan as needed to carry on the work Under all aspects commercial, strategic, political and moral, the railway is an enterprise of the utmost importance to the Northern Continent

The Royal University of Ireland has conferred degrees upon young ladies into Bachelors of Arts At the same time Miss Frances H Lynn Greene received the LL D degree Miss Maud Irving gained the Master of Arts with first class honours, and Miss Mary Wilson was Master of Arts with second class honours in modern Literature. The University scholarship in Economical Science, with £190 a year for three years was won by Miss Mary Robinson

It was resolved at the meeting of the Senate of the Allahabad University holding the degree of Intermediate who have failed in the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University and reading in Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, the Registrar shall publish their admission into society in accordance with the principles contained in the Inter-college Rules It was further resolved that for the purpose of the Arts Course the following examinations be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad viz — The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta and Madras the First Examination for the B A Degree of the University of Bombay, the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of the Punjab (passed in English)

Is it not a crying shame, says the *Mail* is *Mail* against the Government that sepoys belonging to the recently disbanded 33rd Regiment are now to be seen half starved and in rags begging from door to door in the lines of the 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, Vepery, having spent their miserable gratuity of two or three months' pay? "If we had mutinied in 1857" remarked an old Subadar the other day, who had remembered the reading of the Governor General's humble appeal to the men of the Madras Army to stand firm and loyal at that dreadful crisis, "the Sirkar would have treated us better, but we were true to our salt, and look now how our sons are being treated turned off with a few rupees from a Service which we brought them up to look upon as their only home"

Local and Provincial

A holiday —Last Saturday being the last Saturday in the month all the public offices were closed

The Lal Bagh —The Mysore Government intends putting up a very fine gate in the place of the one now there

The City Market—Government have sanctioned Rs 22,000 for making improvements in the western face of the Mysore City Market —M H

The Weather —The weather has been

rather unsettled of late, and on Friday night we had a drizzling. It seems likely that we shall have more before the weather settles for good

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THE BISHOP OF MADRAS—The Lord Bishop of Madras was to have arrived in Bangalore on the 2nd of December, but it has now been decided that he will visit the place on the 6th of January

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APPOINTMENT—Mr M B. Tirari, we hear, has been appointed Superintendent to the Maharaja's camp in the coming tour of His Highness Mr Tirari was once in the Public Works Department M H

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—We learn that Mr Dixon Carter, Assistant Traffic Manager, Bangalore Division, is to be transferred to Nandyal, and that Mr Partridge of the Guntakal Division, will take his place.

TIPPU'S ROAD—This new road which was recently opened from the Mysore City and named after His Royal Highness Prince Mr Wodeyar in commemoration of his visit to Mysore, is a grand improvement on the old road, and is put upon both sides at a cost of Rs 22,000 Rs 20,000 for cross, lines —M H

A GLOOMY LOOK OUT—Now that the 2nd monsoon of the year has failed and the tank filling rains have held off, the supply in the Kukkarahalli Lake is more under the mark with the abnormal indent of the Mysore City upon it in the shape of water supply pipes, it is feared that much difficulty may arise in the ensuing hot weather. —H

TEMPEST IN A TEA POT—We learn that the husband of one of the students of the Maharani's Caste Girls' School at Mysore has filed a suit against the husband of another student for the sum of a promissory note It is believed that some ugly disclosures will be made in connection with the suit We await the issue of events—Id

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A LAW ASSOCIATION is under contemplation to be established in Bangalore The gentleman who has suggested the desirability of such an Association is Mr Rama Chandra Iyer, Judge of the Chief Court, and we hear he is very glad to hear that he has promised to assist liberally in funds as also in securing a site for the construction of premises for the Association —S

MR CAMERON—Mr Cameron, the champion of abstinence is expected in Mysore during his tour in India We learn that the Mysore Government have ordered the preparation of some statistics for his information Why, the recent Dasara Speech of our Dewan showing a marked increase of drunkenness in the country is the best reply to any questions of Mr Cameron on the subject —H

AN ADDRESS TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE—It will be by a meeting of the citizens of Mysore held in the auspices of the Ryots Protection Association Mysore The Resolutions of the previous meeting of the Ryots were read and adopted with the instruction that the address be presented to the Prince of the citizens of Mysore The number of delegates was reduced to 12 And gentlemen composed of Messrs Sowkar Chikkapanna, Lingappa Gowda, Goolam Hussain, Mirkya Sett, Moodaliar Chain Ramappa, Varthamana Pandit, B Sooba Rao and others waited upon His Highness the Maharaja yesterday at 3 30 P M, at the *Kaukab Villa* The address was read, expressive of the heartfelt thankfulness of the citizens for the privilege of election extended to them as mentioned by the Dewan in the last Dasara Assembly

On behalf of His Highness the Dewan in reply said that the Maha Raja accepted the address with great pleasure and assured them that His Highness felt it his duty to adopt such measures as would contribute to the advancement and welfare of the people, consistent with the time, circumstances and the policy of the Government, and His Highness hoped that on their part would merge their petty personal differences in their efforts for the general good That they would always walk in the path of rectitude, and look with indignation upon all who depart from it That His Highness further hoped that they would rise in loyalty, wisdom, and devotion to the throne and deserve higher privileges and the full confidence of the Government Garlands and betel bouquets were presented to His Highness, and *pan supari* and flower garlands to the members of the deputation by the palace closed the interview.—*M H*

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, 29th November 1890

The 22nd November 1890 No 318—The following Revised Programme of His Highness the Maharaja's tour is published for general information —

Date	Station
November 1890	
25 h	Morning Mysore to Yedatore Evening Yedatore to Holenarsipur
26 h	Halt Hole Narsipur
27th ...	Hole Narsipur to Hassan
28th and 29 h	Halt Hassan
30 h	Hassan to Saklespur
December 189	
1st	Halt Saklespur
2nd	Saklespur to Marashalli
3rd and 4 h	Halt Marashalli
5th	Marashalli to 14th mile on Mudigere Road
6th and 7th	Halt
8 h	From the 14th mile to Mudigere
9 h .	Halt Mudigere
10 h	Mudigere to Kungalur
11th	Halt Kungalur
12 h	Kungalur to Sampigekan
13 h	Halt Sampigekan
14 h	Sampigekan to Sunsu via Musigadi Balekan
15 h	Halt Sunsu
16 h	Sunsu to Kodirumbih
17 h	Kodirumbih to Sunsu
18 h	Sunsu to Kalasa
19 h ..	Halt Kalasa
20 h	Kalasa to Balehonnur
21st and 22nd	Halt Balehonnur
23rd	Balehonnur to Aldur
24 h	Halt Aldur
25 h .	Aldur to Chikmagalur
26 and 27th	Halt Chikmagalur
28th	Chikmagalur to Belur
29th ..	Belur to Jangal
30 h	
31st	
January 1891	Shooting Camps at Jangal Kolyal Harshalli, &c.
1st	
2nd	
3rd	Halt Gandhsi
4th	Gandhsi to Arakuppa
5th .	Arakuppa to Mokkote
6th	Coming Mokkote to Mysore

The 19th November 1890 No 314—Mr N Chelvangar delivered over, and Mr Abdul Rahman assumed, charge of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga District and Treasury on the afternoon of the 10th November 1890

No 315—Mr T Abdul Karim, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Revenue Survey, is promoted to the 1st Grade with effect from the 1st November 1890

Mr K Ramaswamaiengar, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Revenue Survey, is promoted to the 2nd Grade with effect from the 1st November 1890

The 24th November 1890 No 317—Mr Abdul Rahman, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, (formerly of Bangalore) who was laid himself up the 4th September 1890 on the 3 months privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 218 of that date, having assumed charge of the Shimoga District and Treasury on the afternoon of the 10th November 1890, the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz*, 23 days, is cancelled

No 318.—Ahmed Ali, Amildar and 2nd Class Magistrate of the Mysore Taluk, is invested with power to commit for trial under Section 206 of the Criminal Procedure Code

The 21st November 1890 No 5276—755 Mr J Imean, Executive Engineer, handed over, and Mr R T Scadwell, Executive Engineer, assumed, charge of the Bangalore Division on the afternoon of the 19th instant

The 25th November 1890 No 5351—763 Mr O V Norris, Assistant Engineer, French Rocks Range of the Mysore Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or date of departure

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CENSUS IN MYSORE.

To the Editor of the Madras Mail

SIR,—The coming census of the Mysore Province will be incomplete this time, owing to the Lingayet community being classed under the heading of Sudras, when all know that the Province of Mysore is purely a Lingayet country from the Mahabaleshwar down to the ryot The Lingayets are called the Brahmins or high caste people of Mysore They have been the spiritual head of the people from time immemorial The Iyengars from the Tamil, the Iyas from the Telugu, and the Rowa from the Mahratta country upset their right and firmly established themselves in the land The rulers of the land gave them land and established Muts with endowments, such as, the Sringery Mut the Pempigri Melkote and the Paracalaswami Mut at Mysore, and they were further encouraged by giving them important posts in the State The Brahmins call other people Sudras even their benefactors, whatever may be their birth and position, because the Government considers them for information and thus gives them an opportunity to elevate themselves and call other people Sudras To avoid mistakes the Government of India's instructions run thus —"Brahmin and high caste people" Why does not the Mysore State follow that and class the Lingayets under high caste people? It is natural that people should grumble The Brahmins want the spiritual and temporal power in their hands and everything for themselves Sudra means servile class, and that too people of the whole of India are servants of the Brahmins whose number is very small The Lingayets are determined not to enter their name and number in the enumeration for the coming census unless Government rectifies the mistake made.

LINGAYET

General Summary.

ACQUITTAL OF THE EDITOR OF THE "PHŒNIX"—We are sorry we could not get an earlier opportunity to congratulate Mr N Gupta, the Editor of the *Phœnix*, upon the success he achieved in the appeal he had before the District Judge against the Judgment of the trying Magistrate Our readers are perhaps aware that Mr Gupta was charged with defamation and was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment We are glad to note that the District Judge reversed the decision of the Magistrate and set Mr Gupta free—*Madras Mail*

ATTACHMENT OF SALARIES—His Lordship the Chief Justice to day in discharging an insolvent, Mahomed Ismail, a Railway employee who had filed his insolvency for the second time, upon inquiries made of the insolvent in very strong terms upon the system of attachment of salaries under the Civil Procedure Code of Railway and Government servants which he said was working far from beneficially, as by it debtors unable to live with the money of their salary are compelled to get into debt continuously till they are plunged into a chronic state of impecuniosity.

A BREWERY FOR MADRAS—We hear that the Madras Government has granted Mr Thomas Cain the Proprietor of the Castle Brewery, situated in the Arrenghaut Valley between Coonoor and Ootacamund, a license to establish a brewery in this city It will be the first of its kind in the plains of this Presidency The venture is a plucky one, as the climate of Madras is believed to be not well adapted for brewing, but Mr Cain is not too sanguine of success by the liberal use of ice for cooling purposes, and estimates his daily requirement of ice at a ton This will be good news to our local ice manufacturers There seems no doubt that owing to its comparative cheapness, as compared with arrack, beer is steadily rising in popular estimation —*Mail*

ANOTHER WIDOW RE MARRIAGE—The first widow re marriage among the Pokurna Brahmin caste took place last evening at Mr Madhavdas Jagannathdas's Widow re Marriage Hall The widow is Kasiba, daughter of Gopalji Manji She was married when she was eight years of age and became a widow two years later She is now twenty years of age, and her husband is Mr Indra Lakhmidas who marries at the age of thirty for the first time, and has elected of his own free will to wed a widow He is a contractor by profession, and made a present of Rs 501 to the bride as dowry at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony The marriage was performed under the auspices of the Association for Encouraging Widow Re Marriage. Among those present were the Hon Mr Justice K.T. Telang, Mr V G Chandavarkar, Mr Gokuldas Khandas Parakh, and many others.—T. I

THE AGE OF CONSENT—A correspondent writes —"The fifth of the series of popular meeting now being held in the various parts of the city, for the purpose of discussing the age of consent question and for taking measures to instruct the people on the same, was convened on the evening of the 22nd instant, at Mulava Bhag, Mylapore Among those present were Raja Sir T Madava Row, K C S I, M R Ry P V Rama Swamy Raja B A, Barrister-at-Law, M R Ry T R Ramanadha Iyer, B A, L T, M R Ry R Runga Row, B A, B L, M R Ry S Ananthu Narayana Iyer, B A, L T, M R Ry C R Thirukatachariar, B A, B L, & M R Ry P V Ramaswamy Raja, B A, Barrister-at-Law, was in the chair The following gentlemen spoke on the occasion, dwelling at great length on the many evils that are likely to result by the raising, of the age of consent, namely, Mr Venkatachellum Iyer, Mr Ramanatha Iyer, Mr Ananthu Narayana Iyer, Rajah Sir T Madava Row, Mr Viravanatha Iyer, Mr. Tiruvenkata Charlu and others"

OPINION BY "A NATIVE OBSERVER"—Better than raising the age of consent.—If the reader would give me his utmost attention I promise to propose a far better measure—better, because more intelligible, infinitely less vexatious, and more substantially useful. I will now give only a skeleton of the measure, the details of which will be afforded, after it is generally approved of

The measure in view may be somewhat as follows Whereas it is expedient to check and abate excessive female mortality, it is hereby enacted that whoever makes his wife, whether lawfully married or contractually engaged,—whoever makes such wife bear too many children, or children at too short intervals, and thereby injures, undermines, or otherwise impairs her health, shall be liable, on first conviction to rigorous imprisonment not exceeding three years, and on second conviction to transportation for life

Now, the facts here can be far more easily proved, far less vexatiously, and with much greater certainty And it is certain that the measure would be instrumental in prolonging the average life of millions of females from one end of India to the other I hope the measure will be carefully and seriously considered It may, at last, be a very useful exercise to juvenile students of the science of Law Making, which Herbert Spencer regrets is considered easier than shoe making

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DISTRESS THREATENING IN TANJORE—From a report received from the Collector of Tanjore, Agricultural Department of the Board of Revenue is of opinion that the condition of the Arantangi Taluk of Tanjore is sufficiently grave to demand careful watching, and the General Duty Deputy Collector has been deputed to the Taluk to watch the course of events in the tracts where distress is reported to be threatening In the official year 1889-90, consequent on the short rainfall, remissions to the extent of a fifth of the Government demand were granted, and in the current year there has again been a serious deficiency of rain The standing crops are suffering, and unless there is an early fall of rain, they will be ruined The stocks of grain are reported to be rather low, and the people are depending chiefly on imports. The prices are also high, but have not yet attained famine rates A large number of the people have emigrated to Ceylon Penang, Rangoon, Singapore and the Northern taluks of the District, there being few villages from which some have not gone away in search of a living. These people send something to those left at home, and will return no doubt when a better season holds out hopes of work and cultivation The poor are represented as having reduced their food by a quarter to three quarters in some instances, but none are reported to be actually starving. The District authorities have been asked to concert measures for well irrigation where possible and where facilities exist for well digging, the Deputy Collector is to make personal enquiries and grant advances under the Land Improvements Act to ryots, while advances are also to be made, when necessary, under the Agriculturists Loans Act, as cultivation has been neglected in some villages for want of seed and ploughing cattle, which the ryots were not able to purchase In the meanwhile all process for the recovery of the Government demand is to be held in abeyance, and inquiry is to be made into individual cases before stringent measures are adopted —*Mail*

Extract.

SOCIAL REFORM FROM AN ASSURANCE POINT OF VIEW

The *Mahratta*—The appeal from Mr Slater we publish elsewhere is a document that possesses the charm of novelty. It contains no new point or no new argument. We read the appeal in hopes of finding out statistics which would show if native life was getting longer or shorter; but we were disappointed Mr. Slater is studiously silent on the point. Mr. Slater however certifies that the conviction is gaining ground amongst us that the age of marriage should be raised. He wishes that it should be brought as near to the English standard as possible. He states that in England males at the age of fourteen and females at the age of twelve may consent to marry but cannot legally marry until the age of 21 without the consent of the guardians, and even then such marriages are voidable at the instance of either party! Mr. Malabari has already in his marriage reform programme included this idea of making marriages voidable Mr. Malabari's suggestions have long ceased to be attractive because of the fact that in his blind enthusiasm for Hindu marriage reform he has arrived at a mental condition only short of madness. If Mr. Slater would permit us to state what we really think we would advise him to hold his silence. He would soon lose his popularity amongst natives if he begins to preach social reform programmes. A neutral position is as great a necessity to him as it is to Government and his appeal will be received by the native community with that respect with which the ladies' appeal was received at the time of the Ilbert Bill.

THE MADHAV-BAG-MEETING.

The *Mahratta*.—To the extreme reformers who place implicit confidence in the effective working of State legislation in social matters, and who seem thus to shirk the responsibility from their shoulders the announcement of the Madhav Bag meeting at Madras, the centre of social reform activities, must indeed be a surprise, and a sad disappointment. Under the distinguished auspices of Rajah Sir T. Madhavrao a meeting was held to consider what steps should be taken against the proposed change in the law on the age of consent. It was attended by well-known citizens, pleaders, and educationists of Madras. A resolution was passed expressing that it was not desirable that the legislature should raise the age of consent Reformers may be inclined to take a very uncharitable view of meeting like the Madhav Bag-meeting and they may, in their zeal, refuse to assign due importance to these agitations, but to us it appears clear that masses headed by enlightened persons are averse to all sort of Government interference in social matters and their feelings revolt against any proposal seeking aid from Government. The Tulsibag meeting of the city and the several other meetings of conservative Hindus, which have since been called, vindicate the truth of our remarks, and it appears to us, therefore, unfair that the reformers should press for a reform which is in danger of being interpreted and understood by the people at large as a direct violation of their own long cherished customs. It would be quite insane to deny the existence of evils in our society, and we take an equal share with reformers, in the solicitude for reform, but we frankly confess that we are at war with them in the matter of the *modus operandi* which they propose and which appears to them the only way towards the solution of the social problems.

THE COMING CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

The *Hindu*.—We are glad to learn from the Reception Committee at Calcutta that the arrangements for the coming Congress are being rapidly pushed forward. The Tivoli Gardens, with the great mansion therein, have been placed at the disposal of the Committee by Kumar Dobendra Mullick Bahadur and his brothers, free of cost. It is an act which is worthy of the best traditions of the family to which they belong Mr. T Palit has placed his own palatial mansion at Ballygunge and another house belonging to him at the disposal of the Committee. The contract for the *Pandal* has been given to Babu Mahendra Chunder Chunder, a well-known native contractor. Already public meetings are being held all over Northern India for the election of delegates and the various Congress Committees are considering the subjects to be discussed at the meeting and who should be asked to preside, Mr. H Gladstone having declined the honor on the plea of business. The Calcutta Congress Committee have issued the following circular letter inviting suggestions with reference to the subjects that are to be discussed by the coming Congress:—

1. The Reform of the Legislative Councils upon a partially representative basis
2. The employment of natives of India in the higher offices of State with special reference to the recent despatch of the Secretary of State upon the Report of the Public Service Commission.
3. The Police.
4. Home Charges
5. The Separation of judicial from executive functions in the administration of criminal justice.
6. The Excise question
7. The Jury system
8. Income-tax.

We need hardly observe that the question of the reform of the Legislative Councils must necessarily occupy a very large share of the attention of the Congress. Last session the Government introduced a Bill in Parliament for the enlargement of the Indian Legislative Councils which however did not provide for the elective element in their constitution The Bill was subsequently abandoned by the Government. The Congress must again insist upon the reconstruction of the Councils upon a partially representative basis, and must continue to do so, until the country has secured what indeed constitutes the corner-stone of the Congress programme. With reference to the question of the employment of our countrymen in the public service, one important point has been gained. The limit of age for the Open Competitive Examination has been raised, but the Examination for the Indian Civil Service continues to be held exclusively in London; and difficulties are thus placed in the way of Indian candidates which are in conflict with the gracious promises contained in the Queen's Proclamation In connection with the question of the reorganisation of the Police the Government has already taken action, and Committees of Enquiry have been appointed by the different Local Governments At such a time the views of the Congress upon the question of Police reform will be valuable The Home Charges press with great severity upon the Indian Exchequer, but the question has never been formally taken in hand by the Congress It is time that this should be done The question of the separation of judicial from executive functions in the administration of criminal justice must again be insisted on. The necessity for such a measure of reform is admitted by the highest official authorities, but owing, it is alleged, to financial difficulties, it has not been found possible to take any action in this direction. The financial situation of the Empire has however considerably improved and no further justification may be said to exist for the postponement of this much-needed measure of administrative reform The Excise question is one of great importance, and considering what has already been achieved in this direction, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Caine and Mr. Smith, the Congress should once again press for full effect being given to the Resolution of the House of Commons on the subject. The extension of the system of trial by jury should again be considered by the Congress Nothing has yet been done by the Government in this direction, but it is understood that the matter is under the consideration of the authorities, and reports have been called on the subject. The income-tax should again be considered by the Congress The Government of India has declared in reply to a communication from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that the Income-tax is to form a permanent feature in the fiscal system of the country. That being so and the financial situation having improved, the question of reduction of taxation may now be considered

In forwarding this letter to you, we beg to request that you will be kind enough to favor the Standing Congress Committee with an early expression of the views of your Committee as to the subjects which should be discussed by the next Congress. Your reply should reach this office before the end of November next.

The Madras Standing Congress Committee has also been issuing several Circulars on the election of delegates and on other matters connected with the sixth Congress. One of the Circulars recently issued makes a very good suggestion that if all the delegates assembled at Madras on or about the 22nd December they may go to Calcutta by sea. The advantages of such a course are manifold Firstly, the journey can be performed in 70 hours Secondly, the Steamer charge is considerably less than the Railway fare. Thirdly, all the inconveniences of a long journey by train can be avoided. If a sufficient number of delegates intimate to the Secretaries that they will go to Calcutta by sea the Committee proposes to charter a steamer for the voyage to and fro.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

The following Memorial has been submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, by the Triplicane Literary Society —

We the members of the Triplicane Literary Society Madras, beg to submit for the consideration of the Government of India our suggestions regarding the proposal to raise the age of consent for the purposes of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code.

Firstly, with regard to the intercourse of a man with a girl who is not his wife, we think it highly desirable that the age of consent should be raised to fourteen. The physical as well as the mental immaturity of a girl below fourteen evidently requires that strangers at any rate should not be allowed to have intercourse with her below that age.

We have next to consider the case of the husband. Medical authority is unanimous as to the deplorable effects of early intercourse Having regard however to the existing usages of the country and prevailing modes of thought, we think it advisable, at present at any rate, to fix twelve as the minimum age at which a husband may have intercourse with his wife.

We may here consider how far the existing law meets the end in view. Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code forbids sexual intercourse of a person with his wife below ten. The next question is whether a person having intercourse with his wife between the ages of ten and twelve can be punished under any other section of the Indian Penal Code, even when no ulterior injury results from the act. It may be asked whether a husband guilty of such an act cannot be prosecuted for assault on, or the use of criminal force towards his wife, or causing hurt to her Consent cannot be set up in defence, for in cases of hurt the consent must be of a person above eighteen, and in cases of assault or criminal force the minimum age of consent is twelve (*vide* Sections 87, 90, 350 of the Indian Penal Code) Nor can it be contended that the act is no offence by reason of the provisions of Section 89 of the Indian Penal Code; because it cannot be said that the act was done in good faith for the benefit of the girl. The only section that may be cited in support of the contention that the act is no offence is Section 79 of the Indian Penal Code Whether the section would exempt such an act from criminal liability, can be decided only by ascertaining what liberties the existing law justifies the husband in taking with his wife If the existing law on the point be that the husband has no right to consummate his marriage before the girl attains the age of twelve, the act would be clearly an offence If, however he has such a right, his inflicting slight injuries on his wife in doing an act, which he is entitled to do, will be no offence. But if grave injuries should be caused, he will be considered to have gone beyond his privilege and his act will be considered an offence. It is not therefore clear whether in the existing state of the law a husband is punishable for the bare act of intercourse with his wife between the ages of ten and twelve Hence we beg to suggest that the legislature should *explicitly* declare that such acts are offences

The next point to be considered is whether it is advisable to class this offence with rape and punish it as severely as rape Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code provides that whoever commits rape shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine." It is hence that the above punishment will be unduly severe on a husband convicted of having had intercourse with his wife between ten and twelve and will in fact defeat the very end in view. The object of the proposed legislation is to give greater protection to the girl, and surely greater protection will not be afforded by sentencing the husband to transportation for life Such a sentence will inflict life long misery on the girl, and her last state will be worse than the first. It must be recollected that there is not as much injury where a husband has intercourse with a wife below twelve as where a stranger does the act There is doubtless some physical injury, but there is not that moral injury which constitutes the most serious part of the offence of rape It must also be borne in mind that the greater the punishment inflicted on the husband, the smaller the chance of his exposure and prosecution by the girl or her parents We therefore suggest that the act under consideration should be constituted a distinct offence with a comparatively light punishment, say, of imprisonment for one year or fine or both.

The next suggestion we have to make relates to procedure. We are of opinion that in the present state of the Police and of public opinion, it is advisable to make the act a non-cognizable offence, unless death or grievous hurt should result therefrom We do not mean to contend that the Police should be debarred from prosecuting in such cases But all that we wish to guard against is the possibility of their making vexatious arrests and investigation into delicate family matters merely with the object of satisfying private grudges or of extorting bribes from ignorant people If the offence be made non-cognizable, an order from the Magistrate will be necessary to enable the Police to institute investigations and make arrests It is believed that as a first step this slight departure from the existing law will be more acceptable to the people

It will be seen from the above, that we make a distinction between a husband having intercourse with his wife below the age of ten and his having intercourse with her when she is between the ages of ten and twelve, and that while we leave the former to be treated as cognizable offence with transportation for life we suggest that the latter should be treated as a non-cognizable offence punishable with a comparatively light punishment. Without going fully into the reasons for making this distinction we may point out that the physical injury caused by the act and its moral enormity are greater in the former case than in the latter We do not mean to contend that such great disparity of punishment should be maintained between the two classes of acts. It is possible that when the legislature limited what was at best a complete exemption of the husband from criminal liability under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, they may have by oversight failed to make a distinction between rape by the husband and rape by a stranger It may be favorable that in the case of a husband having intercourse with his wife even when she is below ten, the punishment should be less than what it is now, although greater than that liable in the case in which the wife is between ten and twelve But the point which we wish to emphasise here is that a distinction ought to be made between the case in which the wife is below ten and that in which she is between ten and twelve It this view of the case, as we suggested by the distinction made in English law between the crime constituted by intercourse with a girl below thirteen and that constituted by having intercourse with a girl between thirteen and sixteen by which the former is treated as felony and the latter as merely a misdemeanour

Briefly stated our proposals are as follow —

In the case of strangers, the age of consent should be raised by substituting *fourteen* instead of *ten* in clause '*fifthly*' of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code.

Having regard to the fact that it is doubtful whether the existing law prohibits a husband having intercourse with his wife between the ages of ten and twelve, it is desirable that the act be *explicitly* declared an offence

The offence so constituted should not be classed with rape, and the exception to Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code should not be interfered with, but it should be constituted a distinct offence and should be punished with a comparatively light punishment, say imprisonment for one year or fine or both.

The offence should not be treated as a cognizable offence.

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 111, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890. [No. 49.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Referring to notice given on 6th August last, tenders are now invited for the construction of the Bangalore Hindupur Line of Railway from Subadri's Chattram to the Mysore Frontier, about 51½ miles in length

2. The tenders will be in the form of a "Schedule of Rates" for each class of work required.
3. The work will be let out in sections of 5 miles each and will include all work except Permanent Way and Station Machinery. Intending contractors are at liberty to tender separately for more than one section.
4. Forms of tender can be obtained on application by letter or personally to undersigned
5. Tenders should reach the undersigned at or before noon on the 19th proximo
6. The Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen and information obtained daily, Sundays and holidays excepted; between the hours of 11 A M., and 4 P. M., at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department
7. A printed copy of the Specification of Works and Conditions of Contract can be sent on receipt of Rs 10 for the former and Rs. 5 for the latter.
8. The right is reserved to reject the lowest or any tender without giving reasons for so doing

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 1st Dec—Lord Wenlock has been appointed Governor of Madras.

London, 1st Dec.—A Manifesto, signed by Messrs Dillon, O'Brien, Sullivan, O, Connor and Gill has been issued at Chicago declaring that Mr. Parnell's leadership of his Party is now impossible, and condemning the Manifesto he has just issued, and the attitude he has assumed towards Messrs. Morley and Gladstone and the English people. Mr. Parnell, the Manifesto adds, has entered upon a rash and fatal path along which the safety of Ireland forbids her following him. A hope is then expressed that Mr, Parnell's patriotism will prevent him from plunging Ireland into the horrors of dissension, and undoing all his past services. This manifesto will be read at the Parnellite meeting to be held in London to-day.

Mr. Parnell has not started for Cork yet, and will attend to day's meeting of the Party.

London, 2nd Dec.—Mr. Parnell, at yesterday's meeting, stated that he had informed Mr. Gladstone on Saturday that he would resign provided the Liberal leaders undertook to give the future Irish executive control over the Police.

Mr. Gladstone and others have refused to have any further communion with Mr. Parnell.

London, 2nd Dec. 12 25 A.M.—A protracted and most stormy meeting of the Irish Members took place yesterday (Monday) at noon, Mr Parnell presiding. The meeting was adjourned until midnight last night, and then again until noon to day (Tuesday).

Messrs. Sexton and Healy opposed the amendment brought forward by Mr. Nolan to defer until the electors had been consulted in the matter, and demanded an immediate decision being come to Mr Sexton said that he himself would retire if Mr. Parnell remained as their leader. Mr. Sexton remarked to Mr. Parnell.—"Are your colleagues not slaves to you?" Mr. Parnell then bitterly reproached the Party for electing him last week to be their President, and now crying out for him to retire. The people of Ireland, he said, were with him, and he refused to retire at the dictation of the meeting,

Archbishop Walsh has pronounced against Mr. Parnell

The Nationalists on the Dublin Municipal Council have passed a resolution, by twenty-nine to twelve, in favour of Mr. Parnell retaining the leadership of the Party.

Washington, 1st Dec.—The Treasury today purchased 506,000 ounces of silver at 106 75 to 107 5.

Calcutta, 3rd December—Mr W S Gantz, the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Madras, has been elected President of the Sixth National Congress, to be held here shortly. Over 1,000 delegates and 4,000 visitors are expected. The delegates will be received on the 26th instant, and the following four days will be devoted to the Congress. The Resolutions are not yet formulated.

London, 3rd Dec.—The meeting of Mr. Parnell's supporters yesterday was of the bitterest character. Mr. Parnell accused his opponents of infamous conduct in having sent misleading cablegrams to Mr. Dillon in America, and he denounced Mr. Healy's insolence.

Mr. Nolan's amendment brought forward yesterday was defeated by a majority of fifteen votes, and the meeting then adjourned until Wednesday

Later.—The vote at yesterday's Parnellite meeting on Mr. Nolan's amendment was 41 against 29 in favour of Mr Parnell. Nevertheless, the final issue is considered uncertain. It is believed that Mr. Parnell is backed up strongly in Ireland and America.

London, 4th Dec.—A meeting of the Catholic Hierarchy took place yesterday at the residence of Archbishop Walsh, when a resolution was passed proclaiming that the Irish Episcopate considered Mr. Parnell morally unfit for the leadership of his Party, and that his continuance in it would inevitably lead to dissension. It is believed that Mr. Parnell, relying on his strong backing in Ireland and America, may disregard the decision of the majority of his Party against him.

Washington 2nd Dec—Several Bills in favour of free coinage of silver are to be presented to the Congress.

London, 4th Dec—In the House of Commons last night the Land Purchase Bill was read a second time by a majority of 138 votes

Mr. Parnell and a number of the Irish Members voted with the majority.

London, 5th Dec.—A stormy meeting of the Parnellites was held yesterday, when a discussion took place regarding a compromise proposal brought forward by Mr. Clancy, Member for Dublin, to ask the Liberal leaders for their assurances regarding the control over the Police in Ireland and the Land Question. A Committee was then appointed including Messrs. Parnell MacCarthy, Sexton and Healy to confer with Mr. Gladstone, Sir Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley in respect thereto, and if the majority of the Party are satisfied with their assurances Mr Parnell will retire.

Washington, 3rd Dec.—The Treasury today purchased 321,000 ounces of silver at 105 45 to 105 95.

Washington, 4th Dec—Mr. Stewart has introduced a Bill into the Senate for the free coinage of silver.

Berlin, 4th Dec—Doctor Koch has discovered remedies for the prevention and cure of Diphtheria and Tetanus. It is understood that the cure consists in the transfusion of blood from an animal which has been previously inoculated.

London, 6th Dec.—Mr Gladstone, who dined with Messrs Arnold and Morley with us at the time, yesterday received the Irish Party cordially, but they were accompanied by Mr Parnell. A conference of an hour then took place. The Irish members to assemble at four o'clock, and the Committee reported that Mr Gladstone desired the Party to confer with him close. The meeting was then adjourned until Saturday. The Committee in the meantime held a second conference with Mr Gladstone, the result of which is kept secret, but it is believed that the assurance he offered will satisfy the majority of the Irish Party.

Allahabad, 5th Dec.—At the farewell dinner given by the Maharaja of Jeypore to Colonel Pridenux on his approaching departure to Kashmir, the latter announced that the Maharajah had given a donation of Rs 20,000 to the Imperial Institute which the Prince of Wales had graciously accepted.

The Camp with a suite of twenty officers will be the guest of the Nizam from the 26th to the 31st December while visiting the caves of Ellora and Ajunta.

Calcutta 6th Dec.—The services of Mr Henry, Governor General's Agent in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890.

THE NEXT NATIONAL CONGRESS

From all parts of the country we receive accounts of the election of delegates to the Indian National Congress, and from all that is known the next meeting will be a great success. There does not appear to be so much enthusiasm on the subject as in former years, but this is only apparent not real. The fact is the movement has had time to settle down; it has passed its youth, and has entered on its manhood, and consequently it must be more staid in its demeanour, more imposing in its doings, and have less of the appearance of childhood. The elections are taking place quietly all over the country, the leaders of the Congress are working hard to get everything ready by the time appointed, and they are doing this without any noise or disturbance. We look upon this as a good sign, not as the enemies of the Congress regard it a falling off. It is rather an advance—a stage through which the movement has to pass, and this those opposed to it will discover. It can now afford to throw off all extraneous aid, and work by itself till it accomplishes all that it has set before it.

The objects to be kept before the delegates are the same as in former years. There is the enlargement of the Councils to be carried, together with the elective principle, or rather the latter should be put in the front. Without election the large Councils would not be a great advantage over the present ones. Some of the members must be chosen by the people, and the delegates at the Congress must insist on this till they gain what they desire. The objections against this are very weak. We are told the people are not ready for a change to be carried out, many of them are very ignorant, and they would abuse the privilege granted them. This is true enough, but the Indian National Congress has never desired that the franchise should be given to the great mass of the people. Its leaders have not asked that all should be made electors, for they are well aware that all are not prepared to perform the duties required of them. It is only required that the educated portion of the community should be allowed to choose members of Council, and it cannot with truth be said they are not capable of doing this. Probably so is of them are far more able to do justice to the trust that might be reposed in some electors, elsewhere. It is well known that some of the electors of Great Britain do not make the best use of their votes, they often given them to men quite unworthy of their confidence, and thus bring disgrace on themselves and the cause they advocate. For cases of this kind, we are of opinion, would happen in India were a vote bestowed upon the enlightened men of the country. The great battle of the Congress will have to be fought about the elective principle, and on this point a stand must be made, the delegates must be as firm as if they were fighting for their lives against a foe in the field.

Mr Bradlaugh has read his Bill for the first time in the House of Commons. The measure is similar to that Lord Cross brought forward last session with the addition of the insertion of a clause granting the principle contended for. The Bill brought forward by the Secretary of State for India, so far as it went, was good, but it did not go far enough. It left out the principal item, and this Mr Bradlaugh has supplied. The Indian National Congress ought, therefore, to support the measure, and we are sorry that there is a tendency in some quarters to look upon the Bill as defective, and to partially, if not entirely, ignore it. This would be an error of the gravest magnitude and should not be committed. It would set many of the best friends of India against the country, for they would say that nothing could satisfy the people. Mr Bradlaugh might also refuse to give any further assistance, and might declare that the Indians were ungrateful. The great thing would be to obtain the elective principle in any shape, for once having been obtained it could be expanded to any extent. It would then be folly to reject a measure that gave what had been so long asked for, and been so much desired.

One great fault of the meetings of the National Congress has been the multiplicity of the subjects taken up. It would be better to discuss a few well than a large number superficially. It is impossible in so short a space of time as the Congress sits to thoroughly enter into all the subjects brought before it, and consequently a few thoroughly taken in hand would be better than many just glanced at.

After the Council's Bill the next subject of importance is the abolition of the Income tax. It is now recognised on all sides that this obnoxious impost ought to be done away with. It is most unjust in its incidence, in its collection and in every other way. It presses most heavily upon those with small incomes while those in receipt of large sums, by judiciously bribing some underling, may get off the payment altogether. It is this inequality that makes it so hateful, and the Indian National Congress ought to look upon it as a duty not to rest till it has helped to rid the country this terrible burden. If the members succeeded in their attempt they would prove to the country that they had rendered real service and these services would be rewarded accordingly.

We need not enumerate the other items of the programme that may have to be gone through, but as we have said they should not be too many. Volunteering is certain to be brought up, but we do not think there can be much said on the subject that has not been said already.

The Arms Act will also no doubt, be taken in hand, but we need not enter into the matter here, as we have more than once expressed our views regarding it.

Probably the marriage question will be brought forward, and some members of the Congress may consider it is expedient to ask the legislature to bring in a bill to fix the age of consent. The question is no doubt a burning one at the present moment, but we think it should not be taken up at the coming meeting in Calcutta. The foes of the Congress movement may say that its members cared nothing about social matters, they only looked to political. To prevent confusion and split the age of consent question must not be taken in hand, and the Congress must give no opinion about it.

There is every reason to believe the Congress will be a decided success. It has all the elements of success, it has the confidence of the people, and is the recognised organ of the masses—of those who cannot speak for themselves. Such being the case it must succeed, and be a blessing to the country.

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Patiala has remitted four lakhs of rupees of his tenants' debts, to commemorate the Viceroy's visit.

A Rumour is again current that H R H the Duke of Connaught will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander in Chief as soon as the latter vacates his post.

It is reported that Messrs. Duncan Irvine and Davies have been appointed Commissioners to investigate the charges brought against the Sub Judges of Cocanada and Tanjore respectively.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam has decided to erect some public buildings to adorn the city, and the first of them is to be a post-office, which it is proposed to build on the plan of the General Post Office at Madras.

The *Bangavasi* says that there is one trait in the character of Sir Charles Elliott, which, if not changed, will be a source of anxiety to the people. It is said that Sir Charles thinks that a pay of fifty rupees a month is enough for a Bengali.

Sriman Swamy is dead. A Telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from Ajmere dated November 28 says:—The well-known leader of the conversion movement, Paramahansa Parivrajakacharya Shrimangswamy, while on his way to Bombay, died of fever at Poosbkar.

A tragic affair occurred on the Orient Mail steamer *Lusitania* on her way up the Red Sea. The vessel arrived at Suez on Thursday, the 6th ultimo, and on the previous Tuesday, Miss McKnight, a saloon passenger, leaped overboard in the presence of several persons, and was drowned.

Sir Steuart Bayley's house at home will be the poorer for a fire that occurred recently on a flat belonging to the Eastern Bengal State Railway at the Ganges ferry. Thirteen packages containing curiosities collected in Thibet and Sikkim by and for the Lieutenant Governor were destroyed.

In consequence of the inadvertant circulation of a Sanskrit text book, the Syndicate of the Madras University resolved last week to hold another examination on the Sanskrit text and grammar paper on the 30th proximo. No reproach attaches to any individual, the incident being due to an accident.

Rajendra Coomar Gupta, Head Clerk and Accountant, Moorshedabad Municipality, has been committed to the Sessions for having taken illegal gratification in the shape of commission fees from the firms Burn, Thomson and other Companies of Calcutta merchants, while purchasing things for the Municipality from them.

The University of Oxford has admitted the University of Bombay to the privileges conferred by the statute "on Colonial and Indian Universities, upon certain conditions, to take a degree at Oxford after two years residence. The Universities of the Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, and Calcutta have already been admitted to this privilege.

A strange and horrible case of suicide occurred on the 20th instant at Hyderabad (Sind). A young lad, the son of a native official, attempted, after a quarrel with his father, to hang himself, but was prevented. Nothing daunted, the poor lad waited his opportunity till he was alone, and then saturating his clothes with kerosine oil set himself on fire, thus carrying out his suicidal purpose. He was quite dead when discovered.

The *Statesman* remarks that a ludicrous accident happened a day or two ago in the shop of a cabinet maker in Calcutta. The man was engaged at his *toilette* with a large mirror before him, when a cow found its way into the shop. The man took up the mirror to defend himself with, when the animal, seeing a *facsimile* of herself in the glass, made a rush at and completely smashed it. The man dropped the mirror and bolted, while the cow "indulged in some further encounters with furniture, and finally scampered out amidst the laughter of the on lookers."

The Namburi Brahmins of Malabar are perhaps, says the *Indian Social Reformer*, the purest and the hottest of the Brahmins of India. "They have not been in any way affected by what is regarded by the orthodox as the corrupting influence of the new social and educational factors introduced in our midst. They are uncompromising stickers to rites and ablutions which the Shastras enjoin on the Hindus. They are the only community which, as a whole, moves in an exclusively spiritual and religious sphere. And yet their women are permitted to marry after puberty or remain celibates if they choose."

At the opening of the Maternity Hospital on 3rd instant, by Lady Lansdowne, the Viceroy spoke on the subject of giving medical tuition to the female students of Indian origin. He said that unless a sufficient number were obtained no real progress in the work of providing medical aid to the women of this country would be made. The time was high when the medical profession would be regarded as a most honorable profession for women, instead of a humble and inferior one. No woman could be more worthily or nobly employed than being able to relieve or mitigate the sufferings of her sisters.

The *People's Journal* of Lahore, evident by an inspired article, on the Cashmir affairs, says that it has got hold of some incriminating official papers which will startle the public both here and in England. The documents are so damaging to the honesty of all connected with the Kashmir imbroglio from Sir Mortimer Durand to Mr Nisbet that they will have to hide their face with shame. Our contemporary says that after seeing this damning evidence the Russian occupying of Khiva would appear to be an act of grace, mercy and honor compared with the British spoliation of Kashmir. It is needless for us to say that both the English and Indian public will await the coming sensation of the season with the greatest possible impatience.

The ceremony of opening the coffin of St Francis Xavier and exposing the remains was performed on the 3rd instant by the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa in the presence of numerous other Prelates and a large concourse of people, the clergy numbering 300. After a service lasting four hours the coffin was opened, and the dignitaries present all kissed the bare feet of the Saint, which alone were left outside the glass panelled casement, in which the coffin is deposited. A great rush then followed, resulting in a disgraceful altercation between the priest in charge and the civil authorities, the latter insisting on closing the casement, and putting a stop to the rush until proper arrangements had been made for the decorous approach of the laity.

Later in the afternoon the Saint's feet were again exposed for veneration. A surging crowd pressed around, blocking all means of ingress. The utmost disorder and confusion prevailed. A native child was suffocated. It is surprising that this was the only death.

Local and Provincial.

The Royal Tour.—There has been a change in the royal tour, and it is being carried in accordance with this change.

The Middle School Examination.—The test came off last week, and many candidates put in an appearance at the different centres.

NATIVE REFRESHMENT ROOMS.—The Southern Mahratta Railway are making arrangements to provide refreshment rooms for native passengers.—M. H.

THE RESIDENT.—The Resident is expected in Bangalore shortly to meet Sir G. Beck, the Minister for Agriculture, and afterwards the two will go to Coorg.

RULES FOR CHUTTRUMS.—New rules with regard to this subject are now under the consideration of the Mysore Government and will, it is expected, shortly be put in force.

A RUMOUR.—The Police men of the City have got an idea in their heads that an increase is shortly to be made to their salaries. Perhaps the wish is the father to the thought.

A PROSECUTION.—Javal Krishnanagar who figures in the Maharani's Girls' School correspondence has been ordered to be prosecuted for causing some obstruction to a public road.—M. H.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—The Mysore Manufacturing Company published Sunday Dates on all imported [illegible] and butter and have instituted [illegible] Saturday [illegible] and 2 annas.—M. H.

CONVERSATION.—Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, a retired Mysore Government servant, is going to Bangalore on duty to attend the Inspector Office through the prisoners on Wednesday the 3rd instant.—B. S.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been very cool and cold during the past week. In the middle of the day it is fairly warm, but the nights are very cold. The place is not very healthy, colds being very prevalent.

Attention is drawn by the Deccan post to the Legislative Secretary to Mysore has submitted, through the Dinbar, the Dispatch of Jan. the present to the Gold Mines to the Government of India for sanction.—M.

THE Mysore Gold Mining Company is about to lay a branch of a mineral railway on its property. It is hoped that an early date this will be connected with the line opened by the Gold Field Railway Company.—M.

THE Mysore Government has, it is said, ordered that the equivalent of Rs 700 a storing, be remitted to Captain R. H. C. Tufnell in the honorarium awarded to that officer for his work in connection with the collection and arrangement of coins in the Mysore Government Museum.—M.

MINING LEASES.—The Right Under for the lease of mining [illegible] of Mr. H. P. Strickland of the Mysore West Gold Company Limited and the Mysore Wynaad Consolidated Gold Mining Company Limited, respectively, for the three blocks at Kempadhole No. 1, 2, and 3, and for the tank block No. 1 have been accepted by Government.

MYSORE MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS.—The cash balance on the 1st July last of the Mysore City Municipality was Rs 18,053. The receipts during the month were Rs 9,616. The expenditure was Rs 9,242, leaving a cash balance of Rs 18,532. The receipts for August were Rs 10,082; the expenditure was Rs 5,671, leaving a cash balance of Rs 23,813.

CHIEF COURT DECISION.—The Judges of the Chief Court have ruled that the practice of detaining persons without regularly arresting them is highly objectionable, and requested the Inspector General of Police to issue such instructions as will put a stop to the practice and enforce strict observance of the law relating to the arrest and detention of accused persons.—B. S.

General Summary.

A SUB-JUDGE.—A correspondent writes—It is believed that the next appointment of a Sub Judge will be conferred on a member of the Madras Bar. It was offered to Messrs Salem Ramasawmy Mudaliar and C. R. Pattabhirama Iyer, both of whom have declined it.

LOCAL FUND CHEQUES.—Government has ruled that it is intended that all Local Fund bills for sums exceeding Re 20 each should be stamped as if they were cheques. The Inspector of Local Fund Accounts held that they should bear receipt stamps, although separate stamped acknowledgments are obtained subsequently from the individual payees, and that the transaction between the President and the Treasury officer is quite distinct from that between the President and the actual payee.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.—One of the results of the representations which have been made to the Government by the Trades Association and others against the Lawrence Asylum Press competing with local labour, has been that Mr. Irwin, C. E., the Consulting Architect to the Government, assisted by Mr. H. B., the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, has been directed to take a valuation of the plant and stock, to gather with the buildings, now in possession of, and belonging to the Asylum Press.—*Mail*.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.—News from a very well informed quarter at Berlin indicates that the German Empire contemplates a federal [illegible] with Russia. It is frequently [illegible] in the course of conversation, that the [illegible] £470,000,000 worth of the nominal 8,500,000 of the Russian gold standard, in a [illegible] potentially unbiased condition on the polish [illegible] of Germany and Austria is a standing menace to European tranquility. But for this [illegible] fact, that approaches [illegible] that France would dare, and that Germany and Austria would follow suit.

A CLEVER USE OF THE V. P. SYSTEM.—A rather unique question in morals, if not in law, is raised by a correspondent who complains bitterly in an up-country paper of the abuse of the value-payable system. The case in point is, "A Calcutta tradesman who had sent several bills to a wealthy gentleman without result enclosed one as a V. P. Parcel, and thus obtained payment from the unwilling debtor. The fact was duly reported to the postal authorities by whom no notice was taken of the fact. Will the anti-authority argument of the end justifying the means meet this case.—*Cochin Argus*.

LEPROSY A DIETARY DISEASE.—In an address delivered recently to the members of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, in connection with the opening of their session, Mr. Johnathan Hutchinson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, dwelt at some length on the interesting and important problem of leprosy, asking the audience to look at it simply as a matter of medical logic. He avowed boldly his belief with reference to leprosy and it was this—that leprosy was not a contagious disease at all, that it was a disease of diet, and that it was a disease in which the poison was taken in connection with some special article of food—namely, fish. He put the altogether the contagious theory.

MADRAS SEASON PROSPECTS.—On the 2nd instant the Board of Revenue, Madras, telegraphed to the Government of India—"Week ending 29th November. Rainfall slight in Northern and Central Districts, Kurnool and South Canara, good in Tanjore and South Arcot. Crops have very slight. Standing crops are generally good except in parts of Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Malabar, where they are withering. Coffee is affected by leaf disease in Nilgiris. Want of rain is greatly felt in North Arcot, Chingleput and Tinnevelly. Locusts have appeared in parts of the ceded Districts, North Arcot, Nellore and Chingleput, but very little damage is reported. The outturn of grains generally will bring to average. Prices are rising in eleven districts and falling in nine.

APPEALS FROM INDIAN COURTS.—The following is an extract Dispatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Governor General of India in Council:—

From time to time natives of India, mostly from the Punjab, who have been unsuccessful litigants in the Indian Courts, have come to this country in the hope of obtaining from Her Majesty a reversal of decrees or orders, and in ignorance of the fact that no appeal lies to this country against the decisions of Indian Courts, except on appeal in due form to the Privy Council. Much inconvenience (and at times some public scandal) is caused by these men, whose means usually become speedily exhausted, leaving them in a condition of pauperism. It has hitherto been the rule of this Office (to which, however, there have been exceptions) to decline to send those persons back to India at the public expense, and they not unfrequently find their way either into prison as vagrants, or into the workhouse as destitute mendicants—a state of things which is the more regrettable as many of them are, in fact, respectable men, who, through ignorance, have incurred great expense and personal hardship in coming here *bona fide* in search of what they consider to be justice. It appears to me necessary that whatever steps are practicable should be taken to put a stop to this state of things, and I suggest, for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council, whether it would not be well that (especially in the Punjab and Northern Provinces) a notification in the vernacular languages should be posted up in every Court and Public station, and otherwise made public, informing suitors that appeals from the decisions of the Courts do not lie in England except the ordinary appeals to the Privy Council, and that no petitioners other than appellants to the Privy Council [illegible] according to the prescribed rules, will obtain any hearing in England from Her Majesty. A warning might be added that petitioners coming to this country merely waste their money and expose themselves to great inconvenience and hardships with the risk of being unable ever to return to the native country. I have resolved that in future, whenever I may find it necessary that any man of this class should be repatriated by this Office, the expenses incurred therein shall still be debited to the Province to which they may belong.

The Dispatch has been published and the suggestion of the Secretary of State adopted.

Extracts.

AGE OF CONSENT.

The *Mirror*.—Although we are convinced that early marriages are pernicious and early consummation the more so we fail to see what good can come out of a petition signed even by two thousand ladies. The Reformers are always harping on one string and say that in England the law does not recognise the consent of a girl under thirteen as valid, *a fortiori* the legislature of India should not recognise the consent of a girl under twelve as one coming from a free human being. We understand all this, but we fail to see how legislation would or could mend matters. In England social opinion is more advanced than the law itself and therefore any violation of the law gets the offending parties into trouble, and thus the law is effective there. But here in India we are demanding a law far in advance of social opinion and the great difficulty in effectually carrying out the law would be that of detection of the crime. The parents of the boy would not go to court and hand over the culprit to the Magistrate. The injured party, that is the wife, unless she is virtually lost, would be the last person to go to the Magistrate. The persons in the neighbourhood, who would be sympathise with the suppressors of crime (the few being an enforced one) would not bother themselves with the wilful violation of one of the sons of their own friends. We do not enter into the question of details, but we give out once more our firm conviction that so long as the majority of the society have not understood the evil consequences of the barbarous systems, so long series of legislative enactments would fail to bring about the desired end. This is a work to be done by the engine of education, and by that of persuasion.

PRIVIE, FOURTEEN OR SIXTEEN.

And again one thing that we do not understand is this. Why are the reformers beating about the bush? Raising the age of consent from twelve to fourteen does not remove the evil. If the machinery of legislation is to be moved at all, then let those who wish to reform combine together and ask themselves a law that would put a stop to marriages under 16. A reform like this cannot be achieved by single individuals we know, we also know there are many who wish to go to this extreme. Now let all these come together and let them form themselves into a registered company under certain pledges. The practical good that they would bring about would be than placed in the broad daylight and many *Waverers would flock to the standard of this new sect*. But who is to bell the cat?

HOW A GLADSTONIAN SPEECH WAS REPORTED.

The venerable statesman, says a *Scottish contemporary*, began his speech at 4 P. M. and finished at 5.20, the last of the reporters, "copy" was in the printers' hands—it a distance of half a mile off—at 5.38; the forms of type were made up and sent to press at 5.50, twelve minutes were spent in the stereotyping room; the machines were set rolling at 6.2 and boys with bundles of papers were selling in all directions a minute or two afterwards, the completed report being published half an hour before any other. There were in all over six columns of a report, of which almost five columns were devoted to Mr. Gladstone's speech word for word. Nine of the reporters formed the note-taking corps proper; another took what is known as a "check note," a third acted as "time keeper." No 1 took a shorthand note for one minute. No 2 followed and so on No 1, of course had time to write up his notes before his turn came round after No 9 had completed his note taking. In the later stages the "turns" were reduced to half a minute each. One reporter had charge of the collection and arrangement of the "copy" and as each "section" was ready it was handed to a boy, whose duty it was to act as go between from the reporters to an outside messenger at the door. From this door at the Corn Exchange to the newspaper office there was a chain of boys, each with a beat of about 200 yards. Each boy on receiving a copy ran forwards to his nearest neighbour returning afterwards to his former post, and in this way the various sections were delivered at the printing office in an incredibly short time—more quickly indeed than by cab or horse. At head quarters fifty four compositors in their order each took a sheet of the "copy." The operation of setting up each sheet would only occupy three or four minutes. The report was out of hand within a minute or two of setting down, and all without a hitch.

A HINDU LADY ON THE AGE OF CONSENT QUESTION.

A HINDU (Un-Christian) lady occupying amongst the Hindus a social position, not inferior to that of the wife of a member of the House of Lords in England, informed her husband of her views upon the question of the day. Her husband asked her "As a female what do you think of men being permitted to approach women before they had attained puberty"? She replied that "it was the most outrageous thing to allow; that women, as a sex, were subject to and underwent far more numerous and far more excruciating pains and miseries and risks of the worst happening in child-bearing and child birth, than man, the opposite sex, had ever conception of, that any means whereby this could be sensibly diminished would be most welcome and eagerly sought, that he who devised and brought about such a result was entitled to be almost deified: that men might talk as they pleased, without the veriest notion of how women regarded what pertained to them most intimately; that the truth really was that no man should be permitted, under severe punishment, to approach a female except under circumstances rendering the consequences * * * (least painful) and that the only circumstances under which this might possibly be secured in some reasonable measure was when women should have attained puberty and a sufficient time," (elapsed thereafter). Why should women already subject to so many ills, be also injured by immorally disposed persons, when even nature had not designed them to be mated."

This lady is the mother of several children.

This opinion is of greater worth than the opinions of many male philosophers, statesmen and would-be patriots.

May India possess many more such daughters!

MR. CAINE AT CONJEEVERAM,

Leaving Bolthey and Cuddapah where there were great demonstrations in honor of Mr Caine, he arrived at Arkonam for Conjeeveram along with Mr M Viraraghava Chariar On arrival at Conjeeveram, the President and the office bearers of the Municipality waited upon him at the station and presented him with garlands and bouquets At the waiting Room an address was presented to him by the local Mahajana Sabha welcoming him to their city and thanking him for all that he had been doing for the poor millions of India, Mr. Caine in a short speech thanked the members of the Mahajana Sabha for their kind welcome and assured them that his three visits to this country were undertaken with a view to study the wants of the people The Dharmakartha of the Temple, M R Ry Sri Krishnasamy Chattachariar welcomed Mr Caine on behalf of the Dharmakartha of the Temple and presented him with garlands In the morning, he visited all the Siva Temples In the evening at 2 o'clock he visited the Vishnu Temple in little Conjeeveram On arriving at the Temple he was received by Dharmakarthas with music The party was taken to the Temple and shown all the jewels and Vahanams and other important places worth seeing The Dharmakartha thanked him on behalf of the public of Conjeeveram for the great interest he had been taking in the Indian nations In the evening, a meeting was held at Patchappa's School at which the leading officials and other merchants were present Mr P Subramania Iyer, Head master of the school presided Mr Caine delivered a long address exhorting the people to prevent the spread of drunkenness in India He said in all such sacred cities as Conjeeveram Benares, Madura, Srirangam, the Temple authorities and other priests should form themselves into a strong band to prevent the spread of drunkenness among the numerous devotees and pilgrims that come to those places Hindu religion strictly prohibits the use of alcoholic drinks, so does the Mohamedan religion Hindus and Mahomedans are the two great factors in India and both their religions enjoyed the prohibition of alcoholic liquors When these two factors combine for this purpose the evil can be exterminated from this land The Pioneer of Allahabad I noted him (the speaker) more than once by saying that he should go back to England and preach his Temperance cause to the slums of London Mr Caine said he would do it The Temperance cause is becoming stronger and stronger in England There are about 5 millions of people who are teetotallers. England is now fully diseased with intemperance But in India the disease is just beginning to spread Following the old adage "prevention is better than cure," he and his friends have been doing their utmost of late to prevent the spread of that disease here He appealed to the members present to form at once a Temperance Association. A Committee was formed to form an Association with about a dozen leading men of the place Mr M Viraraghavachari explained in Tamil the substance of the lecture to the audience and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved After visiting some arrack shops in the locality, Mr Caine left Conjeeveram for Salem

THE TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT

The Hindu —On evening contemporary in this issue of the 25th ultimo made certain remarks on the appointment of Mr Ross as Hindustani Translator to Government which in our opinion, are both erroneous and ungenerous The appointment of Mr Ross as Hindustani Translator makes the *Mail* suppose "that the new system has not worked well as was expected" We have every right to suppose that the *Mail* is as well informed of what is going on in Madras as any other journal, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the *Mail* is totally ignorant of the circumstances under which the late Hindustani Translator to Government had to be deprived of his respons ible office. And is it really necessary to make any such ungenerous supposition as the *Mail* does to account for the appointment of an Anglo-Indian man as Mr Ross? We are sorry that no Muhammadan officer of Government was found fit to succeed the late Government Translator, but we are painfully conscious of the fact that our Mussulmaan compatriots have but slightly profited as yet by the educational facilities placed within their reach by a wise and benevolent Government In the absence of a Muhammadan gentleman competent to discharge the functions of Hindustani Translator, the most natural thing for Government to do was to appoint a European Officer, and when an accomplished a man as Mr. Ross was at hand, and when it was almost an act of duty on the part of the retiring Governor to mark his sense of services rendered to him by his Private Secretary, is it to be wondered at that a vacancy like that of the Hindustani Translator was a most opportune occurrence? Even granting for the sake of argument that the late Hindustani Translator was found to be incompetent, and that it therefore became necessary to appoint a European Officer in his place, how is the *Mail* justified in drawing the general inference that the new system has failed The *Mail* must be aware that Rai Bahadur Ranganadam Mudaliyar is the Tamil Translator to Government Does the *Mail* really mean to assert that he is incompetent? Mr Mangesh Rao, the Canarese Translator to Government is, we are convinced, as thoroughly worthy of the confidence bestowed on him by Government The *Mail* writes that "it was represented, on the one hand, that two men a European and his Native Clerk, each of whom has a thoroughly competent knowledge of his own language, and a possible acquaintance with that of the other, can jointly make better translations than two natives who together know only one language thoroughly and the other more are less indifferently— " Of course it goes without saying that a European must possess a competent knowledge of his own language, and the *Mail* is charitable enough to concede that the Native clerk knows his own vernacular We are tempted to ask in this connection what is Dr Oppert's own language, but we have no right to dispute the fact of his being a linguist The European Officer who has a competent knowledge of his own language may also have 'a possible acquaintance' with the language of his native clerk Very possible, but perhaps a shade less possible than the acquaintance of the native clerk with the English language And the combination of these two factors, actual and potential, is in the opinion of the *Mail* likely to be more efficient than two natives, be they who they may The statement, so coolly made, may seem absurd to ordinary folk, but the *Mail* knows the reason why Two natives between them, can know only one language thoroughly The European may have a possible acquaintance with Tamil or Telugu, but it is impossible for the Native to be thoroughly acquainted with the English language. How the writer in the *Mail* can be so thoughtless as to make a statement like this we cannot understand, except on the supposition that he is prepared to say any thing against natives if by so doing, he can please or profit members of the ruling class We do not care to write more on this subject, but before we conclude, we are bound to ask the *Mail* to state whether the present Tamil Translator to Government and his native clerk know between them only one language, and what that language is, English or Tamil? We are pained though not surprised, at the attitude that our evening contemporary has thought it fit to take on a question of this kind Say what he may, he cannot prevent the natives of the country from improving, year after year, in intellectual and moral capabilities, nor can he succeed by his attacks in inducing Government to overlook altogether the just claims of its native servants

SOCIALISM AND THE MARWARIES

At the Frampee Cowasjee Hall on Wednesday the 19th November Mr W A Chambers delivered the final lecture of the present series, on "Socialism" The audience was a large one More Europeans than usual were present, and the proceedings were of an enthusiastic character

The Chairman, Mr Gordhan, said that as the result of the lectures already delivered, it was necessary that a committee of natives and Englishmen should be formed to carry on the agitation in favour of the imposition of a Usury Law, in order thereby to curb the power of the Marwaris, or money lenders As some correspondents had asked him to express his opinion, he was glad to be able to state that he was in favour of the National Congress agitation, which was being worked upon sound political lines, and was certain to eventuate in success (Applause) Upon the study of the usefulness or otherwise of usury or interest, the Bible and the Koran were at one in uniformly denouncing, in the severest language, the charging of interest upon loans. He knew that to the day Mussulmans held to the teaching of their sacred book, and believed that the Government were doing an evil thing in countenancing and upholding such a practice He knew that a Mussulman friend of his in high position in Bombay refused to lend money at interest, because it was contrary to the teachings of his scriptures There were many references to usury in the Old Testament uniformly condemnatory There was one reference to the subject in the New Testament, the parable of the ten talents, apparently in favour of usury But contradictory as that parable was to the whole tenor of the teaching of the Bible, and as such teaching to be true, must be uniformly and consistently condematory, he had no hesitation in saying that those portions of the parable in favour of usury were interpolations—a danger which all sacred books had to be guarded against To show the real opinions of Christ upon this subject, he quoted the passage in Luke, 6, 34, "If ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye? for sinners also lend to sinners to receive as much again But love your enemies, and do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, and your reward shall be great" He that could utter words of such exalted morality in favour of the poor and helpless would never stultify his teaching by a parable in favour of usury He also called attention to the remarkable fact that the word "usury" only was used in the Authorized Version in Old and New Testament alike Yet in the Revised Version the translators, while throughout the always denunciatory passages in Old Testament they retained the word "usury" in the New Testament parable in deference apparently to modern sentiment, had presumed to translate the Hebrew word meaning "usury" by the more modern word "interest" They had thus given colour to the modern idea that, though usury was wrong, interest was right, and in so doing he (the chairman) had no hesitation in saying that the translators had acted wrongly, and translated falsely (Applause)

Mr Chambers said that tonight it was his duty to lay before them that which would practically be a socialistic programme for India. He would endeavour to suggest that which was immediately obtainable and would deal with their own municipal life. The Corporation of Bombay was a wealthy one, and it should use that wealth for the benefit of the poor of Bombay. In the first place, the tax upon the people's food should be abolished—(applause). —and any loss arising from such abolition should be met by a tax upon the wealthy landlords of the town (Cheers) Further instead of charging the poor for the education received in the primary schools, these should be at once thrown open free (Cheers) Baths and wash houses should also be supplied, so that the poor could have a chance of living a cleanly life A small fee sufficient to cover the cost of erection and maintenance alone might be charged The gas works, too, instead of bringing in a profit to private shareholders, should belong to the Municipality, and the profits arising from the consumption of gas should go to reduce the rates. (Applause) The erection of dwellings for the people should at once engage the attention of their Corporation. (Applause) The ideal they should hold before them in municipal politics was that their local Government should be similar to the London County Council (Applause) A matter, which was too great an evil for the Municipality to deal with, was the extortionate interest obtained by the Marwaris, and this question must be dealt with by the Central Government The way in which this question might be settled was that all money-lenders should be registered, and that a certain rate of interest should be fixed He was aware that unless these Marwaries were very carefully looked after, they would evade the law Yet this might be overcome by appointing registrars, who would see that a proper bond was entered into between the money-lender and the debtor. If, despite of this, trickery took place, then such trickery would have to be made a penal offence As to the ryots, who were so much in the hands of the Marwaris the Government should advance money to them on the security of their holdings, at a reasonable rate of interest, and so by competition undersell and thus destroy the money lender's business (Applause) The lecturer also advocated at some length the establishment of State banks, in conclusion he urged them to be more persistent in their political agitation not only to come to large meetings to cheer a speaker but to be willing to take up the more useful work of committee. He was also afraid that they were too much priest-ridden They must escape from this. They should stick to their religions—(applause.)—but they should endeavour to have religion without the priest He (lecturer) did not care who the priest was, whether a humble *fakeer* or the Bishop of Bombay, If he did not earn his living of honest toil he was a drone and should be classed with those useless people the landlord, the capitalist, and the Marwaris. (Applause) He was sorry to say that he had noticed among some natives a tendency to be seditious. Sedition for sedition's sake was redicu lously absurd, and with such men he had no patience. The English Government was a good Government, and for proof of this they had only to notice the fact that he was allowed to preach Socialism to them (Applause) Would the Russian Government have allowed it? Would the German? He thought not. It was time enough to talk of the tyranny of the English rule when their Congress was suppressed, and they were not allowed to meet for the purpose of political discussion. (Applause) A politician whose whole life agitation was mere waste opposition to a Government was a fool, and they should treat all of that character as such He advised them not to expect that socialism would come to morrow They must be patient Still they had to make a beginning, and the motto of all good men was to leave the world a little better than when they found it (Cheers)

THE BRISAL GUNS.

The *Madras Mail* —At a recent meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, Lieutenant General Manwaring, R E, read a paper on the sounds known as the Barisal Guns. After enumerating the various theories hitherto given, and stating his inability to accept any of them as conclusive, General Manwaring formulated his theory as follows " The vast river formed by the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Megna with the numerous large streams chiefly meeting in the mouth of the misnomined Megna, here resolves itself into a broad sea exposed to and sometimes in no small degree the waters of the Ocean Bay This mighty river and all the enormous and innumerable volumes of water issuing from the mouths of the Ganges which pour seaward into the Bay, carry with them a numerable quantities of mud and fresh decaying and decayed vegetable and other organic matter All this composes the bed of the Bay It is are germinated vast and ever accumulating stores of gas This, without doubt, partly escapes, gradually, by ebullition, but a far greater portion is condensed in the superincumbent mud This when collecting in quantity too great and forcibly to be restrained bursts forth and discharges itself, into the air, thus occasioning the loud report

Though anxious to obtain evidence of the escape of gas in quantity sufficient to cause these sounds, General Manwaring failed, because during the monsoon season the boatmen refused to proceed to sea The latter half of the paper was taken up with accounting for various peculiarities observed in the sounds—such as (1) the double sound so frequently heard, (2) their occurrence during the monsoon season, (3) their being heard far inland The first is explained by the gas not all escaping at once, being followed at a short interval by the remainder, the second by the disturbed water in the rains stirring up the mud and releasing the gas, the third by the existence of lakes or marshes near the place where the sounds are heard, and in which similar decomposition of vegetable matter occurs

Baba Gurdas Brooke remarked that, according to General Manwaring, the sounds of the 'Barisal Guns' are produced by the action of river water on the mud, bed or bank, and that of gas generated from vegetable matter, but those conditions were certainly not confined to the rivers to Backergunj, or in the eastern districts, where the mysterious phenomenon occurs. They are equally, or perhaps with greater force, applicable to the Hughli river, which brought down much vegetable matter, and yet no sound of the kind is ever heard at Diamond Harbour or in the vicinity of Calcutta He has heard the sound at Tumlook, but the fact that the river Rupnarain on which that town stands, carries greater quantities of vegetable matter than the river Hughli had yet to be established before the theory could be accepted

Colonel Waterhouse suggested that the sounds might be due to explosions in the petroleum beds at Chedaba Island

The President urged further observations, and suggested that the Government officers at Hattia, Maupura, and Dakhin Shahazpur should be addressed It was clear that in Backergunge the sounds came from the south, and the "echo" theory did not seem to account for them, as they were heard where there were no river banks, *e g.*, at Kukri Mukri

Bangalore —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH.—1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVII.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1890. [No. 50.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 7th Dec.—At an adjourned meeting to-day, the members of the Irish Party discussed a written reply that they had received from Mr. Gladstone, in which he said that, after consulting his colleagues, he must decline to state his intentions regarding Home Rule until the question of leadership had been settled in such a manner as would enable him to enter into confidential communication as to any future amendment to the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped still to pass a Bill meeting the just claims of Ireland with the approval of Great Britain.

The meeting was a prolonged wrangle upon an obstructive motion brought forward by the partisans of Mr. Parnell. Ultimately the majority demanded the closure of the debate. Mr. Parnell refusing to comply, Messrs. Sexton, Healy and forty-three others retired from the room, and held a separate meeting, when they elected Mr. Justin MacCarthy to be Chairman of the Party. The minority meanwhile confirmed the election of Mr. Parnell. Both meetings then dispersed, and the Conference ended.

London, 8th Dec.—A meeting took place on Saturday night of the majority of the Parnellite Party, when it was resolved that Messrs. Justin McCarthy, Healy, Sexton and others should start a company for the purpose of establishing a daily Irish Journal in opposition to *Freeman's Journal*, and probably to purchase the *United Ireland*.

A manifesto of Irish Bishops was yesterday read in the Churches throughout Ireland, and the priests made special addresses upon it, in which they condemned Mr. Parnell.

The Portuguese allege that the British first attacked the station of Massikessi, lowered the Portuguese flag, and forced the Portuguese to fly to the coast.

Washington, 5th Dec.—The Treasury to-day purchased 250,000 ounces of silver at 104 to 105.

London, 8th Dec.—Mr. Justin McCarthy has summoned a meeting for to-morrow, and has notified the same to everyone, Mr. Parnell included. The strength of the Parnellites is now thirty-one, and of the opponents fifty-four.

It is considered doubtful whether the Irish representatives in New York will sail for England shortly.

Mr. Parnell proceeds to Ireland this week, where he will address meetings at Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford.

London, 9th Dec.—Messrs. Dillon, Healy, W. O' Brien, Arthur and Thomas O'Connor, Sheehy, Sexton and Abraham have been appointed Consulting Committee of the Parnellite Opposition Party.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Justin McCarthy occupied Mr. Parnell's seat.

A number of members of the Irish Party are going to Ireland on an anti-Parnellite campaign.

Baron Huddlestone, having expressed a wish to that effect before his death, will be cremated at Woking Cemetery on Thursday next.

Washington, 7th Dec.—A Bill has been introduced in the Senate to provide for the recoinage of subsidiary silver. The stock of silver in America is estimated at 6,200,000 ounces.

Calcutta, 9th Dec.—The Viceroy and Suite arrived at Calcutta to-day at 8 A.M.

London, 9th Dec.—Lord Wenlock sails for Madras at the beginning of January.

New York, 9th Dec.—The Treasury yesterday purchased 685,000 ounces of silver at 102·8 to 103.50.

A commercial crisis exists in the States, and many failures have taken place. The money market is stringent, stocks are depressed, and a financial crisis is feared. The Cabinet is now discussing the situation.

London, 10th Dec.—The feeling in commercial circles regarding the financial situation in the United States is now more confident.

Parliament has been adjourned until the 22nd January.

Sir John Pope Hennessy is a candidate for North Kilkenny, and has sided with the anti-Parnellites.

Mr. Parnell nominates a candidate to oppose him.

London, 11th Dec.—Mr. Parnell arrived at Dublin yesterday, and was received with immense enthusiasm on landing at Kingstown; but Mr. Healy, who arrived at the same time, was hooted. Mr. Parnell, in the forenoon, proceeded to the offices of *United Ireland*, a newspaper of which he is Director, and with the Sheriffs Officer ejected the Editor, and seized the offices and plant. The issue of the paper for the time is stopped. A scuffle took place on the staircase, sticks and stools being freely used. The rest of the staff of the paper promised submission to Mr. Parnell.

When Mr. Parnell was driving to the Rotunda in the afternoon the horses were taken out of his carriage, which was then dragged along by the mob in triumph. Immense crowds were assembled all along the route, and the enthusiasm displayed was unbounded.

Mr. Healy, on making his appearance in the streets, was mobbed and hooted, and had to seek the protection of the police.

London, 11th Dec.—Mr. (Sir?) Alexander Miller succeeds Sir Andrew Scoble as Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General in India.

London, 11th Dec.—Mr. Roeram Wodehouse Currie has been appointed Member of Council at the India Office for a further term of five years.

Allahabad, 10th Dec.—Mr. John Nugent, of the Bombay Civil Service, will join the Imperial Legislative Council as an Additional Member.

Hyderabad, 10th Dec.—The Nizam conferred the title of Nawab Fraseros Jung Khan Bahadur on Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee, Collector of the Warangal District, at the Birthday Durbar on Tuesday. Mr Framjee is the first Parsee Nawab of Hyderabad.

Dindigal 11th Dec.—The Dindigul Anjuman urge the commencement during the Christmas holidays this year of a purely educational Mahomedan Conference to last three days only. The Social Conference may follow separately.

London, 11th Dec.—The Dublin Rotunda was crowded to overflowing yesterday by Mr. Parnell's supporters, and the enthusiasm was intense. Mr. Parnell, in his address to the meeting, said that the hostile movement against him was the result of hypocrisy and ignorance, and depended on one-sided testimony. His defence, he said, would become known some day. He added that the issue raised implied life or death to the constitutional movement.

The anti-Parnellites, after midnight last night, recaptured the *United Ireland* office and seized all the documents in the name of Mr. William O'Brien. A strong guard was then left in charge of the place.

London, 12th Dec.—The Parnellites yesterday at noon, after a sharp struggle recaptured the office of *United Ireland*. Mr. Parnell, who led the storming party, himself broke open the door of the office with a crowbar.

Mr. Dillon telegraphs from America that Mr. Parnell is not a Director of *United Ireland*, and that he has no legal right whatever to take possession of the office.

London, 11th Dec.—A Manifesto ha-

[illegible] sued by the anti Parnellites in which [illegible] are that they were compelled to depose Mr Parnell, otherwise they would [illegible] been traitors to Ireland Mr Parnell, [illegible] did, has not redeemed his pledge to [illegible] the charges brought against him, [illegible] he is retained as a leader of the [illegible] Home Rule would certainly be [illegible] The Manifesto then says that [illegible] next general election the Party [illegible] do their utmost to maintain an alliance [illegible] the British Democracy

London, 12th Dec—Messrs. O'Brien Gill Harrington sail from New York for [illegible] on Saturday The rest of the Irish [illegible] now in America will remain there [illegible] present

Bombay, 12th Dec—The Nizam has [illegible] deputed his brother in-law, [illegible] Vicar Gomish, to meet the [illegible] Czarewitch on his arrival at Bombay

London, 13th Dec—Mr Parnell left Dublin yesterday for Cork, and on his way [illegible] at the railway station Several [illegible] scenes took place, and at [illegible] station a hostile crowd attacked his carriage with sticks, and nearly forced an entrance

On his arrival at Cork a grand reception awaited him. Mr Parnell, in a speech, reasserted his intention of retaining the leadership of the Irish Party

Calcutta 13th Dec—Prince Furokh Shah of the Mysore family, a descendant of Tippu Sultan, has just been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta He has been a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, but in other respects he is by no means a public character He welcomed his here not enthusiastic about the appointment for which he has no special claims

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1890

EVIL SPEAKING

There is one journal in Bangalore, the *Spectator*, that will have it that there is a seditious spirit abroad in the province Several times have we been told this, but more especially in an article that appeared nearly a fortnight ago. In that production the editor will have it that there is at work sedition, intrigue and a strong party spirit that is ready to take advantage of anything that may chance to turn up The article we have referred to is one of the most remarkable we have met with for a long time past. If we could believe what he says we should fancy we were living among plots that *might soon become revolutions* Instead of the most orderly people in the world, the *Spectator*, or, at least the writer of the article in question, tries to make out that the Mysoreans are ready to engage in anything that is wrong and turbulent The production is styled "The real danger in Mysore," and when it has been partially gone through we discover, the real danger to be the employment of men born in the provinces in posts under Government This is the sedition of which some of the people are said to be guilty. This is what the article in the *Spectator* complains of

All who know the province well are quite aware that there is nothing like party in it. There might have been at the time of the rendition, but a change has come over the people. They would be well satisfied with the present order of things, if they saw that the rule was the best that it possibly could be, that justice was done, and that the taxes were properly spent When the people complain, it is against the way the Government is carried on, not against those who compose it If they govern well nothing more is asked for Some of the officials who come from Madras are more respected than some who were born in Mysore, for the simple reason that they have the interests of the people at heart, they do justice, and right, and those they come in contact with would not exchange them for others whoever they might be But when the people see anything wrong when they are badly used by officials, when men are passed over who ought to be promoted, and outsiders are brought in, and put over their heads, then it is only natural they should complain It is well known that some of the officials that do *not* belong to this province treat those they come in contact with in a very supercilious manner, they look upon themselves as superior beings, and they act up to their belief Can we blame those who resent such treatment? Few would be bold enough to answer this in the affirmative The writer of the article is a special pleader for the Mysore officials, or, for a portion of them, and he says plainly he does not wish to see the young men of the province put into any post under the Government. He tries to make out that Mysore would be almost a paradise if the *officials were not interfered with by the press*—the wicked press—which is always stirring up strife and evil speaking among the masses of the Mysoreans It was very wrong, according to the oracle of the *Spectator*, that the monopoly should have been exposed by the press that the injury it would have done to the province should have been shown up, and a stop put to the concession being carried out in its entirety All this may be very wrong, but, as a rule, people do not think so The writer of the article in question does, but he is very peculiar in his views

The writer of the article in the *Spectator* objects to criticism because the youths of the province may read what is said, and it may not be good for them We had better give the words of the writer —

"In a former communication, under the title of "The Mysore Government and its Detractors," we referred to a seditious if not a venal, Press, fomenting, regardless of consequences political agitation and intrigue, in the interests of a faction thirsting for place and power We touched likewise upon the disastrous and suicidal effects of such treasonable proceedings, tending to split up Government servants into factions, and to teach the youth of the country to discuss it what they should learn to honor and respect"

The press must not point out what is wrong, lest the youth of the province should read what is said, and should not look upon the Government as perfection? If the officials do wrong all ought to know it, whether they are young or old If they do well they will not be criticised at all The view put forward is both silly and impertinent, and the writer must be a very thin skinned individual who has perhaps had his doings criticised in the press, and hence his reprobation of criticism, however just it may be. His notions are antiquated, they might have done very well at the beginning of this century, but they will not go down now In the present day officials are not looked upon as small gods, and the sooner they recognise the fact, the more peace of mind they will be likely to obtain

A still more outrageous assertion is made in the production we are noticing All of it may be said to be outrageous, but the following bears off the palm in this respect —

"Whether it is this toleration which tends to corruption in subordinates or whether the same is too deep seated to be safely grappled with by the superior officers, is a question immaterial as regards the result, which is that the subordinate ranks of the service are fast becoming unfit recruiting grounds for the higher grades in the public service In fact it may be stated as a sad and yet true fact, that the evil does not suppressed or shunned as he should be, but receives an alarming measure of toleration which serves as a baneful example to juniors who have higher aspirations or who may be vacillating between the two paths of integrity and venality"

This passage is a downright insult to the whole body of subordinates in the Mysore service, they are told they are not fit to be promoted, they must remain in the posts they now fill and must not expect to rise higher. They are not fit to fill the higher posts, to become Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, some of them may aspire to be Amildars, but beyond this they must not think of rising It may be asked how the high officials obtained the places they now hold Did they not rise from small beginnings till the promotion they coveted crowned their efforts? But those now on the lower rungs of the ladder are not to attempt to climb up, they must remain as they are, and be thankful But the writer has evidently an object in view He wishes to bring in his friends from outside—from Madras, we may presume When a post falls vacant promotion is not to take place from below, but importation is to take place The passage quoted is simply a piece of special pleading on the part of the writer for his friends, and it is very disingenuous

The following passage is very remarkable, and shows clearly the bias of the writer —

"One of the most signal services of the late Dewan Mr Rangacharlu was his importing of this and on right outsiders, but it was not done on a sufficiently large scale, and so as not to preclude invidious comparison of Madras and Mysore parties There must be no particular party, but persons be sought from all parts of India solely for their qualifications and for being strangers to the present order of things"

In other words the young men of Mysore are told that they ought to be thankful that others are brought in to fill the places they might fill, that is, they should be thankful for being deprived of their bread, they should be thankful for not being allowed to take part in the rule of their own country? The same system, we are told, ought to be continued, for it is the best The writer of the article must have some queer notions about right and wrong There is a tendency in the present day to establish Home—rule in a great or less degree, but this gentleman would deny everything to the people of this province in the shape of Self Government He is behind the age, and should retire from the scene The following should be done whenever a place fell vacant If two candidates presented themselves, with equal credentials, one from outside, the other a Mysorean, the latter ought to be preferred, on the ground that he belongs to the country, and has a better right to the place than an outsider If such a man cannot be found, then only may be brought in This is true Home rule, and if it had been acted on years ago a vast amount of heart burning would have been saved

Occasional Notes

Dr Talmage estimates the wealth of King Solomon at £6,80 00,000 in gold and £1 024 000,377 in silver

The Maharajah of Durbhanga intends retiring from the turf, and all his race horses will be offered for sale after the Second Calcutta Meeting.

Mr Pherozeshah M Mehta has been offered and has accepted the Presidentship of the Congress, to be held at Calcutta during the Christmas holidays

The telephone appears to be making some progress in the Presidency The erection of a line from Bezwada to Buckingham has been sanctioned by Government, as also a telephonic system for the town of Vencatagiri

The case against Captain Norman was heard yesterday, when, as the complainants did not wish to proceed further with the case, the Magistrate holding the accused the property, the subject matter of the charge, was returned to the jewellers

Mr Venugopaul Chetty B A, who has just returned to Madras from England, after winning by competition admittance into the Civil Service of Madras, is said to be the first old student of the Madras Christian College who has achieved the distinction He is a Hindu

The Czarewitch is expected to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 23rd The same evening a ball in his honour will be given at Government House On Wednesday there is a picnic at Elephanta Caves planned for His Imperial Highness who will leave the same night for Poona

Professor Pickering, of the Harvard College Observatory, regards the so called "canals" of Mars as areas of vegetation, possibly immense cultivated tracts The canals are usually some 30 to 150 miles broad, by 2,000 or 3,000 miles long, and most of them appear in *parallel pairs*

Sir Frederick Roberts hopes to reach Madras on the 23rd proximo, and to leave it on the 27th idem He may accompany Lord Wenlock, the new Governor, from Wadi station, and witness the arrival here of the Czarewitch His Excellency will return to Secunderabad on the 28th proximo in order to attend the Royal Artillery Camp

The Japanese are an Oriental race, but they exhibit a vitality and spirit of real progress which is most encouraging, and does not seem to be all superficial For instance, we learn from the *Japan Gazette* that a large and striking is contemplated by the Tokio City Improvement Committee, viz, the levying of the city drainage at an estimated cost of 8,500 000 yens —say 25 million rupees!

The Madras Government has approved the recommendation of the Superintendent of Census Operations to omit the column for religion in the Census Table as the caste column is sufficient by itself At the same time Government expresses its desire to have, in addition to table IX (education) of the Imperial series, a special enumeration table based on the age-periods proposed by this Government for adoption

A strange occurrence recently took place in a Hindu temple in Bengal, where a man was offering to Kali sacrifice of sugar cane, when the priest with the sacrificial knife cut off the unlucky devotee's right arm and lopped away four fingers of his left hand A vernacular paper says that the priests have a good defence to set up before the Calcutta Criminal Sessions, as they go less Kali thirsted for blood, and hence the accident!

A large representative meeting of all classes of society in Bengal was held in Calcutta on the 6th instant for the purpose of devising how best to do honour to Sir Stewart Bailey, the retiring Lieutenant Governor A laudatory address was voted, and a provisional Committee appointed to collect subscriptions for a permanent memorial to be hereafter determined The subscriptions collected on the spot amounted to Rs 10,000

Referring to Mr Pherozeshah Mehta, the President of the forthcoming Congress, the *Bombay Gazette* states that "he is a candid critic of the Administration, but his criticisms have always been marked by ability and they are listened to with respect, and those who believe in the Congress, and those who do not, will agree in thinking that it is to the public advantage that so competent an exponent of the progressive opinion of Western India should have been chosen for the occasion."

As the author of a standard work on Russia, and as a resident for some time as the *Times* correspondent at St Petersburg, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace K C I E, late Private Secretary to Lord Dufferin, in India, is admirably fitted to accompany the Czarewitch on his tour through India Mr Arthur Henry Hardinge, Second Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, has also been commissioned to accompany His Imperial Highness Mr Hardinge is a grandson of Viscount Hardinge, Governor General of India from 1844 to 1848.

Mr H DeWindt writes —" By the kindness and influence of Madame le Generale Novikoff, I have been permitted to minutely inspect the prisons of Tomsk, Tobolsk, and Tumen I may take the opportunity of warning your readers against the exaggerated reports anent Siberia that are constantly reaching the

country. I visited prisons that have been described by Mr George Kennan as "hells upon earth," and found them, though primitively built, clean and well conducted, their inmates kindly treated, and well cared for."

A report on the Oriental Congress, held in Swedan in 1889 by H H Dhuna, the delegate of the Gaikwar of Baroda, gives some curious statistics. According to him, there were present 179 Europeans, 16 Americans, 13 Asiatics, and 5 African scholars. He says 330 to the Teutonic Gothic (sic) race, 37 to the Graeco Latin, 19 to the Slavonic, and 14 to mixed races. According to religion, 2 were Brahmanic, 2 Buddhist, 1 Zoroastrian, 9 Mahomedan, the rest Christian. Were there no Jews? He states that 106 papers were contributed by 86 members. Of these 43 were in French 37 in German, 18 in English, 2 in Italian.

Mr Mirza Ismail Bag, the adopted son of Mr David Mirza, the High Priest attached to the staff of the Nizam, has been appointed Assistant Aide-de-Camp to His Highness on a salary of Rs 2,000 per mensem. Surely a considerable contemporary, who ought to know, The Empress of the Queen Empress, who are invariably Government officers of much distinction, receive from Rs 1,000 to Rs 600 a year. The Extra and Honorary Princes, who are also Government officers, receive nothing at all. But the Assistant Aide-de-Camp of one of Her Majesty's Indian servants receives Rs. 24,000 a year. Can our contemporary have added a cipher too many?

Colonel Bastarrica, Spanish Governor of Tenerife, was publicly executed on the 23th of October. He had risen from the ranks, and two years ago was appointed Colonel of his Regiment of Cavalry, and Governor of Tenerife. He conceived a violent passion for his wife's sister, and as her mother had discovered the fact he assassinated her last May, and being tried by a Court martial, over which the Governor General of the Canary Islands presided, was sentenced to dismissal from the Service and twenty years penal servitude. But at Madrid it was held that the crime was an ordinary one, and he was again put on his trial, and sentenced to military degradation and death. The Queen Regent confirmed the Judgment, which was carried out on the public square of Santa Cruz, the capital of Tenerife, in presence of the whole of the garrison.

The *Hindu* returning to the Presidentship of the National Congress remarks:—"This time an attempt was made to honour the Indian community by selecting a prominent member of that community. But the choice of Mr Gantz did not meet with general approval, and that gentleman had the very good sense and sense of his most ardent admirers in the interest of a great public cause, to decline the honour conferred on him by Calcutta. We hope that this incident which is apt to be misunderstood, will not lead to the estrangement of the Eurasian community from the Congress. We have no doubt that the time will come when Mr. Gantz will be unanimously greeted as the Eurasian President of the Congress. The management of a business such as that of the Congress is extremely difficult, and it will be regretable if there is not good sense every where to overlook slight errors of discretion and forethought on the part of individuals, or even Committees."

Local and Provincial.

The British Resident.—The Resident has reached Mysore, where, it is expected, he will remain for some time.

Pilgrims to Sriranganam.—Pilgrims are daily leaving this part of the country for Sriranganam to attend the "Mookotha" festival.

Pilgrims to Goa.—Many pilgrims are daily passing through Bangalore to and from Goa, on account of the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier.

The S. M. R.—Colonel Lindsay, the Agent and Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, after inspecting the line to Mysore, left for Dharwar on Wednesday last.

A change.—We are told that the time of attendance at the Government Girls' School is to be from 7 to 11 A.M., in future, so that the pupils may have time to help in domestic work.

Investiture of Power.—The Sub-Judge of Bangalore has been invested by the Government with the powers of a first class Magistrate, and is trying criminal cases in addition to his civil work.

An Order.—The Durbar has issued an order to the effect that the whole amount realised from sales by auction of Government lands should be paid at once by bidders, and they are not to be allowed to deposit twenty five per cent of the bids, as has been the custom hitherto.

The Weather.—The weather is very fine at present, the days being bright, and the nights cold. We had a shower of rain about a week ago, and a shower fell about the same time in Mysore. But there are no signs of more, and probably we shall have fine weather a few months to come.

Considerate.—Owing to the occurrence of unseemly hubbub on former occasions we hear that the Town Hall Committee at Mysore have resolved to refuse permission to the Dramatic Company of the Mysore Dancing girls to have their performances at the Town Hall in future.—M. H.

A bright lass.—One of the candidates who appeared for the L. C. E. Examination of the Bombay University, Mr Nanjaiah, a Mysore Student, has passed first on the list, and obtained the greatest number of marks since the examination was instituted. We are glad to see Mysoreans coming to the front even in other provinces.—*H.*

The Right to the Arecanut Revenue by a Jagirdar.—With reference to the application of the Yelandur Jagirdar claiming the arecanut revenue of the Jagir, he has been informed by the Dewan that the question whether he has a right to the arecanut revenue or not, has to be decided on a careful consideration of the terms of the sanad granted to him and of the subsequent correspondence, if any, bearing on the subject, and the Comptroller was requested not to make any payments till the question was decided. The Jagirdar has been requested to submit a statement setting forth the grounds on which he claimed the arecanut revenue.—D. P.

A serious riot.—In connection with a marriage of goldsmiths at a village in the Nanjangud taluk, a serious riot has, we hear, taken place with the result that some Government servants who were present to keep the peace and several others have been assaulted and have sustained injuries. One Deputy Commissioner has gone there to make enquiries. We will report the result in a future issue. It appears that about two hundred men have been classed as the offenders. A large crowd of low caste men collected from the surrounding villages to oppose what they thought was being done against the *sheesat* of the country. We learn that smiths, in the first instance, applied to the Taluk Magistrate, who refused to give them licence. On appeal, the District Magistrate ordered the licence to be issued. Abstract ideas of personal rights, when at variance with the cherished traditions of an ignorant populace, generally meet with difficulty when asserted.—*M. H.*

General Summary.

Value Payable Post with India.—The arrangements made for the interchange of parcels between Ceylon and India by Value Payable Post have been at length concluded, and the system will be inaugurated from this month. Parcels will be exchanged between Ceylon and India by ordinary parcel post by the British India steamers, and we have no doubt advantage will be taken of the new system very largely.—T.

Important Notice.—The Secretaries of the Madras Congress Committee have arranged with Messrs Binny & Co to run a special steamer on condition of taking five 1st class, twenty five 2nd class and twenty 3rd class tickets. It will go direct to Calcutta in 3 days. The steamer will leave Madras on the 22nd and be at Calcutta on the 25th. Iyengar and Smartha, Brahmin cooks, will be provided both in the Steamer and at Calcutta. The steamer charges for *sagi* fare are as follows:—1st class—Rs 63, 2nd class—Rs. 44 and 3rd class—Rs. 12. Delegates and visitors willing to go to Calcutta are requested to write the number of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class tickets necessary for them and to remit the money.—*Hindu.*

The Income Tax.—There is no doubt that amongst the European non official and official community there is a strong feeling of discontent at the Income Tax. This feeling has been growing more and more pronounced day by day. At the St Andrew's Dinner last week, the Chairman, Mr Mackay of Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co, in proposing the toast of "The land we live in" mainly discussed on the iniquities of the Income Tax. He said that the tax was very oppressive and that the minimum taxable income was too low. Although we are not for the absolute abolition of the tax yet we think that there ought to be a strong agitation for raising the minimum to one thousand rupees. If any reduction of taxation is to be imperatively demanded it is that of the Salt Tax.—*Mahratta.*

The M. A. Examination.—The result of this year's M. A. Examination is surprisingly cruel. Only two out of fifteen have passed, one in Languages and the other in Science. The M. A. Degree is the highest in Arts and therefore the greatest care ought to be taken to see that no impostor passes. Sound mastery of the subject selected is to be expected from the examinee and ought to be insisted upon. For this purpose the test applied must naturally be hard but not too hard. The year the subjects given for essay *was certainly too hard. It is very doubtful if even English graduates would be able to have read the particular book from which it is evidently a quotation. It was certainly an objectionable quotation and should not have been allowed to be put, but, who cares for these things? We hope Mr Mehta's Committee will be able to devise a remedy for this.—Mahratta.*

The National Congress.—It was announced *in a recent issue that Mr W. S. Gantz, the* President of the Madras Eurasian Association had been offered, and had accepted the office of President at the approaching meeting in Calcutta of the Indian National Congress. On second thoughts, however, he requested Mr A. O. Hume, C.B., the General Secretary of the Congress, to allow him to withdraw his acceptance. This has been agreed to by the Managing Committee, and Mr Feroozshah M. Mehta, has been appointed to preside instead at the meeting. Mr. Gantz has been identified with the Congress movement since its inception in 1885, and has been characteristically zealous in promoting the objects that it has had in view. But it has been generally felt that he was apparently endeavouring to accomplish the proverbially difficult feat of sitting on two chairs at one and the same time. The Eurasians, as a community, has nothing to gain from the success of the Congress agitation, *but it has a good deal to lose.* Each man for himself, each community for itself, is the general rule, and Eurasians cannot safely throw in their lot with native communities that, naturally enough, think only of promoting native interests. Mr Gantz, however, followed the lead of Mr D. S. White, the first President of the Eurasian Association, and has done much good service for the Congress as a barrister learned in the law, and as a public man well acquainted with public wants. He would have made a very efficient chairman, but he would have occupied a somewhat false position, since an Indian Congress should be presided over by an Indian. He has shown a commendable discretion in refraining from accepting the responsibility which was offered to him in a manner that did him honour.—*Mail.*

The Madras Agricultural Outlook.—A few districts in this Presidency are passing through a grave crisis at the present moment, and much necessarily depends on the state of the weather during the next fortnight, or three weeks. In parts of North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevelly crops over considerable areas will be lost unless there is an early fall of rain, and Government is already so far anxious as to think it necessary to call for special reports. As we remarked on the 26 ultimo, the distress is partial and local, and the rainfall average for the whole of a district is no indication of the true state of affairs in different portions of it. For instance, from the rainfall statement for October just issued by the Board of Revenue, we observe that so far as regards the Districts mentioned above, in North Arcot the rainfall up to the end of that month was equal to the average of five years ending 1888-89, in South Arcot it was only three inches below the average, in Chingleput nine inches, and in Tinnevelly five inches. The greatest deficiency for a whole district was in Malabar where it amounted to nineteen inches, while in Madras it amounted to twelve inches. The season has also been unfavourable in the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool, where paddy, ragi, and arika are suffering from want of rain. In Cuddapah the paddy is withering in the Badvel taluk, and the ragi in Madanapalli taluk. In Coimbatore the wet crops of Palladam, and the dry crops in parts of Coimbatore, Erode, Udamalpet, Palladam, Pollachi, Satyamangalam and Kollegal, are being spoilt by the drought, and the same is the case in the Uttangarai taluk of the Salem District. Altogether there appears to be cause for disquietude over considerable areas of the Presidency. If within the next few weeks the rainfall is not more general a considerable amount of distress will, we fear, ensue.—*Mail.*

The Last war of the Mahrattas.

A more vainglorious self-conceited and vindictive speech that the one delivered by Sir Madava on Saturday last can scarcely be found. Judged either from the violence of his expressions, the arrogance of his tone, the personality of his remarks, or the virulence of his attack, his speech is matchless. With his *retirement from the Madras* Standing Congress Committee, he buried his political reputation. With his withdrawal from the Social Reform Movement, he buried his common sense. With the unprovoked assault upon his cousin in Pachiappa's Hall, he buried his self respect. Ranking himself as the champion of cross grained conservatism he alienated the sympathies of even those who were personally attached to him. The domestic squabble enacted upon the public stage the other day has driven one half of his relatives into the opposite camp. As Cobden once asked a friend, speaking of Disraeli and his career, we are tempted to ask of Sir Madava "What will it be with him when all is retrospect?" If the last of him was heard ten years ago, would not India have mourned as one man? As it was said of Antony, so would it have been said of Sir Madava, that "his is not a single doom, in the same lay a moiety of the world." But how will it be when that dark hour comes hereafter? If Galba had died without becoming Emperor, the whole Roman Empire would have mourned. But having become Emperor, he was tried and found wanting. He died a less glorious death. In Sir Madava don't we see the modern Galba?

Extracts.

THE AGE QUESTION MEETING.

A boisterous meeting.

A general meeting was held on the evening of Saturday the 6th Instant, at Patchiappah's Hall for the purpose of protesting against the raising of the age of consent in the exception to Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code. There was a very large gathering present, purely of natives, in fact the hall was literally packed, but, before the speech, introducing the protest against the raising of the age question, was concluded, a friction took place between Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, the mover of the proposition, and his kinsman, Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonatha Row, whose views differed from those of the mover, when confusion and disorder prevailed, and as its being found impossible to restore order, the meeting was dissolved.

Mr. Somasundaram Chettiar being voted to the chair, he addressed those present, and in doing so said, that he had much pleasure in opening the meeting, that evening, which was called for the purpose of protesting against the raising of the age of consent in the exception *to section 375 of the Penal Code.* The subject was a grave and important one, and required their deep and mature consideration, as it would affect the peace and happiness of the people domestically and homely, if an Act was introduced, as prayed for by certain classes of people, who, he believed, were not those professing their orthodox religious rites and observances in their musical ceremonies. From the programme which had been put into his hand, he observed that gentlemen of ability had been chosen as speakers (hear) the movement, and he hoped their speeches would attract their attention and help them to arrive at a reasonable conclusion which would prevent the danger that threatened the parents with exposure to their daughters. With these

...ges he introduced Raja Sir T Madava ...as the mover of the first proposition.

...r Madava Rao, in introducing the first ...osition, was —"That this meeting protests ...st the proposal to raise the "Age of Con... in the exception to Sec 375 of the ...n Penal Code as being unnecessary so far ...a Presidency, at all events, is concerned," ...that the proposal to raise the age, was a ...ic attempt to deceive the people; it was ...a gratuitous measure and tended to the ex... of their sons and daughters to 10 years' ...ous imprisonment or transportation for the ...e period. He warned his audience against ...e covert designs of a batch of "so called ...reformers" who, he said, were microscopically ...appreciable One of these, he observed, was ...a chimerical Parsee of great political ambition ...another was desirous of achieving immortal ...ity by sweeping off all their customary laws ...Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Rao observed ...that was false

...S Madava Rao (continuing) said, that these ...reformers were trying to alter their customs, by ...ting their own construction, on the Vedas, ...giving expression to the same.

...Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Rao (interrupting) said, that that was the opinion of all In a...

Sir Madava Rao objecting to his being interrupted, declared that he was an old man, and asked that he might be allowed to have ...y say and to go home.

Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Rao "Go on, ...an."

Raja Sir T Madava Rao, said that these ...called reformers were cut-hot reform is with ...the influence or no judgment

Dewan Bahadur—No, no

The Raja (continuing) said, these reformers had called local meetings, and had expressed their views, they wanted the Government to force their opinion down the throats of the people at the point of the bayonet.

Dewan Bagoonatha Row—That is false.

The Raja—What is your opinion then?

The Dewan—I will give it when the proper time comes.

The Raja said that the Dewan had no right to be there as the meeting was a meeting of the sympathisers

The Dewan replied that the meeting was a general one, and that being so he had a right to be there. He appealed to the Chairman and asked him to read the notice convening the meeting. He declared the notice to be a most ...ous one, and observed that he and his friends had been misled by its publication If this meeting was only intended for the sympathisers of the movement he would not have ...here, he would have gone elsewhere, where he had more important business to attend to. He called upon the Chairman to read the notice, but no copy of the notice was forthcoming

Some one cried out that it was a meeting of sympathisers

The Chairman said that it was a meeting of the sympathisers

The Dewan asked him to read the notice convening the meeting

There was none forthcoming. The greatest disorder and confusion then reigned Several attempts were made to restore order, but to no purpose In sheer disgust the meeting was dissolved.—*Standard*

THE POSITION OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

The following advance copy of a Declaration has been issued by the Bimetallic League on the present aspect of the Silver Question on the 21st ultimo A perusal of the Declaration will show that the object of the League is not merely to raise the price of silver and the value of the rupee, but to open the Mints of the world to the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio in order to prevent heavy fluctuations in exchange.

With a view to remove some misapprehensions as to the relation of the recently passed United States Silver Act to the general question of International Bimetallism, the Council of the Bimetallic League think it advisable to issue the following declaration Although wide publicity has been given to the objects of the League, an impression seems to prevail in some quarters, that the result aimed at by Bimetallism is merely to raise the price of Silver and consequently the value of the Rupee The recent Silver legislation in the United States having to some extent produced the result, it has been assumed that bimetallists have now practically achieved their aim This assumption the Council of the League most emphatically repudiate

The real and avowed object of the Bimetallic League is to secure the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations of the world, to the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio, thus establishing a parity between the two metals and consequently a par of exchange between all commercial communities, whereas the United States Silver Act represents only individual action. The Act is undoubtedly a valuable and substantial step towards the utilisation of Silver as money It does not, however, establish an open mintage silver It provides only for the monetisation of a certain limited quantity, without imparting an International character as Money to the metal

Since the Silver Act came into operation, the fluctuations in the gold price of Silver and in the rates of Exchange with Silver using countries, have become intensified It cannot be too clearly understood that a rapid rise in the value of Silver, if it be not founded on a permanent basis, as advocated by the League, must inevitably unsettle and dislocate trade quite as much as a rapid fall

The disturbances, complications, and losses to our Eastern export and import trade, due to these fluctuations, have been greatly aggravated to the Meroliant since the recent United States legislation, through the action of speculators in Silver, and however much the Spinner, Manufacturer or Producer may gain from a rising exchange, material fluctuations constitute an evil for him also, and prove exceedingly harassing interfering, as they invariably do, with the even flow of business

Bimetallism aims at the prevention of such dislocations, and until it is established internationally the liability of exchanges to extreme fluctuations is inevitable

Whenever the London Money Market is interested and perplexed by the withdrawal of even small quantities of Gold, and by apprehensions as to further demands, coupled with serious doubts as to the sufficiency of future supplies of that metal, the necessity of fixing an international ratio between gold and silver so as to make both metals available for Bank reserves becomes strikingly apparent It cannot be denied that this would provide an adequate supply of money available for international purposes and for the internal transactions of the Kingdom. Grave dangers would thus be averted

The comparative monetary ease at present enjoyed in France from her double reserves of gold and silver illustrates the relief we might expect from such a course, while the humiliation of our present position, and the risks involved in carrying on the expanding trade of this great Empire on the contracted and contracting basis of gold alone, are forcibly described in the following passage from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons in April last —

"I have always looked upon silver and gold not as antagonistic to each other, not as being articles the price of one of which would necessarily fall when the other rose, but I have looked upon them rather as partners who together were doing the work of the currency of the world. Allusion has been made to the rate of discount in connection with the scarcity of gold, but such allusion confuses capital and currency The alleged scarcity of gold has to me another meaning. I think that the amount of gold used as currency is extremely small to bear the enormous burden which is put upon it I admit that, as interested in the commerce and monetary system of this country, I feel a kind of shame that on the occasion of £2,000,000 or £3 000 000 of gold being taken from this country to Brazil or any other country, it should immediately have the effect of causing a monetary alarm throughout the country."

This is the view held by the Bimetallic League, whose aim, as already mentioned, is to secure the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations to the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio By this means a par of exchange would be secured, the two metals would acquire an international character as Money, and would move freely from nation to nation according to the requirements of the various markets whilst prices and wages in all countries would be adjusted by a common Standard

HENRY HUCKS GIBBS, President
H R. GRENFELL, Chairman of General Council
ROBERT BARCLAY, Chairman of Executive Council.
ABRAHAM HAWORTH, Hon. Treasurer.
HENRY MCNEIL, General Secretary.

THE BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL

The *Hindu* —The ancient and historic town of Delhi presented a very lively appearance during the past few days A large number of orthodox Hindus consisting of, it is said, 500 delegates, chiefly from different parts of Bengal, North West Provinces and Rajputana and about 4 000 spectators assembled, in a *pandal* specially built, in a Hindu religious Congress Rajah Sosht Shekereswar Roy, a wealthy citizen of Bengal, was elected president. The sitting lasted *for five days*, and it goes without saying that innumerable speeches were made by Pandits on the absolute necessity of perpetuating till eternity all the existing religious and social institutions and customs The meeting began with noisy demonstrations of praise in favor of the favorite gods and ended with presents to the Pundits The last item is really characteristic of the Hindu Pundits, and even in a Congress of themselves they cannot forego the immemorial custom of receiving *Dikshanas* There was also a throne placed with all the oriental emblems of loyalty and praise offered to it as *representing the Queen Empress* A number of resolutions were passed, the chief of which were the following —That as now-a-days some of the Hindoos are indifferent to their *Sanchiras* or purificatory rites the Maharajas suggests that all Dharma Sabhas and local Panchayats should see that henceforth these rites are more strictly observed according to the *Dharma Sastras* This Mahamandal regards with indignation the movement set on foot by men who are not Hindus about marriage reforms and that this Mahamandal strongly protests against Government interference in socio-religious matters such as raising the age of consent That the evil custom of demanding exhorbitant money in matrimonial transactions and extravagance in marriage expenses being contrary to the tenor of the Dharma Sastras should be put a stop to That as the main object of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal is to improve the religious rights of the people of this country and to protect their religious rights and privileges, the Mahamandal requests all the Dharma Sabhas of the country to cooperate with it That adequate steps be taken for the spread of Sanskrit education

In the large gathering there were but few English educated persons and the purport of the resolutions quoted above are the handiwork of translators at the service of the *Mahamandal* Though the full report of all that transpired during the five days has not yet been published, the telegraphic summary has sufficed to win for the Mahamandal the disapprobation of large sections of the public in Bengal and other parts. An excellent opportunity of rendering invaluable service to the everlasting interests of the country has been thrown away No better opportunity could have occurred to take stock of the good and the evil customs that are in vogue among the Hindus, to specify them, to decree the perpetuation of the former and the abolition of the latter Such a procedure would have testified to the fact that the followers of Hindu creed have not yet lost the remarkable power of adapting themselves to the new surroundings amid which *Hinduism has to flourish* The first resolution regarding the observance of all purificatory rites is an evidence of the unwillingness of the Pundits to forego their principal source of income If they had reduced the number of rites, reduced the abnormal fees that the *Gyanis extort, and simplified rituals*, they would have consulted the best interests of the Hindu religion Already irreparable injury has been done to the pure and ennobling faith that the main tenets of the Hindu religion inculcate Hypocrisy has made tremendous strides The multiplication of rituals, and the loss of their *original significance*, have *estranged the* sympathies of men, blinded their vision to the calls of humanity, furthered sectarianism, and deprived Hindus of the spirit of self sacrifice for public good No Congress is ever wanted to emphasise the importance of all the rituals and purificatory ceremonies *The second resolution* is a *natural* accompaniment of orthodox views But while the *Mahamandal* condemned the interference of outsiders and Government if it had made some reasonable concessions to the cause of progress, its protest would be entitled to a respectful hearing There is the Kulin marriage system according to which many women and girls are simultaneously married to a *single person* The practice of consummating marriages before the girl is mature was never countenanced by the Hindu sages, at least by the Hindu medical school The excellent system of old of a man never celebrating his marriage before his scholastic course of 12 years was over has disappeared from *the land and given place to marriages* of boys of tender years On all these topics and kindred ones the *Mahamandal* could have spoken with authority and made an endeavour to raise the nation to the standard of the past. The third resolution is a good one but it does not affect the emoluments of the clergy The spread of Sanskrit education is also a worthy object As the President hailed from Bengal, where the Jain defamation case was attracting considerable attention, the *Mahamandal* might have spoken on sea voyage. It might have taken a note of the horrible cruelties still perpetuated at the great fair at Haridwar or the periodical festivals of Jagannath The Pandits assembled in Congress, if they had an adequate conception of the ruin that has overtaken religious endowments, would not have passed it over in a lance What is a more legitimate application of the Pandits learned in Shastras than that the money set apart for the worship of the symbol of God should not be misused and misappropriated? Thus again there are the Mutts and the Swamies The moral public have no means whatever of knowing the way in which the money of the Mutts is being spent. It is also a matter of notoriety that many of the Swamies of to-day, instead of renouncing the world, have regularly taken to debauching course of life The community cannot have no voice in the Swamy's nomination, they are not previously apprised of the Swamy's intellectual and moral capacity The Mutts should be improved a great deal before they can serve the purposes they are intended to achieve and the Pandits would have adopted a good method of strengthening Hinduism by endeavouring to sanctify the Mutts and raising to the proud and exalted position of the custodians of all that is best in our religion by electing to it men who deserve such an honor by their vast learning, deep piety, and exemplary moral character Each Mutt can also be converted into a powerful school for the spread of Sanskrit There is now, however absolutely no use in considering what the *Mahamandal* ought or ought to have done That question covers the whole area of the future of this country This much appears to be certain That the object of the originators and promoters of the *Mahamandal* was not so much to purge Hindu Society of its grievous defects, to unite Hindus of all persuasions more closely than ever, as to present a temporary and *apparently formidable* front to the Arya Samajes that have grown up in the North The work of the *Mahamandal* has been a decided one in the main But it is not likely to receive any body Already one contemporary of the *Indian Mirror* has exposed its folly and *vividly pointed out the error it has committed* The age of religious persecution under the cover of purificatory rites has gone never to return Nor did the *Mahamandal* show itself conscious of the increasing hold up in the country the Missionaries are so assiduously essaying to obtain and the vast number of *converts they have made The hearts of the* Pandits had no feeling of pity to the Parah and low classes that have already gone over in a body to the Christian Church The loss is not merely a question of arithmetic it is a sin on Hinduism that it has so organised to reclaim the fallen, educate the low, and admit into its fold those who swell the ranks of converts It is in Bengal that the extreme of heterodoxy has been reached A *mot à operandi* might be suggested whereby some of the ornaments of Hindu society in that part of India might be persuaded not to abandon the lines of their ancestors. A Hindu Religious Congress which ignores questions like the above, but is simply profuse in its praise to Gods and contempt of reforms is a transient mockery which power for evil or good is at best problematical. The *Mahamandal* meets next year at Benares And it is hoped that wiser Councils will prevail and make it a really useful body, however small and narrow be its sphere of usefulness

Bangalore —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROAD, PETTAH —1890.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XVII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1890. [No. 51.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TOWN.

YEARLY.	ADVANCE.	ARREARS
English.	4—0—0	5—0—0
Kanarese.	4—0—0	5—0—0
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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo. of Propositions to be laid before an Ordinary Meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Board to be held on Saturday the 27th December 1890 at 8 a. m.

I. Monthly cash account and monthly returns for the month of November 1890.

II. List of works to be inserted in the next year's Budget.

III. Government Proceedings No. 9607 9 R—1227 60, dated 23rd November 1890, ordering payment of bills amounting to Rs. 3,975—13—11, on account of the European medicines supplied to the Maternity, Town Hospital and Dispensary and the Branch Dispensary in the Town, during the years 1885—86, 1887—88, 1888—89 and 1889—90, with the Comptroller's docket No. 3376, dated 10th December 1890.

IV. Auditor's report for the half year ending 31st March 1890 with the President's remarks thereon.

V. Application from the Head master of the Kannada Boys' School, dated 10th November 1890 for increase of pay.

VI. Application, dated 22nd November 1890, from H. Ramaiya, on behalf of Mr. Madiah, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, for permission to include the vacant piece of land to the north of his compound wall facing Prince Victor Road, Fort.

VII. Application from Mr. Kuppusami Naidu for a building site in Hosigudi opte together with report.

VIII. Liability of foreign tobacco and cigarettes to Municipal taxation.

IX List of prizes to be awarded at the City Market Show and other details connected therewith.

X. Papers connected with the proposed increase of rent on Municipal sites used as Timber Depot on the Mysore road

XI. Papers connected with the increase of emoluments to the out-door establishment.

SYED NASIRUDDIN,
President,
City Municipal Commission.

The 17th December 1890,

NOTICE.

Finest Flours, Soojees and Bran manufactured on the improved chilled roller system at the MAHARAJAS OF MYSORE MILL. To be had at the Company's Shops in the Pettah, and at Dispensary Road from Saliah Mohamed Cossim Sait, Sole Agents in Cantonments, Bangalore.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs. 4; half yearly Rs. 2 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 13th Dec.—Mr. Parnell arrived at Kilkenny last evening, and met with a glowing reception. A torchlight procession in his honor took place last night.

Later.—Messrs. Healy and Davitt have arrived at Kilkenny, where they were received by the mob with execrations and hooting.

London, 14th Dec.—Messrs. O'Brien and Gill sailed from New York for the Continent yesterday, and Mr. Harrington for England.

London, 15th Dec.—Mr. Parnell, addressing an election meeting in Kilkenny district yesterday, described the seceders as "gutter sparrows" and "miserable scum," which he had rescued from obscurity.

Uproarious anti-Parnellite meetings took place at Tipperary and Newry at which resolutions were passed condemning Mr. Parnell.

New York.—13th Dec.—The Washington Treasury yesterday purchased 769,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 104·4 to 105·90

The financial situation here has been very materially improved.

Washington, 13th Dec.—It is believed that the Treasury in view of relieving the stringency of money, is in favor of purchasing the whole stock of silver in the United States, amounting to thirteen million ounces, and a further amount equalling the annual withdrawal of notes, thereby increasing the currency to thirty millions of dollars.

London, 15th Dec.—Mr. Nilner, the Liberal Unionist candidate, has been elected for Bassetlaw by a majority of 728 votes, defeating Mr. Mellor, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, and replacing Mr. Barkett, the deceased Conservative Member.

London, 17th Dec.—The Masters at Bolton have conceded the men's terms and the threatened strike has been averted.

London, 16th Dec.—Mr. Michael Davitt and others surprised Mr. Parnell at a meeting at Rathdowney, and held a rival meeting, when Mr. Parnell left, and was hooted.

London, 17th Dec.—Mr. Michael Davitt and Dr Tanner yesterday followed Mr. Parnell wherever he went, and held opposition meetings. Crowds representing both parties fought at Ballynakil and Castlecomer. Mr. Davitt, who himself led the attacks of the Anti-Parnellites, was badly bruised at Castlecomer, and Mr. Parnell had mud mixed with lime thrown in his eyes, which are seriously affected in consequence.

Mr. Parnell returned to Kilkenny suffering intense pain.

The freedom of the City of Edinburgh, recently presented to Mr. Parnell, has been annulled.

Washington, 15th Dec.—Senator Sherman will introduce in the Senate on behalf of the Republican Caucus, after a conference with Secretary Windom, a Bill providing for the purchase of the surplus stock of silver bullion, (valued at 12 million dollars) for the issue of 100 million 2 per cent. bonds, for the purchase of bullion when required to make good the retirement of the National Bank notes, and for the recoinage of trade dollars.

Later.—The Republican Caucus has discussed Senator Sherman's Bill, and eliminated the clause relating to the issue of 100 million 2 per cent. bonds.

London, 19th Dec.—Mr. Parnell, with his eyes bandaged, briefly addressed a meeting near Kilkenny yesterday.

London, 19th Dec.—News of a frightful railway accident has been received from Canada. The express from Halifax to Montreal was yesterday derailed, and precipitated from a bridge opposite Quebec. Twenty passengers were killed on the spot, and one hundred injured.

Washington, 18th Dec.—The Republicans have finally drafted a Bill, which will be presented to the Senate shortly which provides for the purchase of the surplus bullion, amounting to twelve million ounces within a year, and not exceeding three million ounces monthly. This is in addition to the present monthly purchase of four and a half million ounces. The Bill also provides for free coinage when silver has maintained par for one year, and comprise provisions for increasing the currency.

The scheme for the issue of one hundred million 2 per cent. bonds is eliminated.

Washington, 19th Dec.—It is now considered very doubtful whether the House of Representatives will agree to any law for the improvement of the position of silver during the present Session.

London, 20th Dec.—Riotous rival meetings were held at Johnstown in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny yesterday, but the police prevented a conflict taking place.

Mr. Parnell in a speech yesterday scathingly assailed Sir John Pope Hennessy, whom he described as a "mongrel skimmer."

Calcutta, 20th Dec.—It is notified that rate of postage on letters sent through the post after 1st January from British India to any part of the United Kingdom shall be two and a half annas for every half ounce or fraction of ounce. The notice also applies to Aden.

NOTICE

As there will be no issue of the Karnataka Prakasika on Monday the 29th Instant, on account of the Christmas Holidays, the next number of this journal will appear on Monday the 5th January, 1891.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1890

THE EXAMINATIONS THIS MONTH

This month is devoted to examinations throughout the Madras Presidency and Mysore and thousands of youths are assembled to attempt to get through the different tests, and see their names appear on the list sent forth by the authorities. The number of the candidates who present themselves is a measure of the success that has attended the present system of education. Many thousands have put in an appearance, and tried their best to overcome the difficulties the examiners threw in their way. The failures are sure to be many, for every year the tests become harder but this fact does not appear to discourage the youths who press forward as if the examinations were of the most elementary kind. The success of the Madras University in passing candidates has been stupendous, and those who founded it could have had no conception of what it would attain to. This success shows very plainly that the country was ripe for the scheme that was adopted, that the people embraced it gladly. The system has accomplished a vast amount of good, all will acknowledge, but many think that some change is now required. It worked well years ago, it roused the minds of the youth of the land, and showed them how they might both cultivate their minds and better their condition. Thousands are holding high positions who have passed through the portals of the University and they feel very thankful for the benefits they received. But the very success the system obtained shows that it is not entirely suited to the wants of the country. When the University was first established, it tried too much. We might say that the same fault attaches to it still. A University should only do the work proper to a University. As matters now stand it encourages the students so that they may obtain posts under the Government or under private employers, and it is willing to undertake almost any duty. The certificate a youth obtains when he passes the Matriculation examination is a passport to service by the State, besides being useful in many other ways. We are not aware of any other country in the world where such a system prevails. When a youth matriculates in an English or Continental University he intends to proceed with his studies till he graduates, if he fails to do the latter he cannot claim any privilege on account of the former. In India the case is different, but we prefer the European plan, and trust it will be adopted here before long. A University ought to be a seat of learning, not a place for turning out servants for Government. After they have finished their course the students might then think of entering the service of the State, but other qualifications should be required, and other tests demanded besides those now supplied. At present a certificate from this institution is sufficient for almost anything.

In the way of a supplement to the University there must be Technical schools in which young men can learn something to enable them to get on in life. As matters now stand a good many young men find the learning they have gained a burden to them. They cannot obtain employment of any kind, and they think they ought not to work with their hands however many their difficulties may be. They think anything like manual labour is a disgrace, and they will have nothing to do with it. This state of affairs ought to be changed and at once, for every year the evil is becoming greater. Young men pass the different examinations, and when they have done so they find they are left high and dry. There is no employment to be had, all the offices are full. Every situation that falls vacant has a large number of applicants for it, and the result is that those who pass have to remain idle, or if they manage to get any thing to do it is only after long and weary waiting. Technical Schools would work a great change in this direction, and would prepare those who went through them to fight the battle of life, and fight it successfully. The Government of Madras has made a small beginning in this direction. A number of optional subjects are now set down for the Middle School Examination, and these are practical instead of being literary. It is yet too early to say what the result may be, but we fancy the system will have to be extended. It is now too theoretical, and it must be made more practical, there must be more actual work and less talking about it than is the case now.

Another evil about the present system is that it drives youths away from the employments they would have followed if it did not exist. In this way the country is becoming impoverished, for the labour of those who pass is lost. This view of the matter has been kept out of sight, and this is a pity, for it is very important. Millions of Rupees are lost in this way, and it will be found necessary before long to bring about a change. While therefore, we hold that the present system has worked wonders it must also be acknowledged that it is far from being perfect. It brings about evil as well as good, it holds out hopes to young men that cannot be realised, and it unfits many for the work that would enrich the country. India requires trade and industries, she requires a better system of agriculture than she now possesses but the education obtaining does not help the country to obtain what is required. We ask therefore that the system may be so changed that it will prove useful to all who undergo it, and to India at large.

OURSELVES

This journal has just completed its seventeenth year, and has now entered on its eighteenth, and this to us is a source of congratulation. We flatter ourselves that it has done much good during the years it has been in existence, it has fought the cause of justice and right, it has not feared to criticise those who did wrong whoever they might be, and it has dragged to light the wrong doings of those in authority who fancied they were too high to be reached by the press. The conductors of the paper have met with opposition, but this did not prevent them from doing what was right, and what they believed to be justice. This opposition only spurred them on to greater efforts in the right way. The object of the paper has been to do good to the people at large, and when it found the rulers inclined to do this it praised them, when they went astray they were taken to task. It is our intention to conduct the journal in the future as it has been in the past. Every effort will be made to do good to the people at large; criticism will be dealt out with an unsparing hand when deserved, and we shall be equally lavish with praise when this is due. This paper never has been a respecter of persons in the past, it will not be in the future. We consider a journal is worthless unless it fairly represents the events of the people, unless it sets forth their grievances, and does its best to have them redressed. Our subscribers may be sure the *Karnataka Prakasika will not fail in this respect.* The conductors of the paper will spare no pains to maintain its status. We trust in the coming year to carry out such arrangements as will make it still more useful and more interesting. But the public has its part to perform, it must come forward and help us. If we work for the public the public should do its part, then we have every right to expect. It is the part of the public to assist us in our endeavours to do good, and this we trust will be done. The good done is mutual, and both the conductors and public should strive their best to forward the interests of all concerned. The paper is the oldest Native Journal in the province, it has stood the test of time, it has done good to many, and with the assistance of the people it is sure to do much more but this can only be accomplished with their help. We trust its present wide circulation will soon become still wider. We leave ourselves in the hands of a generous public in the full assurance that it will do its duty.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The foot and mouth disease, it is well known, destroys a large number of cattle every year throughout India, and in all probability not less than fifty thousand die from this complaint in Mysore. It will thus be seen what a loss this occasions to the ryot, in many instances he is crippled, and is unable to meet the demands made upon him. Up to this time it has been thought there was no cure for the disease; the cattle were allowed to die, and there was an end of the matter. The deaths might be reported to the proper authorities, or they might not, but nothing more was done. If we may trust what we see in our contemporaries, the *Daily Post* and the *Evening Mail*, a cure for this terrible disease has at last been discovered. This is Mr Stolberg's Eclipse Ointment, which has been tried and found successful. This ought to be good news to all owners of cattle, for the disease is liable to come to all. A gentleman on the Neilgherries who owns many cattle, writes to Mr Stolberg to say that he tried the Eclipse Ointment, and it completely cured the disease. He did not lose a single head of cattle, while those belonging to the ryots about him, died in large numbers. We have not heard before of this ointment being used for foot and mouth disease and if it proves as successful on future occasions as it has done on its first trial, both the inventor and the public are to be congratulated. The former may realise a good fortune, and the latter save its cattle. We would strongly recommend that all those who have cattle should keep a tin of this ointment ready for use, and should the disease break out the remedy should be applied at once. The machine should have a fair trial, and we feel sure that if this was done great benefit would be the result. It would be well if the Mysore Government took the matter in hand.

Occasional Notes

We are desired to state says the *Mail* that Mr W S Gantz has resigned his seat as Vice President of, and has entirely severed his connection with the local Congress Committee.

The Viceroy has nominated Mr Robert Crosthwaite to be Agent to the Governor General for Central India, in succession to Mr Henvey, who retires on the 1st proximo.

The South Indian Railway, though it has been purchased by the State, will not be taken possession of by Government, for it has been leased to a new Company under certain specified conditions for a period of 15 years from the 1st proximo.

At a recent meeting of the Sir Steuart Bayley Memorial Committee, it was stated that the promised subscriptions amount to over Rs. 29,000, and it was unanimously resolved to obtain a full length marble statue of the retiring Lieutenant Governor.

The ryots in some parts of Lower Bengal have raised objections to fill up in the census table, the columns that require them to give the number of ploughs, boats and cattle they possess. The notion has got abroad that the Sirkar meditates a direct tax on the ryots.

A case of *satti* is recorded in the Punjab Police Report for 1889 as having occurred in the Gurdaspur District. A few weeks after the husband of a girl of 18 years of age had been burnt, the latter burnt herself to death on the same spot. There was no reason to suppose that the widow received any assistance.

In the interests of Hindu social reform a native contemporary is of opinion that, "our European divines should do good enough to explain the moral benefits of the ball at the English entertainments. The charge against social reformers is that they are advocating the introduction of changes in the condition of the Indian ladies which would end in social gatherings similar to those of the English social circles, of whose moral effects they are much suspicious."

The anti smoking law, which was enacted by the Legislature of New York, and came into effect on September 1, 1890, is —" No child actually or apparently under sixteen years of age shall smoke, or in any way use, any cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any form whatsoever, in any public street, place, or resort. A violation of this sub division shall be a misdemeanour, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than two dollars for each offence."

Tickets have hitherto been issued free to visitors to the annual meetings of the National Congress, but this time, funds having run short, and Bengal having shown niggardliness in contributing to the furtherance of its own movements, a correspondent writes to a contemporary to state that tickets to visitors to the meeting at Calcutta will be issued at the price of Rs 5. As there are five thousand seats for visitors, the Committee hopes to make Rs 25,000 by this means.

Sincere regret is felt at Jaffna for the death, on the 6th ultimo, of Dowan Anand Ram at the age of 42. He was Prime Minister to the deceased Maharajah Ranbir Singh, since whose death the Dowan's health had been unsatisfactory. The Governor of Jaffna, the Judges and a large concourse of people followed the funeral procession. When the Dowan was dying over a lakh and a quarter of rupees were given away as death bed alms towards which the present Maharaja and the two junior princes liberally contributed.

The Nilgiri paper hints at the appearance of a new epidemic in Ootacamund "It is very observing, and most inconvenient from its simultaneously attacking the entire household, especially the children. The malady begins with a feeling of chillness and headache. In a very short time either diarrhœa sets in, or the stomach refuses to retain any food whatever. Prostration ensues from the want of nourishment, and now the patient requires constant nursing and attention." The epidemic is rapidly spreading.

Another robbery with violence has been committed on the North Western Railway from the persons of female passengers. While the mail train was between Jacobabad and Sukkur a man entered a female compartment occupied only by two Sindhi women, and forcibly robbed them of their jewellery and money. On the arrival of the train at Sukkur, complaint was made to the Railway Police, but the culprit had, it is supposed, got clear off, by jumping from the train while it was in motion.

From Calcutta the Czarewitch embarks on board the Russian flagship which, it is understood, will go to Calcutta for him and then comes to Madras. His Imperial Highness will only remain for a few days in Madras during which short visits will be paid to Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Madura, and Mysore. The party will then embark on board the flagship, and proceed to Colombo, en route to China. Burma will not be visited. The Czarewitch will be received in all towns with a salute, guards of honour, etc, and the ceremonies due to a Royal sovereign.

Jogendro Nath Bhattacharji, who stood charged under Sections 363 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code before Rai Shyamabhub Roy Bahadur, Deputy Magis-

tials, Hughly, with having kidnapped two Brahmin ladies, named Nistarini and Premada Debi, aged about twenty and fourteen years respectively, of the Bhattacharji family of *Pratabpore, Chinsurah*, for the purpose of making them Christians, and to whom Miss Rukes Lady Superintendent of the Hughly and Chinsurah Zenana Mission, gave quarters at her place, was on the 8th instant convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The latest form of advertising has been adopted by the Stereoscope Company, in Regent Street, London. Every night, on a great screen erected above its window appears a long procession of fair women and other notabilities. "Our intention," said the *manager*, "is to display to the public gratuitously all the portraits of the leading celebrities of the day, Royal and distinguished visitors to London, men and women of note, in whom the public are at the moment interested, the leading actors and actresses in the characters they are playing, and probably a number of stage scenes, thus every night to session, selected from our constantly augmented stock of celebrity pictures and views."

WITH reference to the return of the *Panjab refugees from Pondicherry*, the following official information is made public:—"A reply has *been received from the* Subordinate Judge at Pondicherry accepting with sincere thanks the promise made in the letter by the Government-General to return to British Indian territory at Diu. The Subordinate judge adding the point referred to them says:—'We most humbly and respectfully beg to state that we are very sorry indeed for our past action, and that in future we will do our duty to please the Government. Although we are no more, we the survivors from the calamity of Government, and most humbly beg pardon for our past action. We intended to ask pardon in person, but, as we are made sensible that we cannot go at present to the seat of Government, we have no chance of paying our respects to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and therefore we trouble you with these few lines."

Local and Provincial

THE CHRISTMAS SHOW.—The usual Christmas show in the Civil and Military Station will come off on Wednesday next, the 24th instant.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The public offices close from today both those under the Mysore Government as well as those in the Civil and Military Station, and will not re open till the beginning of next year.

THE ACTING FIRST JUDGE.—Mr Thanjan Chetty, the Acting First Judge, Chief Court of Mysore, is now on circuit inspecting the different Courts in the Tumkur and Chitaldroog Districts, and is not expected to return till the middle of next month.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been rather peculiar of late, high winds prevailing in the evening of late. At this time of the year we have generally hot sultry days with cool dewy nights. There has not been much dew of late. We do not remember such weather at this time of the year before.

BRAHMIN CURIOSITIES.—In the establishment of expenditure at the Hide Agent, which we noticed in our last issue, there are 8 Brahmin boys learning work. Learners have to pay a monthly fee of eight annas. This institution must be a good feature in the future, in the shape of encouraging independent living.—M. H.

A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

PRESENTED TO

R. DIXON, CARTER ESQUIRE,

Assistant Traffic Manager,

Southern Mahratta Railway, Bangalore

BY THE

Traffic Subordinates of Bangalore Division.

DEAR SIR,

In assembling here this afternoon to bid you farewell on your approaching departure for Guntur, we, the subordinate employes of the Traffic Department of the Mysore State Railway take this opportunity to earnestly express our deep regret for the sudden separation from you and our most heartfelt gratitude for all the good we, who find the pleasure of serving under you for the last 4½ years, have enjoyed at your noble hands.

It is but natural that we should feel much the severance of those ties which bound you to us, endeared as you had become to us by kind and generous dealing throughout the time. Though the aspects of the Mysore State Railway when you assumed charge were unsteady on account of the change of management from the independent system of the Mysore State Railway into that of Southern Mahratta Railway Company it was undoubtedly due wholly to your untiring zeal and never flagging energy that the public and your subordinates had no occasion to feel the change. It is likewise due to your exertions and prudence that the Salt Traffic from Bombay was secured in spite of the keen competition from the Madras merchants who had a monopoly for supply of that commodity to our province and the local merchants were markedly to conservative to launch out their funds in a distant foreign place like Bombay. The Kerosene Oil and Brass Traffic is also showing signs of progress.

It may be gratifying to you that recently the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities were pleased to congratulate you upon the steady increase of traffic on your Division and so testifying to their great appreciation of your valuable services.

Apart from the above we, your subordinates, have received such kind treatment that we find no words adequate to express the fulness of our heart and the deep sense of our gratitude.

Your anxiety was always to promote the interests and guard the well being of all. You were just even to generosity and generous, even to justice. You showed in all your actions how great and great you are. Your popularity is an index of distinction is a sure sign showing how well you have been liked by all. In short your abiding station here was a happy time for us which we feel grateful to you from the bottom of our heart.

Before concluding we would beg to ask your acceptance of the Sandalwood Case and a walking stick as a slight token of our esteem and regard hoping that it would serve to call us to your mind when we are far away.

That you may have a safe and pleasant journey to Guntur that many years of calm and peaceful happiness may be in store for you and that God may give you better prospects that you so well deserve for the benefit of all the surrounding *you are leaving* here and parting with

We beg to remain,

Dear Sir

Your most Obedt and Grateful Servants

BANGALORE

10th December 1890

REPLY GIVEN BY MR R. D. CARTER

I am highly pleased for the honor you have done me on this occasion and am sorry to express that I cannot accept the walking stick you have so kindly offered to me to keep as a remembrancer, as the officers of the *Railway are not allowed to receive presents*. I shall however allow the Traffic Manager about it and write the letter to you. It will be with much pleasure that I look back to the pleasant days I have been in your midst and wish to hear of the prosperity of every individual who has been with me. I earnestly hope you will continue to be dutiful to the Southern Mahratta Railway.

General Summary.

ANOTHER M. P. IN MADRAS.—Mr Malcom Low, M. P., arrived at Madras, on Saturday morning last, by the P. and O. Steamer *Coromandel*.

ANOTHER BARRISTER.—Mr B. K. Menon, Barrister-at-Law, arrived this morning from England, which he proceeded a few years ago to qualify for the Bar, and was received at the Central Station by the Hon'ble Mr Sankaran Nair, and a large number of native members of the local Bar.

A *Dancing Girl* Shot.—Annamalai, a Madura Dancing girl, kept by the Zemindar of Gantapuramani was shot on Monday night, the 8th inst. at the palace at Gantapuramkottai, by whom shot. How and under what circumstances she has met with this cruel fate is not yet known in Madura. The mother of the girl who is in Madura is determined not to allow the matter drop.

ATTEMPTED SERIOUS DEFALCATIONS.—It is reported that Mr. J. F. Molloy, the Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, with the help of Mr. Hartnett, Inspector of Police, has discovered serious defalcations in the revenue accounts of the Conjeveram Taluq and that two Native officials are in trouble over it. Great excitement prevails in the District and investigations are being prosecuted. It is feared that others, besides the two officials above referred to will be implicated.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.—The Secretaries of the local Congress Committee state that no steamer is available before the 24th instant, and leaving Madras on the 24th, it is not possible to reach Calcutta in time for the Congress. Therefore it is proposed that the delegates should start by train so as to reach *Calcutta on the morning of the 26th*. A good number of delegates are expected to leave Madras on Friday and Saturday. The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. *Jassa* which arrived to-day from Colombo will remain in Harbour till Saturday to meet the convenience of the Congress Delegates who proceed by her to Calcutta.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL CREDIT.—Eight tenders for a debenture loan of Rs 50,000 to be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 30 years, were opened this morning at the Municipal Office. The gross amount of those tenders was Rs 1,67,000, *viz.*, two at par, one at 101, one at 102, two at 104, one at 105, and one at 105½. Rs 3,000 has been allotted to the lowest *tenderer at* 105½, *and Rs. 47,000 to* Pachaiyappa's Trustees at 105.

LOSS OF RECORDS.—At the hearing of a criminal appeal on the 18th instant by their Lordships the Chief Justice and M. Justice Shephard, at the Appellate Court, it transpired that the records in the case, *which was one of* murder, were incomplete, the evidence of three witnesses being missing. On enquiry Their Lordships were informed by Mr. Weldenham—who is at present conducting the duties of the Government Pleader in consequence of Mr Powell's absence from Madras on duty—that the records appeared from a memo put up with the case to have been lost in office. The Chief Justice said he could, in consultation with his colleague on the Bench see what should be done in the matter. The loss was of grave nature since the appeal was one against conviction for murder.

CHINESE CONCESSION TO RUSSIA.—The opening of the Chinese Province to Russian trade is a concession the value of which it would be difficult to over estimate, for although it is itself purely an agricultural province and produces little or nothing for foreign markets, it is the chief centre of trade between the north eastern and south western provinces of the Empire. The province is divided from east to west by a chain of mountains, to the north of which lies the famous basin of the Wei River, cut off from the rest of China, but nevertheless the great channel of communication with Central Asia. It is in short the heart of the Empire, Sogan Foo, *the north stations of which, unlike those of* most Chinese cities, are at present kept in perfect repair. From Sogan Foo radiates a number of roads going east, south and west, and it is the aim of these that will chiefly benefit Russian trade. The chief road is the east road forming the principal means of communication between Pekin and the North Eastern provinces of the Empire, and Siberia, Yunnan and Thibet, the provinces contermINous to our own Indian Empire. On the west is the great high road into Central Asia, along which the fame of Cathay first reached Europe and Marco Polo first entered the Empire. Occupying a position at the confluence of the roads connecting the most widely separated portions of the Empire Sogan Foo is naturally a city of great commercial importance. The trade principally consists in importation of silk from Chekiang and *Szechuan, tea from Hoanan*, and sugar from Szechuen and in the exportation of those and other articles of commerce to Kansuh, Russia and Central Asia.

M. A. EXAMINATION, CALCUTTA

ENGLISH.

First Division

Pramoth Nath Chowdhury, Akshaya Kumar Pagore, Saint Chunder Mukhopadhyaya—Presidency College.

Second Division

Sris Chandra Mouliek—Metropolitan Dowdeswarth Nath Bose, Himangshu Nath Chakravarti, Rabindra Nagendra Lal Chandra, Ananda Charan Guha, Rajendra Lal Mukherjee, Mahomed Mustaffa khan, Saradia Charan Chowdhury—Presidency. Uma Prasanna Guha, Indra Bhushan Chakravarty, Vendit Chandra Roy, Bipin Behari Banerjee, Khagendra Nath Chattarjee—Private. Devendra Kumar Roy—Dacca College. Harendra Nath Sen—St. Xvr College. Nanda Gopal Saha—General Assembly.

Third Division.

Mati Lal Bhattacharjee, Sital Chandra Chakravarti, Jagnaswar Gupta, Satyal Sharan Gupta, Hem Chandra Bhowmick, Radhika Mohan sen—Private. Mana Mohan Ghose, Gobinda Chandra De—Presidency. Tarak Chandra Ukil—Dacca. Chandra Bhushan Maitra—General Assembly. Hari Das Ghosh—St X. V. R. College. Jogendra Nath Kanjeelal—Metropolitan. Prafulla Kumar Chatopadyaya—Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division

Mohini Kanta Ghatak—Presidency.

Second Division.

Umesh Chandra Ghosh, Syam Dash Mookhopadyaya. Upendra Narayan Singha, Gokul Chandra Banerjee—Presidency.

Third Division

Hem Nath De—Presidency. Bhagavati Chandra Das—General Assembly.

CHEMISTRY

First Division

Indu Bhushan Bhaddi, Satish Chandra De No 1—Presidency. Bhupati Nath Das—Hughly College.

Second Division

Satish Chandra Sinha, Biraj Mohan Majumdar—Presidency.

Third Division

Pramada Kumar Lose—St. X. V. R. College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Second Division

Binayandra Nath Sen—Private. Harendra Narayan Roy—Presidency.

Third Division

Ambika Charan Ukil—Presidency.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

First Division

Jyotish Chandra Mitra. Sarat Chandra Bandopadyaya, Asutosh Bagchi—Presidency.

Second Division

Ashutosh Chattopadyaya. Satish Chandra Mitra—Presidency.

SANSKRIT.

First Division

Moorabidhar Bandopadyaya—Sanscrit College.

Third Division

Durga Nath Sircar—Sanskrit College.

PARSIAN

Asfuo Hosain—St X. V. R. College.

LATIN.

Second Division

J. Barlow—Private. Isaac William Jabbary—Teacher.

Extracts.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN BOMBAY.

This morning (17th) at about four o'clock, a *four-storied house in Gamblí* street, a narrow thoroughfare that opens into Carnac Road, fifty paces from the west end of the bridge, collapsed without a moment's warning and with a terrific crash, burying under its ruins over a hundred men, women, and children who were peacefully slumbering under its treacherous shelter. The ill fated house, which is surrounded by similar dwellings, between which wind the gullies which serve as its approaches, was built only three years ago by Jan Mahomed Cassim, a well known Khojah house proprietor of Bombay, at a cost of some eleven thousand rupees. Nearly two years after its erection it was purchased by a Bhatia merchant named Vagee Korjee for Rs 13,000. It is alleged that shortly after its completion the house was reported unfavourably on by the Municipal inspecting officers, with the result that notice was served on Jan Mahomed to demolish the structure on the ground of faulty constructions. It is further alleged that, for some unexplained reason, the notice was subsequently withdrawn. Be this as it may, the opinion of the present proprietor—who speaks after a searching inspection of the *debris*—is that the sudden and disastrous collapse of the house was due solely to the rotten material used, and the defective construction from foundation to roof. Another story connects the collapse with some drainage work that was going on in a sweeper's gully on three sides of the house. It seems that the Municipality recently served the owner with a notice to drain the house and that the work was entrusted to one of the plumbers licensed by the Engineering Department. He had dug into the sweeper's passage for the purpose of laying the pipes. An officer of the Municipality declares that he inspected the work only yesterday, taking particular care to observe if the excavations had weakened the foundations of the house. But he was satisfied that

the work was going on satisfactorily. There were in the house in all thirty five separate apartments, of which twelve were unoccupied, the remaining twenty-three being tenanted by Hindu labourers and their families. The catastrophe occurred at 4 40 and half an hour later the police from Pydonie, Dhobitalow, and Bombunder assisted by the horror struck neighbours were on the scene. They were ably assisted by Mr Nicholls, the newly arrived Chief of the Fire Brigade. In an incredibly short time, with the willing aid of the spectators, the police officers were systematically at work disentombing the dead, dying and wounded. Half a dozen lines of active and earnest men, standing shoulder to shoulder stretched from the ragged ruins to the broad Canna main road, and rapidly from hand to hand were passed along these human chains, boulders rafters, beams, and baskets of rubbish One by one, as the labourers, hired and volunteering, toiled bravely on, there were recovered from beneath the *debris* the unfortunate occupants of the shattered tenement Some were only bruised or slightly injured, others were crushed and mangled beyond recognition, but breathing still, while many, alas! were still and lifeless When the sun rose about seventy adults and children had been recovered from the chaotic ruins. Of these forty were uninjured, or so slightly hurt as to require no skilled attention, twenty three unfortunates with broken limbs and battered bodies were carried on stretchers to the Cokal dis Tejpal Hospital, while in a neighbouring unoccupied storm room lay, side by side in ghastly array, twenty two mis shapen corpses Gallantly the rescuers laboured on, and by half past eleven this morning eight more badly wounded persons had been borne off; while the row of corpses had been lengthened by five During the removal of the *debris* some most heart rending scenes occurred In one case a woman was recovered, terribly mangled but still living With feeble persistence she wailed of her child The attendants, hardened though they to such sights and such lamentations, soothed her as best they could and gently laid her on a stretcher Just as they were about to bear her away, the corpse of her babe, which had a moment before been found, and was being carried past to the dead-house, was seen by the *heart broken and wounded mother* With a piercing scream, that was heard above the surrounding tumult, the poor creature half sprang up, then fell back dead She was laid beside her infant in the charnel house. Another mournful spectacle was an aged and bent father weeping over the body of his son and sole support. How it came to pass that the old man escaped with a few slight bruises, while the strong lad was crushed to death, is a question beyond the understanding of man to answer

From an early hour this morning a vast crowd has been collected round the scene of the calamity; but owing to the admirable police arrangements, remarkably good order has been preserved throughout the day Up till two o'clock this afternoon thirty corpses had been taken out of the ruins Twenty seven other persons had been rescued, and sent to hospital, and it is feared that at least nine of these will die, while fourteen who have escaped with lesser injuries have gone to their friends

Mr Superintendent Brewin in charge of the division, was present at the scene since the alarm was first given. He was assisted by Mr. Superintendent Sweeny Inspectors Dillon, Hiscocks, and others Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, visited the spot at 10 30 this morning, accompanied by Mr. Bonar Walton, the Executive Engineer, who carefully inspected the site of the wrecked house. The Assistant Commissioner Mr. Gell was also present — *Advocate of India.*

HINDU ASTRONOMY BASED ON MATHEMATICS

"One Present" writes —Sometime back a lecture in Malayalam on the above subject was delivered in the College Hall, Trivandrum, under the auspices of the Government Lecture Committee, by Mr Thanu Pillay Malayalam Compositor in the Government Press The subject was treated with exceptional ability and amply testified to the wide researches the lecturer has made in the field of Hindu astronomy, and the breadth of information possessed by him More than this, Hindu astronomy was viewed in a quite novel and interesting aspect, such as has never been *attempted by any one hitherto* I am sure a translation of the lecture into English will be *of considerable interest to both Europeans and* Natives alike, hence I make no apology in attempting here a summary of the views so ably put forth in the lecture, as it deserves notice in the columns of your valuable paper The lecture was largely and attentively attended, and many of the educated *élite* of the capital community were present including Messrs K Krishnaswami Row, Chief Justice, High Court, P Kunhi Raman Nair, Judge, High Court, T Venkatarama Ayyar Retired Judge Sadr Court, P Thanu Pillay, M A, Hazur Deputy President P Soundram Pillay, M A, Professor of Philosophy, Trivandrum College, Sri Narayanan Thambi, son of the late Maharajah, and many others Mr N Raman Kurup Malayalam Pandit of the College, presided at the meeting The lecture in substance was that the science of Astronomy as propounded by the ancient Hindu thinkers on the subject, was based on mathematical calculations of the motions of the heavenly bodies through time and space Many thousands of years before Copernicus made his independent discovery of the revolution of the earth round the sun, Aryabhatta and other great Hindu astronomers taught the spherical nature of the heavenly bodies, including our Earth then revolution on their own axis and their motion round the sun as the centre They had also calculated the several rates of motion at which the heavenly bodies revolve round the sun the number of years it takes for each planet to complete its circuit round the sun their relative positions in respect of that central luminary and lastly the conditions which regulate such positions They further affirmed that the motions of the heavenly bodies round the sun were not circular, but *elliptical* These important discoveries were supplemented by another which dealt with the chronology of the world on the basis of astronomical calculations Starting from the hypothesis subsequently verifiable as supporting the cyclic law which governs the measurement of time through Kalpas and the Helio centric system of astronomy generally, that the different heavenly bodies and the sun were once in the commencement of time, in a straight line, mapping, the Mesha Rasi or Degree No 1 of the Hindu Zodiac and began the circuit round the solar orbit at the rate assigned to each planet, not only is the number of years which has since elapsed calculated with mathematical precision by computing the number of revolutions or circuits which each planet has completed round its own axis and round the sun, but the same calculations further enabled the number of years it will yet take for the heavenly bodies to return to the position in the Mesha Rasi from which they started, and when they must have all be in a straight line By this method of astronomical computation, it has been ascertained by the ancient Hindu Astronomers that a cycle of revolutions of the heavenly bodies round the sun and during the period above described takes about 1,420,000,000 or 142 crores of solar years A thousand such periods is called a Chatur yuga or aggregate of four yugas, and during this period only an approximation to the sun in the Mesha Rasi is effected by the heavenly bodies, but they do not exactly resume the original position in a straight line from which they started at the end of the last Kalpa and the beginning of the present. This difference in style in astronomical language is called *Sighra* and it is accounted for by the differences in their distance from the sun and the slight change in their position which they have to undergo in consequence of their motions round the sun being *elliptical* and not circular And it is not until a thousand such chatur yugas elapse before the heavenly bodies and the sun occupy with geometrical precision the positions from which they commenced their grand cyclic march, and this time is necessary to *make good all possible variations and deviations* from their position which have been ascertained and verified by long and minute observation and calculation That the ancient astronomers in India actually brought to bear considerable mathematical knowledge on their calculations of the relative positions of the planets is now hardly disputed, and is amply *evidenced by their capability to predict the* hours of the Solar and Lunar Eclipses It is, therefore, no wonder that they should have had the shrewdness to observe even infinitesimal variations of the positions of planets in their elliptical motions, and these minute calculations are based on the measurement of the speed with which each planet moves round the sun, their respective rates of motion which continue the same throughout eternity, and which tally with those arrived at by European Astronomers by independent research In this manner, on the basis of Hindu astronomy, verified by subsequent re-discoveries of the Western astronomical system, and on the basis of simple mathematical laws, the learned lecturer demonstrated the correctness of the chronology of the Hindu astronomers as being based on the universal reign of law and system, on the grand conception that the solar system of which our little earth forms a part is governed by the eternal and immutable laws of mathematics and conclusively showed that the Heliocentric system already discovered by Western thinkers and the cyclic system of Kalpas and chatur yugas not yet discovered by them were alike known to ancient Hindu sages and seers The lecture was profusely illustrated by Maps and Diagrams, showing the relative positions of the Earth and Heavenly Bodies and prepared by the lecturer himself A few remarks from the chairman closed the proceedings of the meeting

MISPLACED MUNIFICENCE

The *Hindu* —We mentioned some time ago that the Maharaja of Jeypore gave Donations of £20,000 to the Imperial Institute in London at which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been graciously pleased to accept

Now, we suppose it will be considered loyal if we write a few plain words of the utility of the Institute to which the highest personages in the Empire take a deep and personal interest But with regard to natives, it is only in general, to the mercantile and industrial class of Great Britain in particular we may say that the interest of the native States in the prosperity of the Institute is not very apparent Twenty thousand pounds is about two and a half lakhs of rupees, and is a large sum to be taken away from a comparatively small State like Jeypore Jeypore is doubtless one of the best governed native States in Rajputana and the Viceroy himself gave his valuable testimony to this fact during his visit to that Rajput State Thirty years of the first half of the 19th century, it was known by the Mahratta pindaris, Lord Hastings and Lord Minto, and works of mercy But it will be futile to deny that the State is still merely administrative and that funds passing for careful economy in the hands of its receipts The well known personages in the Jeypore Durbar, who have recently been asking Government for a grant in aid of the Institute, will be well advised if they do not, in the interests of the State, and in the interests of the Government